The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. KENEALY'S MOTION ON THE TICHBORNE CASE—DISTURBANCES APPREHENDED.

LONDON, April 23.—The motion of Dr. Kenealy impugning the verdict of the jury in the Tichborne trial is to be taken up this afternoon in the House of Commons.

A large crowd is assembled about Westminster Hall, and it is fast increasing. Trouble is apprehended, and hundreds of extra policemen have been stationed around the building. Dr. Kenealy arrived at Westminster Hall at 4 P. M., and his appearance was greeted with hearty cheers by the throng on the streets.

THE PRESENCE OF REPORTERS IN THE HOUSE—DEBATE ON DR. KENEALY'S TICHBORNE MOTION—A HUMILIATING DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Sullivan stated that he had been assured by the Marquis of Hartington that a resolution would soon be introduced regulating the position of reporters for the press in the House. In view of this premise he would not, he said, carry out his intention of calling attention to the presence of strangers.

This was a great relief to the spectators, who had crowded the gallery in expectation of an exciting debate on the Tichborne case.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Dr. Kenealy rose and moved that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the Tichborne trials. In a powerful speech in support of his resolution Dr. Kenealy alluded to the growing dissatisfaction at the result of these trials, and the manner in which they had been conducted by the Bench. Nothing short of a Royal Commission of Inquiry would content the people of England, who were convinced that justice had not been done. He stated that he had received many letters from America to the same effect. The discontent had grown into a torrent, which was pouring over the land. The late Ministry partly owed its downfall to its conduct in regard to the Tichborne case. He asserted that he had possitive proof that the Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in society, while the trial was in progress, said he would give the claimant fifteen years' imprisonment. He spoke in severe terms of the Pittendreigh forgeries, and stated that the claimant was unable to call more witnesses for lack of funds. The penalties for contempt of court had been directed against one side only. The witnesses were browbeaten and the partiality of the Bench was patent throughout the proceedings. Dr. Kenealy declared he had sacrificed himself to his sense of honor and duty, and had been irretrievably ruined in his profession. He believed the motion before the House would never be renewed in its present form. It was impossible to predict the result if this commission should be refused. The defeat of the motion would spread dismay throughout the country. Dr. Kenealy spoke three hours, and was followed by Mr. Whalley, who seconded the motion.

Sir Richard Baggallay opposed the appointment of a commission, for which there was not the slightest ground of justification. The observations alleged to have been made by the Chief Justice were grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Mr. Whalley remarked that the House seemed to be interested in the suppression of an inquiry which would lead to the exposure of a Catholic conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

Sir Henry James, who was Attorney General under the last Gladstone Ministry, denounced the motion as an attack on the jury system, and declared the commission asked for unprecedented.

Mr. Disraeli said Dr. Kenealy's speech was a thrice-told tale. The charges of misconduct made against the Chief Justice were entirely unsupported. Alluding to Dr. Kenealy, he regretted that a talented man under hallucination had destroyed his own reputation.

Mr. John Bright reviewed the evidence in the Tichborne trials, and declared that he could not but agree with the jury in their verdicts.

The motion of Dr. Kenealy was then rejected by a vote of 433 nays to 1 yea.

EFFECTS OF THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT ON THE LIVERPOOL PAUPERS.

LONDON, April 23.—There has been an unusual increase of dementia among the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, which is attributed to religious excitement.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENT—SPECIAL EDUCATION COMMISSIONER.

PARIS, April 23.—J. M. Kerros, Consular Agent of the United States at Brest, is dead.

Mr. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction, has designated Judge Cambert as Special Commissioner to examine and report on the American system of education. M. Cambert will visit Washington and New-York, and will also attend the Philadelphia Exhibition, in connection with which he will receive special instructions from Ministers Decazes and De Meaux.

GERMANY.

URSULINE NUNS TO BE EXPELLED FROM POSEN.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Police authorities of Posen have notified all the Ursuline Sisters in that district who are not natives of Germany that they must leave the country within two months.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL WORDEN AT FLORENCE.

ROME, April 23.—Admiral Worden, of the United States Navy, has arrived at Florence, where he is the guest of Mr. Graham, the American Consul.

INDIA.

THE GUIKWAR OF BARODA DEPOSED—THE VICEROY'S REASONS FOR THE ACT.

CALCUTTA, April 23.—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, has issued a proclamation deposing the Guikwar of Baroda, declaring him and his issue precluded from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country, and compelling the Guikwar and his family to select a place for their internment in British India. The Viceroy says this measure is based, independently of the recent trial of the Guikwar, upon his notorious misconduct, gross misgovernment, and incapacity. Furthermore, the restoration of the Guikwar would be detrimental to the interests of Baroda. The Viceroy will select a member of the Guikwar's family to reign.

THE LOST BARK EDWIN H. KINGMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The bark Edwin H. Kingman, Capt. Bearse, abandoned at sea leaky and dismasted on Feb. 15, the crew from which were saved and taken to Queenstown, Ireland, on Tuesday, April 20, in the ship Carisbrooke Castle, from San Francisco, was one of the finest sailing vessels afloat. She was 1,111 tons register, and completed at Bath, Me., in March, 1874, at a cost of $75,000, and was owned by Capt. Isaac M. Bearse and others, of New-England, and was partially insured in the Delaware Mutual and Boston Marine Insurance Companies. She came to Baltimore on the 8th of April, 1874, with a cargo of ice from Maine, and took in a cargo of coal here for San Francisco, sailing in May, and arrived out safely. From San Francisco she went to Howland's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, off the Sandwich group, and loaded guano for Europe. She was lost on this passage, and thus did not succeed in making her first round voyage after being launched.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

CONVICTION OF ROBERT W. BATTING OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE IN KILLING JOHN TOMPKINS AT NEW-PALTZ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 23.—The case of Robert W. Batting, indicted for killing John Tompkins at New-Paltz, Oct. 21, 1873, which has been on trial during the week, came to a close to-day, the prisoner's counsel deciding to allow the case to go to the jury on the charge of the Judge that he considered it to be one of murder in the second degree. Batting killed Tompkins with a dagger, while deceased, in a drunken stupor, was seated in a chair in the Shaffer Hotel. Batting said to him "What are you following me for, to lick me?" The answer was "Humph," when Batting stabbed him three times. Tompkins expired in a few minutes. The defense was that Batting was momentarily insane from the effects of liquor. The prisoner swore he had no knowledge whatever of what he did the night of the murder. Judge Westbrook decided as the drinking was the voluntary act of the prisoner, it was no excuse for the crime, hence the act was murder; but there was strong evidence to show the prisoner was so under the influence of liquor he was incapable of premeditation, so he thought the case was one of murder in the second degree, as defined by the laws of 1873. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison during his life.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE MINERS—ONE OF THE RINGLEADERS KILLED—VOTE AGAINST RESUMING WORK.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 23.—The raid of Wednesday night was followed by another last night, resulting in the death of one man and the narrow escape of another. Last night's raid occurred at the house of James Morrison, some two or three miles beyond the scene of Wednesday night's disturbance. Jasper Edy, whose place was attacked the previous night, was stopping with his brother-in-law, F. Landerburn, at Morrison's over night. On the arrival of the mob Ely escaped by climbing a tree. Landerburn was badly beaten by the crowd and received a flesh wound in the head from a musket ball. He fired two shots during the melée and killed one of the miners, who was discovered by the crowd at the head of the stairs in a dying condition. This discovery distracted the attention of the mob, and while they were disposing of their comrade, who by this time was dead, Landerburn made his escape. Mr. Landerburn was one of those merchants doing business in Hazleton who refused to assist the Sheriff when the latter needed assistance. He had also been supplying the miners with muskets for a year or two past, and his experience of last night among his chosen friends had so disgusted him as to lead him to make a personal request to Gen. Osborne that the troops should not only not be withdrawn but that the outposts should be extended and strengthened. In view of his previous opposition to the troops, his sudden conversion causes much amusement and comment. A person who started to follow the mob after they had finished their work at Morrison's, discovered the body of the dead miner which had been carried off and secreted under a pile of leaves. The keen scent of a dog betrayed the spot and led to the identification of the body. The dead man was recognized as one of the leaders of the attack on Ely's house on Wednesday night.

A vote was taken by the miners at Hillman's mines yesterday which resulted in a majority against going to work. A motion was then carried providing that any miner now on strike who shall work at any other mine under the reduction shall forfeit all the rights and benefits of the association.

CANADA.

DUTY ON REFINED SUGARS—CUSTOMS REGULATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 23.—With reference to the statements that an order in the Council regulating the value of duty on refined sugars from the United States had been issued and afterward recalled, it may be said that no such order had ever been determined upon by the Government, but that the peculiar arrangements respecting the granting of drawbacks on refined sugar purchased in the United States for exportation renders increased vigilance on the part of Customs officers necessary to prevent their being made a means of undervaluation, and Collectors of Customs are so advised.

A series of regulations have been mutually agreed upon by the United States and Canadian Governments whereby dutiable goods may be transported from one United States port to another through Canadian territory, and, *vice versa*, from one Canadian port to another through United States territory, by land or water, or partly by water and partly by land, and in either American or Canadian vessels.

These regulations are constructed in accordance with the thirtieth article of the Treaty of Washington, and were agreed upon several months since under representations made by the Minister of Customs with the view of facilitating the transportation of Canadian merchandise to Manitoba and the West generally, in connection with which much inconvenience had been experienced. A delay has occurred in bringing them into operation in consequence of the necessity for obtaining the approval of the British Government, as they are made under a national treaty. That approval has now been given, and the publication of the regulations will follow without delay.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

LONDON, Ont., April 23.—Black River Bill, a noted character from Red Wing, Minn., who attended the St. Thomas Assizes to testify in the case of Fitzsimons, the murderer of Dr. Ninham, has been arrested here for robbing the Hoffman Hotel. He was a room-mate of Fitzsimons, and said he heard Fitzsimons talk of the murder in his sleep.

OPENING OF THE CRICKETING SEASON.

MONTREAL, April 23.—The Montreal Cricket Club has organized for the coming season. Teams are expected from the St. George's Club, of New-York, and the Boston Club, while matches will be arranged with the other clubs in the Dominion.

CUBA.

A FIGHT NEAR VALMASEDA'S HEAD-QUARTERS—THE INSURGENTS ROUTED.

HAVANA, April 23.—An unofficial report is in circulation that a severe fight has taken place at Las Cruces, on the Cienfuegos Railway, the head-quarters of Captain General Valmaseda; that seventy rebels were killed, and their entire force routed.

MAINE.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

PORTLAND, Me., April 23.—Freight Train No. 26, consisting of twelve cars, left the Grand Trunk Station at 2:45 o'clock this morning. While crossing the bridge at Fish Point a middle car mounted a rail and went down the embankment, sixteen feet, into the water, taking four other cars with it. No person was injured. Loss on cars and merchandise, about $12,000.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. ARTEMUS LIBBY CONFIRMED.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 23.—The Executive Council this afternoon reconsidered their action of yesterday, and confirmed the appointment of Hon. Artemus Libby as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, by a vote of five to two.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23.—The first vessel of the season arrived at Cow Bay, C. B., to-day. The ice blockade is now broken. Navigation has also opened on the Ottawa River. The steamer Maud started with several barges.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THREE STEAM-BOATS BURNED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER AT NEW-ORLEANS—HUNDREDS OF PERSONS ADRIFT IN BLAZING VESSELS—JUMPING OVERBOARD TO ESCAPE BURNING—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—This afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, a time when the levee is usually most crowded, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steam-boat John Kyle, then lying at the foot of Gravier street, with steamers Charles Bodman and Exporter. Almost before an alarm could be given the whole boat was in flames. A few lady passengers and others were rescued before she was pulled out into the stream. The fire almost immediately caught the Bodman, whose passengers and people were on board, and nearly all of whom escaped to the Exporter. As soon as the fire was discovered the lines of the boats were cast loose from the shore and a steam tug pulled them out into the stream. The day was unusually clear, with a strong north wind blowing. As soon as the boats cleared the eddy, about 200 yards from the shore, they were struck with the full force of the wind, and were almost instantaneously wrapped in flames, driving the helpless passengers into the river. The scene from the crowded levee was heartrending in the extreme.

From the Bodman, men, women, and children, shrieking and crying for help, were seen to jump into the river and drown, while the spectators on shore were powerless to help them. The Exporter did not catch fire until out in the river, and her forecastle was at the time crowded with people, the number being estimated by witnesses of the catastrophe at from 100 to 150. As the huge sheet of flame swept down upon them they were seen to jump overboard like a startled flock of sheep, where a number were rescued by skiffs and tugs, which had put out to their assistance, but the great majority were drowned.

Albert Mynck, the watchman of the Bodman, who was saved with its Captain, reports about twenty-five or thirty women and children as lost upon that boat, and the same proportion were estimated by spectators to have been among the frantic crowd upon the Exporter's forecastle. In thirty minutes after the fire broke out the Kyle was floating down stream burned to the water's edge, and the wrecks of the hulls of the other two boats had drifted over to the Algiers shore, where they still smolder.

About twenty of the rescued, among whom are several ladies, were provided for upon the steamboat Louisville, and just as your correspondent left the levee two more ladies were landed from a skiff. Some of the rescued are badly burned. Both the Bodman and Exporter arrived only last night, the latter with an excursion party on board, among which was the family of her owner, Capt. Reese, of Pittsburg.

Fortunately most of the passengers were up in town when the fire occurred, but Mrs. Reese and her daughter, with another lady, remained on board; of these two were saved by a skiff, but Mrs. Reese is supposed to have been lost. Capt. Skinkle, of the Bodman, also lost his son, fourteen years of age.

The Kyle was worth about $50,000, and was insured for about $30,000 in Pittsburg offices. The Bodman was valued at about $48,000; insured in Cincinnati; and the Exporter at $35,000; insured in Pittsburg. The calamity has cast a gloom over the city, and the conduct of those upon tug-boats is somewhat severely criticised by several of the eye-witnesses, who charge them with being more interested in saving other steamboats than saving lives. In this, however, much must be allowed for prevailing excitement. The casualty was so swift and horrible as to almost paralzye any efforts.

It will be very difficult to ascertain the names of all the lost. Among them were many spectators from the shore, who went aboard the burning boats to assist in putting out the fire. Ere they could return they found themselves out in the stream enveloped in flame. One case of heroism is reported. Two women who sprang overboard succeeded in grasping a ring bolt upon the hull of the Exporter, where, partly sheltered by the guards of the boat, they clung for about fifteen minutes in full view of all on shore. In the meanwhile three skiffs made repeated but ineffectual attempts to reach them, being each time driven back by the intense heat of the flames. Just as the hundreds of breathless spectators were upon the point of abandoning hope, a long lead-colored skiff with a single rower approached and dashed in to their side. In a few minutes it emerged in safety, having succeeded in rescuing both from watery graves. This gallant action was rewarded with a spontaneous cheer from the crowd lining the river bank. The latest estimates reduce the loss to about fifty souls. The burning hull of the Exporter is now being towed down the river by a tug-boat.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the Kyle, reports all saved upon his boat, though himself, the clerk, and one or two others are badly burned. He says that in less than three minutes from the time of discovering the fire that his boat was one sheet of flame from stem to stern. To adopt an expression used by an old darkey witness of the sad affair, "They all burned like broom-corn."

It now appears that all the three boats were tied to the same ring-bolt upon the levee, and that on endeavoring to cut the Kyle's moorings all three were unfortunately severed at the same time. The river makes a rapid eddy at that spot, and they at once drifted out together, thus communicating the fire to one another. The tug-boats, Ella Wood, Nellie, and Dome, and another, were in the immediate neighborhood. The two former, it is said, lost both time and opportunity for saving life in a vain endeavor to extinguish the fires by throwing water upon the burning boats.

NARRATIVE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Another eye-witness to the catastrophe, an old merchant, says he arrived on the place just as the boats had drifted out. The forecastles of the Bodman and Exporter were then crowded with people, who just at that moment seemed for the first time to realize their danger and become panic-stricken. In a short time, he said, he saw over a hundred people struggling in the water, some jumped over with their trunks, others with barrels and pieces of freight. The skiffs, of which some half dozen had been attracted to the spot, immediately dashed in and commenced rescuing these people. Some were saved in this manner, others swam to floating spars and logs, but he saw, he thinks, upward of forty or fifty, among whom he distinctly recollects two women, drowned. There was a lamentable want of order or system in managing the tug-boats, otherwise, in his opinion, many more might have been saved. The scene he describes as most horrible in the extreme, both by its suddenness and its terrible nature.

One of the boats had on board a quantity of oil, which floated in flames upon the surface of the water around the struggling victims, and thus added tenfold to the horrors of the scene. Many of the rescued are severely burned about the head, and no doubt it precipitated the drowning of many.

The Kyle was owned in equal parts by Capt. Hutchinson, P. S. Davidson, W. F. Davidson, and John Kyle, who are only partially insured, and had on board about a hundred tons of freight. The Captain reports all hands and passengers saved.

The Exporter had on board about four hundred tons of miscellaneous freight, and the Bodman had just finished discharging. The Captain reports all hands and passengers saved, except Mrs. Musgrove and one chamber-maid.

Owing to the fact of a number of people running on board the boats at the first alarm of fire, it will be some time before the full extent of the casualties can be ascertained. The closest estimates now place them between thirty and forty.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the blacksmith's shop of the steamer John Kyle, lying at the foot of Poydras street, between the vessels Jessie Taylor and Bodman. Capt. Hutchinson, of the Kyle, promptly notified all on board to leave, as it was apparent the boat could not be saved. William Brown, chief clerk, who opened the safe and took out the money and papers, was the last to leave the Kyle, which had, in the meantime, been set adrift. In escaping, he was enveloped in flames and severely if not dangerously burned over the face and hands. He, however, jumped into the river and swam ashore, when he was at once taken to a hotel and attended by a physician.

Capt. Hutchinson says that the cabin of the Kyle was enveloped in flames in less than two minutes from the time the first alarm was given. When the Kyle was cut loose the eddy drifted her up stream, and, those on shore seeing the danger, cast off the hawsers by which the Exporter and Bodman were fastened. This act proved disastrous. The Kyle drifted against the Exporter, and Bodman, and all three boats drifted into the stream. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the Exporter took fire the moment she was touched by the Kyle. The people on board the Exporter having no other refuge, jumped on the Bodman, which also caught fire in less than a minute after the Exporter, and the three burning vessels drifted together into the stream, where they were soon burned to the water's edge.

Many persons who had gone on board the Exporter and Bodman as spectators were still on board when the flaming boats drifted into the steamer, and had to seek safety by jumping overboard. Some of them were rescued in a burnt condition, but from twenty to 100 persons are believed to have been lost.

The commander of the United States steamer Kansas promptly sent out his boats, one of which rescued thirteen persons.

The jobbing tug-boats made no effort to rescue those on the burning boats.

The Bodman arrived this morning and had discharged most of her cargo. The Exporter was to leave this evening, and had about 400 tons of freight on board, all of which was lost.

Among the lost is the daughter of Capt. Reese, of the Exporter.

OIL FISE IN JERSEY CITY—LOSS $125,000.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening the linseed-oil factory at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, owned by William M. Force, of Newark, and some adjoining structures were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss in the aggregate of about $125,000. The flames originated in a brick wing at the north-eastern extremity of Force's factory, and were started by the boiling over of the oil in process of preparation in the caldron. A man named Sutton, who was engaged near the caldron at the time, narrowly escaped from the building with his life and sounded an alarm. The Jersey City Fire Department, under command of Chief Henry E. Farrier, responded promptly to the alarm; but, fanned by the strong wind blowing at the time, the flames had enveloped the whole structure before the arrival of the engines. The fire was next communicated to the brick, lime, and lath yards of Washburne & Campbell, consuming everything that could be burned. It then extended to a frame tenement building, which was also destroyed. A spark was carried half a mile from the burning factory and, lighting on the roof of a house on Grand street, near Van Vorst, threatened that building, but the fire was quickly extinguished, and the loss was trifling.

Mr. Force's loss is about $115,000. His building and machinery were valued at $25,000. In the tanks were about 60,000 gallons of oil, valued at $75,000. Three hundred tons of cake and twenty tons of meal, valued at $15,000, were also destroyed. The insurance is about $60,000. The factory has been in operation only a few months, and employed twenty-five hands. The loss of Washburne & Campbell is, as estimated by Mr. Washburne, $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $7,000. The burning of the tenement-house entailed a loss of about $1,500. Forty or fifty lengths of hose belonging to the Fire Department were consumed. Thomas Lenahan, driver of engine No. 2, while driving to the fire was thrown off the tender, and striking on his head, was dangerously injured.

OTHER FIRES.

The building No. 1,407 Main street, Richmond, Va., occupied by H. Morris, agent for the Canton Color Works, took fire yesterday, and the two upper stories were burned. The stock, valued at $34,000, was nearly all destroyed or damaged. It was insured for $16,000 in the following companies: London and Liverpool and Globe, North British and Mercantile, Imperial, and Royal, each $4,000. W. R. Phillips & Co., boot and shoe dealers, occupying the next building, had their stock damaged by water between $3,000 and $4,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Last night Schofield's large cotton-mill at Manayunk, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire. The flames originated in the carding-room. The building was of stone, five stories high, recently built, and was occupied by Dawson & Shaw. It was partially insured in the Pennsylvania and Anthracite Companies. The loss though heavy cannot be estimated.

The drying-house, containing 800 hides of tanned leather, and bark-shed, belonging to Wheeler's Tannery, at Oakland Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, causing a loss of about $4,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Noyes' emery-house, of Suncook, N. H., unoccupied property of P. Sargent, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $5,000; insured.

The fire which occurred at No. 498 Broome street, on Thursday night, originated on one of the upper floors occupied by William Swan, and not on the floor occupied by Mr. J. Lenim as stated.

The paper mill of George Benton & Sons, of Bennington, Vt., was burned on Thursday night. The loss is $75,000, and the insurance $35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MEXICO.

THE POSITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, via HAVANA.—The Archbishops of Mexico, Guadalajara and Michoacan, have issued an address in regard to the recent laws affecting the Church in Mexico. They enjoin on the clergy and people moderation and respect for the authorities, and advise Catholics to be patient, and act as Christians under their trials.

VERDICT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—In the libel suit of J. F. Young against the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, a verdict was rendered to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, awarding the plaintiff $2,250 damages. Young sued for $20,000, in consequence of articles published in the *Plain Dealer* in April, 1874, charging him with having robbed his own store for the purpose of defrauding his partner and creditors. The *Plain Dealer's* information was received from detectives and others connected with the Police department.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Alabama met here last night, H. L. McKee, of Selma, presiding. A larger delegation is in attendance than at any previous meeting, and much interest is manifested. G. A. Hall and T. K. Cree, of Washington, D. C. are present, representing the Executive Committee of the United States and British America.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" IN COURT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 23.—Messrs. Sheridan Shook and A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, New-York, have commenced suit in the Supreme Court against Dr. J. M. Wieting, of this city, to recover damages for a violation of their proprietary and copyright rights in the play called "The Two Orphans," by permitting a company called "The Forresters" to represent an imitation thereof at his opera-house, at Syracuse, on the 21st inst., after they had notified him that the representation would be an infringement of their rights.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Patrick Andrews, supposed to be a stranger in the city, cut his throat in front of the Southern Hotel here about 1 o'clock this morning. He then walked to a saloon more than a block away, where he offered to make a statement; but, being rebuffed by the bartender, he lay down in a corner of the room, and died before medical aid could be rendered. He had a long scar on the neck, just below where he cut it this morning, indicating that he had attempted suicide before.

ALBANY.

A LIGHT DAY'S BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PASSAGE OF BILLS TO PROVIDE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PARK EXPENDITURES AND THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE CLASSIFICATION BILL—PROSPECT PARK ASSESSMENT—GENERAL BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 23, 1875.

There was comparatively little business of a general character transacted in the Assembly, most of the members being in a restless mood, owing partly to the rumors of combinations and surprises in respect to the Governor's Removal bill and other measures growing out of the canal contest, and partly to the fact that, it being the ordinary weekly adjournment day, they were anxious to go home by early trains. At one time there was a very general impression that the House would sit to-morrow, but this was eventually compromised by the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Waehner, of New-York, that the Assembly when it rose at 2 o'clock should take a recess until 4 o'clock, and sit from that hour until 7 o'clock this evening, for the transaction of business in general orders only. The afternoon session, however, was very sparsely attended, as many members took the early afternoon trains for their homes.

NEW-YORK BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed this morning by the Assembly were the following:

Authorizing the Commissioners of Parks, of New-York City, to establish and equip the building erected on Manhattan square for the use and purposes of a museum of natural history, and directing the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 for the expenses of such establishment and equipment.

Making further provision for the payment of further expenses of the local government of the City of New-York. This is the annual Construction bill of the Department of Parks, and authorizes and directs the Controller to raise $575,000 by the issue bonds for purposes of construction only.

The amended bill for the education of deaf mutes, which was reported yesterday by Mr. Kirk, from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, was passed by a unanimous vote. The bill in its present form provides that all deaf mute children shall be entitled to be educated at the expense of the State in some one of the institutions created and maintained for their education, without requiring the parents or guardian of such child to make affidavit that they are indigent and unable themselves to provide for the education of such child.

The bill providing for the repavement of streets in cities. This act makes the assessment for repavement work a charge upon the city at large, and not upon the property-owners of the immediate locality in which the work is performed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

In Committee of the Whole the bill to amend the charter of the American Institute of New-York City was ordered to a third reading. The debate on this measure was participated in by Messrs. Daly, T. J. Campbell, Waehner, Gedney, of New-York, Mr. McGuire, of Chemung, and others, and lasted upward of an hour. Mr. Daly moved to strike out the first section of the bill and substitute for it the first section of the existing charter. As the bill now stood it gave to the twelve Trustees the power of appointing officers, who have up to this time been elected by the members of the institute. This he thought would be a very unwise provision. It also provided for the classification of these Trustees, by which means they would, in fact, be able to perpetuate their own succession. Mr. Gedney favored the bill in its present form. An objectionable section was finally amended so as to leave the creation of officers to be decided by election of the members, and the bill, after being amended in some other respects, so as to leave the charter of the institute practically in its present form, was ordered to a third reading.

THE PROSPECT PARK ASSESSMENT.

Quite a sharp debate took place on the bill to amend the act fixing the assessment upon the City of Brooklyn for the Prospect Park improvement. Mr. Burtis opposed the bill, and Messrs. Worth and Talmadge, all of Kings County, supported it. Under the existing law it is provided that all property within a radius of 4,000 feet of the boundaries of the park shall be assessed for the improvement fifty per cent. of the cost, $4,000,000. The present bill reduces the assessment to twenty per cent. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading without any amendment whatever.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE STREET-CLEANING BILL PASSED—THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—In the afternoon session of the House to-day some twenty bills were considered in general orders, but most of them were of no general public interest. The bill for the creation of a Street-cleaning Department for the City of New-York, framed under the resolution of the Board of Aldermen was called up, discussed in general terms, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hess, of New-York, spoke in opposition to it, holding that the Police Department was best qualified to perform the work, and that no change was needed. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, said there was urgent need for the passage of this bill. The streets of New-York were in a disgraceful condition to-day, and the incompetency of the present system had been fully shown. Mr. Worth, of King, said he had examined this bill generally, and was aware of the leading provisions embraced in it. He happened to be a member of this House last year, and as such was also a member of the Committee on Cities. The Assembly, under a resolution, directed the Committee on Cities to investigate the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and as the result of that inquiry the committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the street-cleaning of New-York had not been and could not be properly managed by the Police Department. At the close of the inquiry the committee prepared their report and prepared a bill also to remedy the evil of the system. In their report they recommended that the work should be done by a separate bureau or department, and it was in connection with that recommendation that they made a mistake in recommending that the Governor should be empowered to make the appointment of the chief officer of the proposed new commission. That would have been unconstitutional, and as the session was drawing to a close the whole subject went by default, and nothing practical was done or came from the labors of the committee. From the examination he had made of this bill he was satisfied that it was a good bill.

The vote on ordering the bill to a third reading was almost unanimous.

THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION TROUBLES.

The bill to authorize the Emigration Commissioners to mortgage their property on Ward's Island for $300,000, and to set aside fifty cents per capita of the head money tax as a sinking fund for the payment of interest and redemption of the mortgage bonds, came up also. Mr. Husted moved to strike out the fourth section, on the ground that, if the tax was already too small to sustain the commission, and if it was already in debt, it would certainly never do to reduce the tax by this means to $1 per head. If the commission could not get along with $1 50 per head they certainly could not with a dollar a head. In any event, this head-money tax was altogether unconstitutional, and the United States Supreme Court, in two decisions already rendered, had indicated very clearly what their decision would be if this question was brought before them. He was a delegate to the National Emigration Convention held at Cincinnati, which was composed of some 300 very able men, and embraced some of the leading lawyers of the country, among them such men as John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and official representatives of the United States from Washington. In that convention it was very clearly demonstrated that the tax was unconstitutional, on the ground that the State of New-York was by this means levying a tax upon commerce, a power which belonged only to the General Government. He had been also a Commissioner of Emigration, and he knew that the only reason why the ship-owners of New-York submitted to this unconstitutional tax was that they feared if the State Commission was abolished a United States Commission would succeed it. After speaking at considerable length Mr. Husted said the commerce of the port would most certainly begin to decline from the day on which the Legislature should increase the tax. After Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, had spoken in defense of the bill, it was progressed, and made the special order for next Thursday evening.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The Conference Committee on the General Savings' Bank bill have agreed to report in favor of placing the chartering power in the hands of the Superintendent of the Banking Department absolutely.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate this evening the Militia act introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Husted, was ordered to a third reading, without any substantial amendment, and Senator Wellman introduced the concurrent resolution embodying a constitutional amendment, which was presented in the Assembly this morning by Mr. Beardsley. The other business transacted was unimportant, and the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

BILLS AFFECTING NEW YORK CITY READ A THIRD TIME OR PASSED—THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—RAPID TRANSIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—This morning's session of the Senate was occupied, in part, in the third reading and the passage of several bills, of which the more important are Senator Gross' bill authorizing the Board of Police in New-York to grant new trials; Senator Ledwith's bill allowing an appeal to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas from any order made by the General Term of the Marine Court, in cases where an appeal could have been taken from the Court of Common Pleas to the Court of Appeals. The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. L. Bradford Prince, and providing for the organization and regulation of all business corporations, except those formed for transacting the business of banks, insurance companies, railroads, and trust or safe-deposit companies. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Worth, and providing for furnishing a further supply of water to Brooklyn, by authorizing the completion of Hempstead Reservoir, at a cost not exceeding $500,000.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly resolution providing for a final adjournment of the Legislature to-day was called up by Senator Gross and promptly retabled on motion of Senator Jacobs. Senator Gross thereupon introduced another resolution providing for final adjournment on the 5th of May. The resolution was tabled under the rule. The date named in it is almost certainly the earliest at which a final adjournment can be had, and circumstances indicate a week later as a far more probable time for adjournment *sine die*.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Senate Committee on Railroads will give a hearing, on Tuesday morning next, on the subject of rapid transit, when it is understood that Senator Moore will present a substitute for his bill, which is now in the hands of the committee.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

On the same day the Senate Committee on Cities will hear argument on the Riverside Park bill.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 24—1 A. M.—Rain continues on the South Atlantic coast, with northerly winds and low temperature. Generally cloudy weather prevails, with lower temperature and light snow, in the lake region. Clear weather continues in New-England and the Middle States, the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, with light and variable winds, and light changes in temperature and barometer. The barometer is low on the Atlantic coast, and has risen in the upper lake region and the North-west. The rivers have risen at Yankton, Omaha, Leavenworth, and Oil City, and fallen at St. Paul, Memphis, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, light rains, followed by clearing weather, rising temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, generally clear and warmer weather, with light variable winds and calms, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, and the Ohio Valley, cool and cloudy weather, with areas of rain or snow, northerly to easterly winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States increasing cloudiness and warmer weather during the day, followed by lower temperature, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and light snows in the interior of New-York and Pennsylvania.

The lower Missouri River will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Charleston, Wilmington, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, and Cape Henry.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1875.	1875.
3 A. M.	45°	33°	3:30 P. M.	44°	64°
6 A. M.	41°	35°	6 P. M.	43°	49°
9 A. M.	47°	43°	9 P. M.	42°	44°
12 M.	47°	50°	12 P. M.	41°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.......45¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......44⅛°

SUICIDE OF AN EX-OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.

LEBANON, Penn., April 23.—John E. George, a son of the present Postmaster of this town, and prominent as a Republican politician, committed suicide this evening about 6 o'clock by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased during the war was a Captain in the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, and in 1871 was appointed Postmaster here, which position he subsequently resigned.

ARREST OF A SOUTH CAROLINA "RING" PLUNDERER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—The war against corrupt officials, begun by Gov. Chamberlain, has already resulted in the arrest of Niles G. Parker, the State Treasurer under the Scott and Moses Administrations, upon charges of fraud and embezzlement, preferred by Gov. Chamberlain and others. Parker has been committed to Columbia Jail in default of $250,000 bail. It is rumored that this is but the first of a series of efforts to bring the public plunderers to justice.

THE WASHOUTS ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

OMAHA, April 23.—Five trains on the Union Pacific Railroad from the Green River break, loaded with West-bound passengers, got into Ogden last night, and four trains with East-bound passengers will arrive at Green River to-night unless something now unforeseen occurs. One train of first-class passengers and two of emigrants bound through leave here to-day; they will have to transfer at the Green River break, which it is expected will be reduced to two miles to-day, as the water at this point is still falling. The washouts reported in Echo Cañon have been sufficiently repaired to admit of trains passing over them with safety.

SUICIDE OF A CITIZEN OF RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—Richard T. Foster, a well-known citizen, was found last night about midnight on the street insensible. He was carried to a station-house, where he died soon after. A Coroner's inquest to-day found that he came to his death by self-administered morphine. Deceased was at one time a broker in this city, and prominently connected.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 25.—The new schooner J. C. Call has been absent from this port ten weeks on a halibut-fishing trip to the Grand Banks, with a crew of twelve men. She is given up as lost, and this still further swells the already unusually heavy list of disasters this season. The vessel was built here last Fall, and was valued at $8,600. She was insured for $7,700.

CANAL LEGISLATION.

THE REMOVAL AND THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILLS PASSED.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—MR. WOODIN TELLS SOME LITTLE STORIES ABOUT MR. JACOBS' TACTICS—THE TWO BILLS AS PASSED.

ALBANY, April 23.—The bill providing for the suspension of delinquent State officers by the Governor, and for their removal, upon conviction, by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, having been ordered to a third reading yesterday, came up in regular order to-day. When the bill was announced Senator Jacobs asked that the bill be laid aside for the present, as he said he would like it to be passed upon by a fuller Senate than was present at that time. To this Senator Woodin objected, and Senator Jacobs thereupon made a formal motion to lay the bill upon the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 11 to 12, and the yeas and nays were then called for. During the roll call Senator Woodin, when his name was reached, voted in the negative, but he afterward rose and asked to be excused from voting, his purpose, of course, being to make the five minute speech which is allowed whenever a Senator makes that request. But to this Senator Jacobs objected, as Senator Woodin was out of order, and the motion to lay the bill upon the table was then declared to be carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators Dayton, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Moore, Parmenter, Robertson, Tobey, Wood—14.

NAYS—Senators Booth, Coe, Cole, Dickinson Dow, Laning, Lord, Middleton, Ray, Selkerg, Thompson, Wilman, Woodin—13.

NOT VOTING—Senators Bradley, Connelly, Johnson, Kellogg, Wagner—5.

Senator Woodin then moved to reconsider the vote to lay the bill on the table. The vote by which that motion was carried showed, he said, that twenty-seven Senators were present. Of the remaining five three were in New-York City, engaged in the transaction of business intrusted to them by the Senate, (Senators Connelly, Johnson, and Kellogg,) another was sick at his home, (Senator Wagner,) and another was in Chemung County, necessarily detained by business in the courts, (Senator Bradley.) And yet the proposition was then made to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of securing a larger attendance, when every Senator that could by any possibility be secured was then in his seat. Twenty-five Senators were actually in the Senate Chamber at the moment when the motion to lay on the table was made. Clearly, then, the object in making the motion was not to secure a larger attendance, but was for the purpose of delaying the bill with a design which was perhaps not very obvious to some who did not know about the transactions of last night. If the Senators could have stood in the room under that last evening and have seen the Senator from the Third catching the members as they came from the Assembly Chamber after adjournment, and forcing them into the Executive Chamber, until he had gathered there all the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, with a view of securing action last night at an unusual time in the hours of darkness, they would then have understood this motion better. It was not made with a view of securing a larger attendance, but was for the purpose of throwing further delay and additional obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill, which the Senate had thoroughly considered and ordered to a third reading, and for the purpose of changing the heads and hearts of the Senators by some power or other. Those who wished to aid in carrying out that scheme should vote not to reconsider the motion, but those who were in favor of giving the Governor the power of removal should vote in the affirmative in order that the bill might be sent to the Assembly that the Senate had receded from its position. These were the only two positions possible, and one or the other must be taken or the Legislature must adjourn without action upon this measure He made the motion to reconsider for the purpose of making this statement.

In his reply to this Senator Jacobs said: I have been considerate enough to allow a debate to go on which was entirely out of order. I think all will agree that as the original motion to lay on the table was not debatable, the motion to reconsider was not. But we have had the advantage of hearing a very remarkable speech from the Senator from the Twenty-fifth Mr. (Woodin). That there is some truth in the statement made by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Mr. Woodin) there can be no doubt, but he has told the story in such a way that I do not recognize the scene. The meeting—if meeting it can be called—was no meeting at all. There was no secret about it, and sufficient evidence of that is the fact that the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Mr. Woodin) was so well posted in reference to it. It was a proper meeting, because it was held in the interest of good government. As this branch of the Legislature is unprepared to act, I regarded it as entirely proper to appeal to the popular branch of the Legislature. As I look at it, it is a great deal better to hold a meeting in the executive chamber than in the rooms occupied by the lobbyists in the Delavan House. The people will suspect no meeting held in the executive chamber; so that, if the objection was to the locality, I guess that nobody present at the meeting will be much afraid of the consequences. Now, we have an interest in the passage of the bill, and I believe in getting an expression of sentiment from the other House upon this question. I believe we can secure a better bill than the one we now have, a more effective bill, a more honest bill. The motion I made was entirely parliamentary. I desire that the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Mr. Woodin) will consent that the question be laid on the table for half an hour.

Senator Woodin—If the Senator from the Third (Mr. Jacobs) is entirely exhausted and cannot protract this matter by further debate, I might consent to it; but I do not think he is.

Senator Jacobs—I believe that we can secure a better bill than this, and I now discover that we must depend upon the popular branch of the Legislature to accomplish it. It was by but one vote that we secured an amendment to the bill, which left it to a majority of the Senate to accuse and convict a State officer. I am satisfied that we shall have to make up lost time in the popular branch of the Legislature, if we can. I do not know whether it will be regarded as a compliment or not, but I will say that it will be found very unfortunate for the lower House that they have not the distinguished services of the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Woodin). I hope the motion to reconsider will be carried.

Senator Jacobs having thus withdrawn his opposition to the motion to reconsider it was passed unanimously.

The roll was then called on the final passage of the Removal bill, and it was passed by a vote of 26 to 1. Every Senator who was present, except Senator Madden, voting in the affirmative. When his name was called he asked to be excused from voting, and made one of his usual explanations about "peacemeal legislation," which could not secure his valuable approval.

The following is the vote on the bill:

YEAS—Senators Booth, Coe, Cole, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, King, Laning, Ledwith, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Willman, Wood, Woodin—26.

NAYS—Senator Madden—1.

NOT VOTING—Senators Bradley, Connelly, Johnson, Kellogg, Wagner—5.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

SECTION 1. Any Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, for misconduct or malversation in office, if a majority of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no removal shall be made by virtue of this act unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 2. The Governor may suspend any of the officers named in the first section of this act during the investigation of the charge against said officer, and may appoint a suitable person to perform the duties of the suspended officer during such suspension.

SEC. 3. At the time of the suspension of such officer a copy of the charges against him shall be served on such officer, with notice of the time for his appearance before the Senate for the investigation thereof.

SEC. 4. If the Senate be in session at the time of such suspension the Governor shall send said charges immediately to the Senate, and if the Senate be not in session he shall convene the same in extra session within thirty days thereafter, for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation of such charges.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of any officer named in this act, and the person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 6. The Governor may direct the Attorney General, or may appoint any suitable person to conduct the trial before the said court of the charges made.

SEC. 7. The Senate shall have power to make such rules as it may see fit, for the practice before it. It shall proceed to hear and try the said charges, upon the appearance and answer of the said officer, or on his neglect to appear, or to answer after the personal service in either manner named in the foregoing sections hereof. It shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses before it, and all the power over witnesses and persons in attendance upon it, possessed by any judicial tribunal.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL PASSED.

The next bill in the order of third readings was that providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works. When the first section had been read Senator King moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to so amend it as to provide that the Inspector should be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the fact of his removal, which might be made by the Governor at his pleasure, should be reported to the Senate, if at that time in session, and if not within thirty days after the meeting of the Legislature. The motion was lost by a vote of 11 to 16.

Senator King, at the suggestion of Senator Laning, then moved that the bill be amended by adding at the end of section 5 the following words:

"And said Inspector shall make full report of his proceedings to the Legislature on or before the 15th of January of each year."

This amendment was adopted without opposition. Senator Madden then offered two amendments by which he possibly intended to point out in a joking way his objections to the bill. One provided that within sixty days after the appointment of "Inspector No. 1" the Governor should appoint "Inspector No. 2," whose duty it should be to see that "Inspector No. 1" did not collude with the contractors, and that sixty days after the appointment of "Inspector No. 2" the Governor should appoint "Inspector No. 3," who should be "of a higher order of talent" and "of undoubted integrity and fidelity to the Governor who appointed him," and whose duty it should be to see that "Inspector No. 1" and "Inspector No. 2" did not collude with the contractors or with each other.

These amendments, of course, were not seriously intended, and, having served their purpose by raising a laugh, they were withdrawn.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill, several Senators rising to explain their votes as their names were called. The following is the result of the vote:

YEAS—Senators Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Laning, Ledwith, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Tobey, Wood, Woodin—18.

NAYS—Senators Booth, Coe, Cole, King, Lord, Madden, Selkreg, Thompson, Wellman—9.

NOT VOTING—Senators Bradley, Connelly, Johnson, Kellogg, Wagner—5.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer known as Inspector of Public Works, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and may be removed by him at pleasure. Unless he is sooner removed he shall hold his office for and during the term of the Governor by whom he is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such officer to inspect all works being carried on by or on account of the State, or in which the State shall be interested, and he shall report to the Governor upon all matters pertaining to his office as often as he shall be called upon by the Governor so to do; and said report, when so made, shall be filed in the Executive Department, subject to inspection by any person who may desire to examine the same.

SEC. 3. Such officer shall have power to inspect all such works, and to examine any book, account, or paper relating thereto in the custody of any public officer or board.

SEC. 4. Such officer may require the attendance of any witness before him to be examined in relation to said works whenever in the opinion of the Governor the interest of the State requires it, and shall have power to take testimony and administer oaths, and any wilful false swearing before such officer is hereby declared to be perjury; and for the purpose of compelling attendance of witnesses before him, such inspector may issue subpœnas, to be signed by him, which shall be served by any Sheriff or Constable by said officer thereunto required. Any person duly subpœnaed to attend before such officer, who shall willfully neglect to obey such subpœna, shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $250, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Such examination shall be public, and shall be had in such place in the city or town where the work is progressing as such officer shall designate.

SEC. 5. Such officer shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000, payable in monthly installments out of the State Treasury. He shall also be entitled to be paid his reasonable expenses actually incurred for clerk hire, compensation of experts, fees of witnesses, and other incidental matters in the discharge of his duties, the account thereof to verified by his oath and audited by the Controller, the objects and amounts being subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor and Controller.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

It may be pretty safely said that the battle is substantially over on canal legislation, for it is most likely the Removal bill passed to-day will also pass the Assembly after considerable talk, perhaps, but yet without determined opposition. But it is harder to say with whom the victory rests. The friends of the Governor clearly are not satisfied with the ressult, whatever they say, for they are striving after something else; and on the other hand the Ring can hardly digest with any relish a measure which only a lack of votes and not of a hearty intention prevented their killing. Like most other hotly-contested battles, this too must be declared a drawn one, in which both parties have gained some advantages, but in which the party that was apparently, at first hopelessly defeated gained strength with every day of delay, and might even have come off the victor had the struggle lasted only a few days longer.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF EX-CANAL COMMISSIONER HAYT.

ALBANY, April 23.—At the meeting of the Joint Legislative Commission this afternoon the only witness called was ex-Canal Commissioner Hayt, who testified as follows: I reside in Corning, Steuben County; was Canal Commissioner in 1869 and 1870; never had any experience until I was Commissioner; was connected with the Middle Division. The witness was asked to give his ideas on the question of contractors doing their work properly, and coming up to time, but he manifested a decided haziness relative to contracts and contractors. He said he knew very little about canal matters generally, but was of the impression that there was no necessity for so many subordinates. He thought that through political influence men were appointed whose services were not really necessary. The Canal Board has appointed men who were incompetent, and who did not have the capacity to do the work. My idea is that the State Engineer and Deputy should appoint all under them, so that if employes were negligent, the responsibility would rest on the Chief Engineer himself; witness thought it would be better to separate the board, and thought that one man to act as a general superintendent and to have the general supervision of the whole canal would be advantageous to the State. In regard to the Otisco State reservoir contract in the Jordan level, the witness could offer no information further than had previously been given; was Commissioner at the time of the Oswego high dam contract; knew nothing of the work, only of the letting of the contract; my business before I became Canal Commissioner was that of lumber merchant.

The committee, after consultation, concluded at this point to adjourn until Tuesday afternoon.

TERMINAL FACILITIES AT THIS PORT.

THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY CONTINUED—STATEMENTS OF MR. C. A. RITCH, MR. W. S. FAIRFIELD, AND OTHERS—AN ANNUAL WASTE OF $30,000,000—A GENERAL EXCHANGE ON THE NORTH RIVER WOULD FURNISH RELIEF—IS A REDUCTION OF CHARGES PRACTICABLE?—LACK OF ACCOMMODATION FOR CANAL-BOATS.

The Senate Investigating Committee of the Legislature on terminal facilities resumed its session yesterday morning at the rooms of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, in Hanover square, Senator Kellogg presiding. Senators Connolly, Johnson, and Jones, and the counsel of the committee, Mr. Daly, were also present. A number of merchants interested in the subject of the investigation were in attendance, among whom were Mr. Fairfield, President of the American Exchange, Mr. Baker, President of the Cheap Transportation Association, and Mr. John F. Henry.

Mr. C. A. Ritch was the first witness sworn. He stated that he was seven years engaged in the business of a grain receiver in New-York. In reference to the charges for handling grain at this port, he said there was one item omitted in the statements made before the committee on Thursday. There was three-fourths of a cent for discharging the boat, three-fourths of a cent for warehousing the grain, and one and a half cents for lighterage, making three cents. Then there was three-fourths of a cent for weighing. The cargo was reweighed afterward, for which a charge of three-fourths of a cent a bushel was again paid. This had been omitted in the statements previously made before the committee. He also said that, as a general rule, it would be found that grain stored in the warehouse depreciated two cents a bushel, and the grain was charged with this additional expense, although it might not have incurred it.

The Chairman—Will you state if any decrease could be made in these charges and to what amount? A.—Well, Sir, I think it should be done here as cheap as at any other place. It was stated yesterday that the grain business was transacted at this port in very small volumes. But no canal-boat was ever unloaded with much less than 7,000 bushels, and the cargoes taken on vessels were seldom less than 40,000 bushels, and I do not see why there should be any difference in the expense at this port compared with any other.

Q.—Do you know of any combination in this City by which the rates are fixed? A.—I do not. If there is anything of the kind it is a mere mutual understanding.

Q.—Are the committee to understand that in your opinion the rates for transferring here ought to be reduced to a level with those at Buffalo, and that it could be done without injury to the transporters or dealers? A.—I don't like to give an opinion in that matter; I desire to state that there ought to be a distinct difference made between the charges for transferring grain to the store and to the vessel; a stationary elevator costs no more here than at Buffalo, and the simple method by which grain is transferred is the same in both places; in regard to the magnitude of the business here it is 90,000,000 bushels annually, which is much more than at Buffalo.

Mr. W. S. Fairfield, President of the American Exchange, then made a statement to the committee. He said it could be shown that there was an annual waste of $30,000,000, arising from the lack of proper methods of exchanging, storing, and transferring merchandise at this port. This was largely owing to the defective system of managing the grain trade, which, in a certain sense, supported all other branches of the trade of New-York. He presented a paper setting forth the views of the organization he represented. This directed attention to the establishment of a general exchange on the North River, which, he thought, would solve the question of terminal facilities. The first question with the railroad and steam-ship companies was, to ascertain where proper terminal facilites could be secured for the trade of this port. The most sagacious railroad companies, he thought, had discovered it, and the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads were investing large capital in the North River. The question of removing the Produce Exchange to this centre had been agitated by that body, and if this was effected it would at once solve the question the committee had under consideration. The railroads had concentrated themselves on the North River, and the attempt to transfer the vast commerce of the City to the Produce Exchange entailed great loss and much waste of time. There were 200 produce merchants located on the North River, and at certain periods of the year he had known it to cost as much for transporting a ton of merchandise to the warehouses as it would cost to take it to Liverpool.

Chairman—Will you state whether a reduction in the terminal charges should be made at this port? A.—I believe that if that centre were determined upon facilities would be provided at once by the railroad companies that would reduce the charges to a point as low as any other port. A merchant told him that he never could ship grain to New-York without being told that it came in a little too late and had to be sent to the stores, and upon looking into the matter he found that most of the commission merchants were interested in the warehouses.

Chairman—We desire to obtain information more especially in respect to the trade by the canal-boats. A.—Most of the canal-boats arrive by the Hudson, and probably a canal basin would be more properly located on the Jersey shore than at the base of the island, though there are some narrow views entertained upon the subject of allowing any of the trade of the City to go to the other side of the river; New-York, however, was under a responsibility to all the other States, and should have no narrow prejudices in this respect.

Mr. William J. Preston, grain and commission merchant, in reply to the question as to whether the price charged for elevating grain in the canal-boats should be reduced, replied that he thought a reduction of one-quarter of a cent per bushel could be made and still leave it a profitable business.

Senator Johnson—Have you any suggestions to offer on the points respecting which the committee desires information? A.—I think the want of a system of grading grain in this market is working very injuriously to the trade and commerce of this City. The system of grading grain has been adopted at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, and other ports, while New-York has not introduced it, and the result is that every distinct shipment, however small it may be, has to be kept separate from all other grain. This entails much labor in handling. An elevator may be called to take 400 bushels of grain out of a boat, while we all know that the expense incurred to the grain elevator for such a small quantity is much larger than is received for the work. A large majority of the grain receivers are in favor of adopting the grading system. Unless something is done in this way, Boston, Montreal, and other cities must continue to draw away the trade from New-York.

Mr. T. Z. Tucker, Harbor Master, was then sworn: He stated that the regular charges for wharfage on canal-boats was seventy-five cents a day; the district set apart for the canal-boats was from Pier No. 2 to Pier No. 9; the New-York Central Railroad Company had it rented from Pier No. 2 to Pier No. 6; he believed there was not sufficient canal accommodation for the canal-boats, and in consequence additional expense was entailed upon the boatmen by having to be towed over to the Brooklyn side.

Capt. Tyler, Harbor Master, was then examined. He gave similar testimony to that of Mr. Tucker as to the lack of accommodation for the canal-boats. He believed the canal-boats should be kept by themselves as at Buffalo, where a slip was set apart for them.

Mr. Edmond B. Seaman, Captain of the Port, next testified. In reply to Senator Johnson he stated that the tolls collected from canal-boats amounted to $1 25 per year. The pier charges, he said, were fifty cents a day when the boats remained outside and seventy-five cents a day when lying alongside the pier. These charges were paid to the party owning the pier.

Senator Johnson—Are there any additional charges than these you have mentioned? A.—I know of none, Sir, except the regular wharfage established by law, and the Harbor Master's fees.

Mr. John W. Pratt was then called. He said he was a boat-builder, and was engaged also in the business of running canal boats. He corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the lack of accommodation for the canal-boats. In addition to the charges enumerated he said there was another item the boatmen were obliged to pay. For instance, if the Harbor Master collected wharfage at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and they received an order two hours later to go to the Atlantic basin, probably before they were there an hour they would have to pay again.

Senator Johnson—Were the rates higher last year than before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do not know whether that resulted from any combination? A.—I do not know; from my experience of handling grain, I think there ought to be a decided difference between the price charged for transferring grain to the vessel and putting it in the store; we pay the same price, no matter whether it goes into the store-house or into the ship.

Mr. Thomas E. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Wetmore, Broad street, was then called. He said what the harbor required was permanent elevators, the same as they had in all the lake cities, most of which were owned by individual companies.

Mr. Pratt here returned and said he desired to add some points in addition to what he had already stated. If the system of grading grain could be established it would save from three to five days to the canal-boats. In that case they could go straight to the warehouse and the cost would be thus reduced.

Senator Johnson—One other question, as you are a practical boatman. What is your experience in regard to the shortage in New-York? A.—I have made an estimate on my boats for the last ten or twelve years, and I think the average shortage, one with another, was at least fifteen bushels in a cargo. I had a cargo of barley that fell short 123 bushels, loaded in the City of Oswego; but that was undoubtedly an error, but I had to pay for it. It was the last trip, and we guaranteed quality and quantity. He believed the shortage was mainly from a difference in balancing the scales.

Q.—How frequently do cargoes overrun? A.—I had one or two instances of it, but, as a general rule, cargoes fall short.

Mr. William C. Clark, who had been engaged in the canal boat business for eighteen years, was the next witness sworn. He testified to the want of proper accommodation for canal-boats in this port, and said boats were very often injured by being driven down the stream sometimes as far as Governor's Island. He also stated that if they took in a cargo of coal at Hoboken and came over to the Atlantic dock they were charged two cents a ton on it the same as foreign vessels.

Mr. Daly—Do you know the boat Clement? A.—Yes, Sir. I am the owner of the boat.

Q.—Do you know of any difference between that boat and the owners of the elevators? The witness replied that he put on two loads of wheat at Buffalo last Fall, and came here on the 1st inst. The price he was to receive was nine and one-half cents a bushel, including coal, and that he agreed to hold the grain until April 1, for which he was to be allowed $3 a day for the first thirty days, and $2 a day afterward. On the 5th day after arriving in New-York he was ordered to the Columbia Stores, at the foot of Atlantic street. They told him that their charge was seventy-five cents a hundred. He offered them fifty cents, but did not refuse to deliver the grain. He then informed David Dows that the boat was there, ready to be discharged. They refused the grain, and the next thing occurred was that the Sheriff took charge of the cargo, upon an affidavit from them that he refused to deliver it. Papers were also served upon him for a suit to be commenced against him in the Supreme Court for $3,000 for detaining the grain. They did not pay his charges, and he did not think the suit would be decided for the next fifteen years.

In reference to shortage, he said he had a boat seven years running on the canals, and she had overrun the weight thirty pounds once, but in general had been short in every trip from one bushel to thirty. The rate at Buffalo, he said, was $1 25 per thousand for hemming, which was the only charge the boatmen had to pay for putting the grain in their boats. He thought half a cent a bushel would be a fair price for transferring the grain from the boats. An elevator, he said, would unload 16,000 bushels of grain in two hours and twenty minutes. He then gave the cost upon one of the last cargoes of grain he brought from Buffalo, containing 7,907 bushels, as follows:

Insurance, first class, $36; commission to middle men, $25; tolls, $253; towage on the canal, $103 50; towage from Troy, $25; elevator at 75 cents per 100, $59 55; ten days' pay to boat hands, $60; total, $562 05.

The Chairman said that would leave a profit of nearly three cents a bushel for the use of the boat. The witness replied that it would not, as it would cost him $103 to get his boat back to Buffalo.

Senator Johnson—Suppose the terminal charges were reduced here, would one cent a bushel pay a fair profit? A.—Our boats depreciate $500 a year. We should have $200 a trip to make a fair business. We make from four trips to seven in the season. The average would be about six trips, or one trip a month.

This closed the testimony, and the Chairman then announced that the committee would resume the investigation on Tuesday morning in Buffalo.

The committee visited the Produce Exchange after the conclusion of their labors yesterday, and expressed to its officers their thanks for the assistance they had rendered. Mr. Kellogg, the Chairman of the Committee, said that as a consequence of his labors in the investigation he had concluded that something must be done, particularly for the Erie Canal, to retain the grain trade of this City and State. This is regarded by the members of the Produce Exchange as a considerable point gained by the merchants of this City. The committee is now going to Buffalo.

TURF NOTES.

Mr. Littell's chestnut colt Lord Clive, by Leamington out of Maggie B. B., is being well backed for the Jersey Derby. The odds against him are 15 to 1.

The first race-meeting to be heard from is that of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, which will begin on Tuesday, May 4, and continue through the week. Pools will be sold in this City at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's.

Limestone, the successful hurdle racer, who is reported broken down, was entered in the Baltimore, Westchester, Monmouth, and Saratoga Cups, and several other events. His owner, Mr. L. A. Hitchcock, will therefore be obliged to pay a large amount in forfeits.

Mr. L. A. Hitchcock, who has just arrived from New-Orleans, reports that Mr. Cottrill's fine mare Bannerette pulled up so lame in one of her gallops that she was immediately thrown out of training. This was the reason she did not start during the New-Orleans races, a fact which was commented upon in the pool-rooms while the racing was in progress.

The Spring meeting at Fleetwood Park will be held on May 18 and continue four days. On the first day $3,000 will be given to the 2:50 and 2:25 classes. On the second day $2,500 for 2:31 horses and double teams. On the third day $4,000 for the 2:34 and 2:24 classes, and on the fourth day $4,000 for the 2:39 and 2:20 classes. The entries for these purses will close at Johnson's pool rooms on Monday, May 10, at 9 o'clock P. M.

The stables at Fleetwood Park are rapidly filling with trotters, to be prepared for the coming campaign. There are over sixty horses already taking their exercise, and the number will be largely increased as the weather gets warmer. Johnson Brothers are now the lessees of Fleetwood, but the meeting will be under the management of a Board of Stewards, composed of prominent gentlemen who take an interest in trotting.

The grand Spring trotting circuit, comprising the Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn; Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford; Narragansett Park Association, Providence; Beacon and Mystic Parks, Boston, will be shortly receiving the attention of turfmen. The Point Breeze meeting will inaugurate the circuit, and follow in regular succession in the order above given. The entries for all the above associations are to close the same day, viz., Monday, May 10, at 9 P. M.

It is the intention of Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co. to sell pools on the leading English racing events, such as the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the Oaks. They will receive a cable dispatch announcing the starters the day before the race, and pools will be sold in the evening. This is a great stroke of enterprise, and will doubtless be successful. The Two Thousand will be run next Wednesday, and the starters will be known at the Turf Exchange on Tuesday night.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The meeting of the Committee of Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was again adjourned yesterday, without any action having been taken. The session was held with closed doors, and it was understood that different plans for the protection of the interests of the bondholders were canvassed. The Directors were called on for counsel, and documents and accounts were carefully conned and freely discussed. There is a strong probability that some course of action will be determined upon to-day.

A meeting was also held of the Board of Directors, and the resignation from the Presidency of Mr. George W. Cass was accepted, it having been tendered on Thursday, to date from the time of his appointment as Receiver of the road. Mr. Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was elected his successor. It is understood that the election of Judge Rice, of Maine, was favored by the bondholders, and that the contest between the two was a close one, but the choice of Mr. Wright was not distasteful to the bondholders, and the election was made unanimous. Mr. Wright is understood to be very wealthy, and has been actively engaged in railway enterprises in Pennsylvania for twenty years. For the last five years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Chairman of its Finance Committee.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows of the State of New-York, composed of the Grand Masters, officers, and representatives of the different lodges in the State, held an annual meeting at the lodge rooms, No. 26 Delancey street, yesterday. From the annual report submitted by H. Conrad, the Grand Secretary, it appeared that there are at present twenty-nine lodges and three degree lodges of the order in the State, numbering in all 2,056 members. The cash capital of the order amounts to $42,825 28, and the movable property of the order is valued at $12,000. During the past term, comprising the last six months, the sum of $3,886 83 was expended in aid of sick and disabled members; $1,730 paid to defray the funeral expenses of deceased members, and $928 expended in aid of widows and orphans of deceased members. The amount paid for other charitable purposes was $3,884 18; making a total of $10,289 for the term of the past six months. The whole amount expended for charitable purposes during the past year was $19,712 30. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: W. Grand Master, August Stoechel; Deputy Grand Master, Adam Herrmann; Grand Chapter, John Koster; Grand Secretary, Herrmann Conrad; Grand Treasurer, Philip Ketterer; Grand Warden, John C. Lowe; Grand Junior Warden, Edward V. Klein; Grand Tiler, John T. Mey; Grand Junior Tiler, F. Treckman; Representative to the National Grand Lodge, Herrmann Conrad.

The order has been in existence for the past twenty-seven years. The National Grand Lodge of the order will meet in Buffalo in September next.

DR. T. S. LAMBERT ON BRANIAL FOOD.

The two hundred and nineteenth meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening in Plimpton Hall. T. S. Lambert, M. D., LL. D., delivered a lecture on "Brain Building and Repairing, and the special articles of food and method of cooking them, adapted to the nutrition of Brains." Mr. Lambert is the founder of biometry, (the science and art of measuring life times,) and is now President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company. He exhibited a diagram showing the component parts of the human body, and the manner in which they work together. He then gave an analysis of the food most necessary in supplying of the various constructive elements. One of the chief elements to stimulate the system, and help the other departments properly at work, he said, was phosphorus, and the question was, What kind of food was most productive of that essential? He did not believe in the heavy and soddened food now generally eaten, and advocated the more extensive consumption of oat-meal and wheat of all kinds, eggs, apples, oranges, and fruit of every description, and fish. He also drew the attention of the company to tripe and calves' brains as phosphorus, being necessary for the brains of animals, as well as men, they necessarily contained a large proportion of that element.

Several speakers followed Dr. Lambert, and discussed his propositions.

OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith read a paper on "Opium Poisoning" last evening at the weekly reunion of the Medical Library and Journal Association, in their rooms at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street. He confined himself to dangerous and alarming cases. The symptoms were often slight, but not easily mistaken. These symptoms were well known. The fatal result was usually from asphyxia, sometimes from collapse. The drug acted directly on the cerebral tissues. Opium, unlike belladonna and other kindred drugs, did not affect the pupil when directly applied. In the very last stages, on the approach of death, the pupil was widely dilated. The respiration was the most reliable symptom, though not infallible. The skin, especially of the lips, was livid in proportion to the effects of the drug. The post-mortem appearances were for the most part negative. The treatment embraced evacuation by emetics or the stomach-pump, and efforts to keep the patient awake. The circulation should always be kept up. There was no chemical antidote, but coffee and belladonna and strong green tea might be used with benefit. Belladonna had a certain power to counteract the toxic effects of opium.

Dr. Smith illustrated his theories by describing several cases from his own practice.

Dr. Pyliss described a recent case in his own practice which bore out Dr. Smith's theories in most particulars.

In the discussion which followed an instance was related of a person who tried to commit suicide. He took twenty-five grains of morphine in a pint of coffee, prepared by steeping a coffee-cup of good coffee in a pint of boiling water. There was an entirely different effect from that expected, the patient not being able to sleep for forty-eight hours, but becoming delirious.

RESPITE OF MURDERERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Two colored murderers named Bunch and Hardee, who were to have been hanged to-day, were respited at noon by the colored Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of Gov. Chamberlain from the State.

ST. GEORGE'S BANQUET.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION BY THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. RYLANCE—THE OLD SAINTS HAVE GIVEN PLACE TO NEW ONES—SPEECHES OF CONSUL GENERAL ARCHIBALD, HON. R. D. WATSON, AND OTHERS—MAYOR WICKHAM RESPONDS FOR THE CITY—HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY DISCUSSES THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA—ARBITRATION HAS DRIVEN OUT THE SWORD.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the St. George's Society of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening at Delmonico's by the annual banquet, the President of the society, H. E. Pellew, in the chair. The hall was gracefully hung with flags of the English and American nations, and a large painting of the Queen in coronation robes was suspended over the chair of the President.

Among the invited guests and others present were Mayor Wickham, Judge John R. Brady, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, of the New-England Society; Thomas Barbour, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; A. K. McDonough, of the St. Nicholas Society; Hon. G. Buckley Mathew, C. B., Her Majesty's Minister of Brazil; Capt. Gore Jones, R. A., Military Attaché of the British Legation at Washington; R. D. Watson, First Secretary of the British Legation at Washington; William D. Haggard, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington; Col. John Hay, Hon. E. M. Archibald, C. B.; Hon. Steward L. Woodford, Her Majesty's Consul New-York; John G. Dale, ex-President; Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D.; Rev. Franklin Babbitt, E. Hall, First Vice President; R. B. Richardson, R. Waller, R. D. Perry, J. Moulson, Hon. H. Romilly, J. C. Vincent, Peter Jones, Col. A. W. Godwin, Gen. F. W. Wethered, of Ohio; Judge Charles T. Wreaks, Mr. Allen, Secretary of the American Silk Association, and others.

Justice having been done to the dinner, the Chairman, in giving the first regular toast of the evening, "The day and all who honor it," reviewed the present condition and future prospects of the society. During the past severe Winter, its charitable labors had been more faithful, efficient, and zealous than before. In this they had been greatly aided by the arrangements which had been made for co-operation with their sister society of St. Andrew, which had enabled them, without any increase of expenditure, to double the value of their work. The treasury of the society had been emptied and refilled. No less than 2,161 persons had been the recipients of direct aid in the shape of food and lodging, and 179 persons had been forwarded into the country, while 269 persons had been sent home to England. Mr. Pellew closed by paying an appropriate tribute to the many illustrious Englishmen who had gone to their final rest during the past year. He called upon Rev. Dr. Rylance to respond to the toast.

RESPONSE OF REV. DR. RYLANCE.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, after a few introductory remarks in reference to his own personal experience of the good effected by the society, said: "I rather celebrate, with the day, Mr. Chairmain, your courage in celebrating the anniversary of your society in '75, when our traditions might seem to have no friendly eye to the events that are transpiring in our own time. We must remember that we are Englishmen, and it might seem that we were going to have a hard time for a year or two, during which hero-worship will be in the ascendant in this country. We have done with the old saints, but we are rapidly creating new ones, and I do not know but what they may be better than the old. Indeed, it may come to pass that the American George the First may gather around his memory and name a respect amounting almost to religious worship, and it may possibly come to pass that he who has been called, and I think never in scorn, but in tender respect and reverence, "Father Abraham," whose somewhat plain image decorates the neighboring square, may, after the style of our traditional St. George, be represented by the poets and painters of that future day wrestling with some hideous hydra, named slavery. Undoubtedly, it will be at all events that this sort of saint worship will be in the ascendant for some time to come. And yet we Englishmen should never be tempted to look upon this with other than a kindly eye, for the men who vindicated the principles of political righteousness, and who conquered the peace which was ratified in 1783, were, after all, Englishmen, who had imbibed the spirit of liberty, which all Englishmen breathe, and therefore we may be partakers in their triumph, and share in the glory which is to-day awarded to those brave men who stood up against the unrighteous manifestations of power—the strong against the weak. And therefore I think we Englishmen may carry our heads erect during these years, and feel that we can sympathize with those who thus showed their devotion to the very principles which underlie the English Constitution, and which have made the name of England glorious. [Applause.]

The toasts of "The Queen,"

> "God and his angels guard your sacred throne,
> And make you long become it."
> —*King Henry V.*, i., 2.

"The President of the United States,"

> "The purest treasure mortal times afford
> Is—spotless reputation."
> —*King Richard II.*, i., 1.

were received with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The Chairman then proposed the sentiment, "Her Majesty's Representatives."

> "God's benison go with you, and with those,
> That would make good of bad, friends of foes."
> —*Macbeth*, ii., 4.

Hon. R. D. Watson, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, responded. He said: "I regret very much that her Majesty's Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, should, owing to the reason which you have explained, be unavoidably absent this evening, and that the duty of responding to the toast which has just been given should devolve on other hands. In the absence of Sir Edward Thornton, who would have been too happy to be here to-night, and who has the most thorough sympathy with the objects of this society, I beg to thank you, Sir, for the flattering terms in which you have proposed, and you, gentlemen, for the equally kind manner in which you have been pleased to respond to the toast of the health of the representatives in the United States. Owing to the continuous nature of the duties which the intimate relations of the two countries impose upon them, Her Majesty's servants in the United States hold I need hardly say, no sinecure posts; but such is the invariable good will which we officials, in common with all of our fellow-countrymen, are met with in America, and such the general sense that the interests of the one country are inseparably bound up with those of the other, that I am happy to say the wheels of office run perfectly smooth, and the international relations of the United States with her Majesty's Government are perfectly harmonious and cordial. [Applause.] After having passed a year in the United States, I may perhaps be permitted to draw on my own personal experience. I now realize what I scarcely could have realized a year ago, and what I believe no Englishman, excepting those who have lived among Americans, can fully realize—namely, the real strength of the ties which bind the two nations together. Living under similar laws, we have alike contributed to enrich the same literature. While we in England delight in the works of Irving and Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, and Longfellow, I find, if I am not much mistaken, that the greatest of English modern authors are equally household words on either side of the Atlantic. Byron and Scott, Bulwer, Tennyson, and Dickens. "Childe Harold," the Blind Girl of Pompeii, and Little Nell are as familiar figures in American houses as they are in those of Great Britain. Furthermore, we are respectfully engaged in establishing the same great objects—the greatest that can be enjoyed—in friendly rivalry we are endeavoring to solve problems that are fraught with import to the human race; problems having for their objects a better legislation, the advancement of science and the spread of education. Above all, we are linked by the struggle gone through in the past for the greatest of all causes, that in behalf of civil and religious liberty. [Applause.] We lay claim to being the first among the nations of the modern world as champions of freedom's battle, which,

> "Once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

[Applause.] These, gentlemen, are the ties, not of interest, but of sympathy which bind us together, and which, although the ocean rolls between us, make the hearts of the two nations beat in unison. I again thank you, and regret that Sir Edward Thornton has not been able to be present to respond more adequately to the toast which has been proposed. [Applause.]

Mr. Buckley Matthew also briefly responded to this toast, expressing his pleasure at being again at the friendly board of the St. George's Society of New-York. Upon the last occasion when he was present he was a fellow-guest with William Makepeace Thackeray. Since that time what changes had been wrought in the condition of the country, and better still, in the relations between England and America. This last was mainly due to the good sense of the people of the two countries, and the more Americans mixed with Englishmen the more cordial and fraternal would their relations become.

SPEECH OF CONSUL GENERAL ARCHIBALD.

Consul General Archibald responded on behalf of her Majesty's Consular Representatives. In the course of his observations he begged leave to say a few words on a subject which he regarded as of special interest to Englishmen, to which eloquent reference had already been made—the centennial celebration, during the present week, of the ever memorable events which inaugurated the war that established the independence and secured the liberties of this country. The interest which Englishmen must ever feel in that great struggle arises, in the first place, from the fact that the combatants on both sides were Englishmen and descendants of Englishmen. And, secondly, because looking back on the history of that eventful period, Englishmen feel, and have long felt with profound gratitude, that the victory which achieved the independence of the united colonies was a victory won for Englishmen—may I not say by Englishmen—in the establishment of the cherished principles of civil liberty; in the restoration and confirmation of that system of local self-government which our Saxon ancestors enjoyed, and which, at this day, is as fully and freely enjoyed in the mother country and her colonies as in this land. Who can estimate the blighting influence on the liberties of England, and especially of her colonies, which would have resulted from the possible success of the British arms in that long-doubtful contest? It would have tainted the fountains of justice and freedom at home, and retarded the growth of liberty in both countries for at least half a century. But Providence had wisely willed it otherwise, and foremost among the beneficial consequences of the result, mark the liberal and enlightened policy under which the colonial dominions of England are now governed. Independent in almost every thing but the name, exercising unrestricted self-government, the people of these dominions entertain and exhibit an affectionate and devoted loyalty to the crown and person of our good and gracious Queen. But again, Mr. President, what should be the measure of the grateful feelings of Englishmen for the triumph of those principles, in support of which the martyrs of Lexington and Concord laid down their lives, when we reflect how the growth and increase of free America have, directly and indirectly, increased the wealth and power and glory of England. I speak not merely in regard to material interests and commercial advantages, but in respect also of that reflected glory which England enjoys in the survey of the long roll of brave and patriotic warriors, wise and eloquent statesmen, learned jurists and authors, earnest and pious divines, the noble array of good and great men whom free institutions have called into existence in this land, and whom the mother country may with pride regard as, in a true sense, her own progeny. The subject is one on which I shall not presume to dilate with feeble utterances; still, while as Englishmen we, in spirit at least, gladly and gratefully join in commemorating events which mark one of the most important epochs in the history of civil liberty, and in rendering homage to the memory of those who, although dying by the hands of Englishmen, made Englishmen their debtors, we cannot fail to recognize the existence of God in history working out his wise decrees for the good of mankind. When, Sir, the Pilgrim Fathers, taking their lives in their hands, with a faith like that of the Patriarch, went out, not knowing whither they went, to a land which they should after receive for an inheritance—and what a glorious earthly inheritance—they acted out one of the grandest protests ever uttered in behalf of freedom of conscience. And when the fullness of the time arrived for the separation of the colonies from the mother country, it was ordained that the liberties of this country should be wrought out by perils and sacrifices which only the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and those imbued with their spirit and principles, could have triumphantly endured—perils and sacrifices which, in their turn were essential, as no one can fail to see, in compacting into a harmonious whole, and in making a united nation of the different communities of English origin, of which the colonies were then composed. And, Mr. President, when the approaching centennial anniversary of the declaration of Independence shall be celebrated, let us hope that a supplement may be added to that historic charter, invoking blessings instead of maledictions on the memory of one of the greatest benefactors, under Providence, whom America has ever known, King George III.

The cordial relations which now happily exist between England and America have been placed on a basis which I trust and believe will never be disturbed. That our two nations may from henceforth be united in carrying the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the remotest regions of earth is, I am sure, the ardent wish, not alone of all who hear me, but of all true-hearted Englishmen.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WICKHAM.

The next toast was:

"The State and City of New-York."

> Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
> That no dissensions hinder Government.

Mayor Wickham, in response, said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the St. George's Society, as the official representative of the City of New-York, which you have so kindly coupled in your toast, I rise to respond, though my response will be excessively brief, which will not be a response to those who are familiar with me, for I am not apt upon occasions of this kind. I confess that in accepting an invitation to this evening's entertainment I met with quite a surprise, expecting to meet here a large number of well-to-do Englishmen, perhaps not familiar with our City and its local Government. I might have disguised myself a little and played upon their credulity, and pointed to this City, its great resources and its great future, but I find here those whom I meet in the daily walks of life, and who are as familiar with New-York, its defects and advantages, as am I. Consequently, if I should undertake to make a speech as to what should be done, and what are the needs of this City, it would be sadly out of place and uncalled for. I am led to believe, and I am more convinced when I see that this is the eighty-ninth anniversary of your society, that the gentlemen present this evening, instead of being Englishmen, are sons and grandsons of very respectable old gentlemen who originated this society. [applause,] and in that I claim a common origin. Whatever your condition, I am satisfied, gentlemen, that you don't forget your loyalty to your home, and to what you call your mother country, and I am quite sure that in that we all join. I don't believe that anywhere in the world there is more loyalty to the British Government, more respect for the British Queen, and more regard for your home institutions than here. [Applause.] Therefore, Americans who are here to-night join as heartily in the chorus of "God Save the Queen" as any native born Englishman around the table. And I believe further, in all its different phases, that none more than you, Englishmen though you may be, have done more to develop the resources and to make this the Empire City of the Empire State of the Western World. [Applause.]

Judge John R. Brady also replied to the same toast, addressing himself specially to the State of New-York. His address was characteristic, and replete with humor and good fellowship. In general terms, he commented on the commercial progress and prosperity of the Empire State, attributing, in a large degree, its development to the thrift and enterprise of the English residents. He cordially desired a greater harmonization of the teachings of the English and American Governments, and a greater civil and religious freedom, and he would join with heart and voice in shouting, "God propel us to that end."

Mayor Hunter responded for the City of Brooklyn. He said, what an eventful day this 23d day of April was. This was the day of St. George, though there were so many St. Georges—he of the dragon, and he of the church, and then Russia had a St. George, too—that he hardly knew which was which, and was only sure that they had all been useful in the world, and that if they were now at leisure they might find employment in Brooklyn, and in New-York, too. Then, on the 23d April, Miguel Cervantes died, and Shakespeare was born on the 23d of April. It was, however, now discussed whether such a man as Shakespeare ever did write plays, but whether it was that fellow or the other fellow, the genius of the man was as great a mystery as ever. Mayor Hunter continued in the same humorous vein to draw a parallel between St. George and St. Patrick, and closed by inviting all patron saints to come and exercise their vocation in Brooklyn.

The next toast, "The memory and genius of Shakespeare," was aptly responded to by Col. John Hay.

The Chairman then proposed "Our sister charitable societies—

> We are born to do benefits."
> —*Timon of Athens*, 1, ii.

Mr. Robert Gordon briefly responded for the St. Andrew's Society. He compared his part at the banquet to that of *Captain Jamie* in "Henry V.," as having some good points, though with many qualifications. He was glad that the St. Andrew's and the St. George's Societies had become thoroughly identified in their charitable work, and also that the example they had set had led, as he believed, to the formation of the Bureau of the Charitable Societies of the City of New-York. All the members of the St. Andrew's Society, in the words of *Harry V.*, cried, "God for St. George and King Harry."

Mr. Thomas G. Barbour, in behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, said that he believed he was expressing the feelings of Irishmen when he said that in these latter days all the old bitter feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen was dying out, and he believed there were few places where there was greater loyalty to the Queen than in the land where he had the honor of being born.

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey next responded for the New-England Society, He said: I know how anxious you are to arrive at the thing which is most interesting on an occasion such as this. In the days of the centennial New-England and Old England must necessarily enter into some explanation in regard to the events of the past. I stand here entirely forgetful of myself, having no spirit of egotism in me, but representing that magnificent country of New-England which planted the banner of civil and religious liberty upon this continent. I never realized until to-night how much we were indebted to George III. for the great achievements of a hundred years ago. But I feel that whether consciously or unconsciously that obstinate King was the source of the empire in which you revel in luxury and glory. I have felt all my life intense pride in the great opening battle which began in the morning at Lexington and wound up in the evening at Concord, followed, as it was, by the magnificent struggle at Bunker Hill, the Declaration of Independence, and the final enfranchisement of our country from the bonds of Great Britain. But I have also felt that while my countrymen and my ancestors were struggling for liberty, they were doing an inestimable service for me. I suppose that your parents and grandparents never contemplated that the blood of those martyrs was the seed of the church of New-York, to which you belong and in which you have prospered so well in your material interests. And if I were asked to draw the moral from that fact I would suggest to you that the generations that have succeeded have grown wiser, and that we no longer settle our difficulties by the arbitrament of the sword, but we adopt that magnificent system of diplomacy which carries all questions of difference between two nations to a tribunal which shall settle them by the law of argument and reason. And, in that connection, I will recall to your attention what I conceive to be the best illustration of the growth of man in the science of government, in the fact that a difficulty between the two countries, equally great with that which originated their separation, has been settled within our own time within the last decade by the two Governments amicably and in so friendly a way that each of us believes that we got the better of the other. "I think that we may, in the light of that beautiful piece of history, believe with all our hearts that the day of the sword is over. The magnificent achievements of American arms during the last fifteen years have so far exceeded everything in continental history in their grandeur, in their prowess, in their ability to subdue all obstacles, that the valor of Washington is less remembered than the glorious way he achieved civic distinction, and the glorious way in which he helped the Republic to recover from its shattered fortunes. And so with us shall it come to pass that all the great achievements in arms of which we have been witnesses during our lifetime shall, if not forgotten, at least be remembered only as historical events in view of the great reconciliation which makes all men and all countries brothers. There is now no longer anything but fraternal feeling between Old England and New-England, between America and Europe. This is the enlightenment of the age in which we live. This is the begining of that great era of peace in which all men having differences shall settle them by the common sense which inheres in all mankind, and shall refuse utterly to resort to the barbarous method of disposing of them by the arbitrament of the sword. I speak to you, my friends, as countrymen and brothers, acting upon the motto which has been so eloquently represented to you by Mr. Archibald, whose speech I drank in as the wisdom of a man who understood his age and time. I think I speak the sentiment of my people—New-England people—whose representative for the moment, however unworthy, I am, when I say that we hold that in the arts of peace, and in all that goes to ennoble mankind, we are not foes, we are not antagonists, we are only rivals in the generous sense of the term, but we are brethren, holding ourselves in one common spirit of fraternity and concord.

The following toasts were also proposed and responded to:

"The Armies and Navies of England and the United States."

> "God if Thy will be so,
> Enrich the time to come, with smooth-faced peace,
> With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days."
> —*King Richard III.*, v. 4.

"The ladies."

> "O, happy fair,
> Whose eyes are loadstars, and your tongues sweet air,
> More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear."
> —*Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The first annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was held last evening at the armory in Cranberry street, corner of Henry, Brooklyn. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested. The association was temporarily organized under the following Board of Management in November, 1874: President, Henry Heath; Treasurer, H. H. Beadle; Secretary, S. H. Wing. The other members of the board were Col. John B. Woodward, A. T. Dodge, and William R. Syme. At the meeting last night, after the formal business of reading reports had been transacted, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: Colonel, Henry Heath; Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Woodward; Adjutant, Smith H. Wing; Quartermaster, J. S. Van Cleef; Commissary, William R. Syme; Captains, M. W. Cole, George H. Coffin, William Barnett, Thomas H. McGrath, C. C. Tanner, J. Watson Selvage, Clarence Stanley, William T. Lane; Lieutenants, William T. Crouch, William J. Brooks, B. S. Oakes, William A. Hunter, Charles P. Gulick, Chauncey M. Felt, Henry R. Darbey, and Watkins W. Jones. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

The inquest in the case of Catherine Blanckmeyer, the woman who is supposed to have been murdered by her husband, was resumed last evening at Brady's Morgue, Jersey City. Stephen Lyons, a brother-in-law of the deceased, testified that the pair did not live happily together, and that they quarreled frequently. On one occassion his sister-in-law complained to him that her husband had beaten her very severely, and showed bruises and discolorations about the eyes in proof of her statement.

Winnetta Gibbons, aged eleven years, a daughter of deceased by a former husband, testified as follows: Last Sunday afternoon mamma went out to get some bread for supper; when she came back papa commenced to fight with her and struck her with a boot twice; mamma fell down five times, and once she fell against the table; I went to bed, and next morning when I got up mamma was very sick, and papa sent for a doctor; the same night mamma died. In answer to some questions from the Coroner, the child said she saw her father strike her mother in the face with his clenched fist.

County Physician Stout gave it as his opinion that the primary cause of death was nervous prostration, resulting from dissipation. He did not think there was sufficient injury to the brain to cause death. The fractures and bruises might have been caused by blows with the fist.

Drs. Hadder and Bird corroborated the County Physician's testimony, and the inquest was adjourned.

A SWINDLING ADVERTISING AGENT ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN.

For some time back a well-organized gang of swindlers have been preying on the advertising agents of Brooklyn. The leader of the gang, a man of good address, named Edward W. Shields, who describes himself as a journalist, was arrested last night by Detectives Williams and Butts, of the Brooklyn Central Office. He was arrested on complaint of an advertising agent named Thomas McCombs, of Thirteenth street. The Police have learned that Shields, with a number of others acting under his direction, turned into McCombs a number of names of people whom they represented as subscribing for newspapers and books. For each subscriber they received fifty cents, and took the newspapers and books for delivery. When McCombs came to make his collections he found that the subscribers were bogus. In this way Shields succeeded in swindling McCombs out of $78. A number of other advertising agents have also been victimized in a similar way, but the Police believe they are now in possession of information that will lead to the breaking up of the gang of swindlers.

SENTENCE OF A BANK DEFAULTER.

Frederick Klennen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, was brought into the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday for sentence. He took a seat within the railing, by the side of his brother. Judge Hoffman directed him to stand up, and then said: "The testimony on the part of the State against you, Klennen, was conclusive. No defense, beyond relying on the possible inability of the State to make out a case, was attempted. The jury properly convicted you. It was a stupendous crime. The amount taken was large. The result was the suspension of the bank and great misery of the depositors of the bank. The conclusion the court has reached has been arrived at without the slightest reference to public clamor or individual pressure. The court in this case would not have allowed a single suggestion from any person with reference to the sentence, except so far as we have been willing to hear all that could be said in favor of the mitigation of your punishment. Your wife we have heard plead for you with the greatest sympathy for her, and could we, consistently with what we consider our duty, have helped her by extending leniency to you, her tears would have moved us to that result. But duty is above sympathy. When the law has been deliberately broken its vindication demands such penalty as is commensurate with the crime. In your case the full penalty of the law is but the proper penalty for your offense, and there is no escape from its infliction." The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The steam-ship Nova Scotian, which arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday, from Liverpool, via Halifax, reports that at 8 A. M. on the 14th of April, in latitude 42° 20′, longitude 49° 10′, an immense ice-field was met in the Atlantic. The steamship skirted its edge for five hours, and altered her course to escape it. From the mast-heads, as far as the eye could reach with the aid of glasses, an unbroken stretch of ice was to be seen, extending for many miles. There were in it many small icebergs, and a number of vessels, some of them long distances from the outer edges, and seeming to have been caught there a long while before. There were a ship, two barks, a brig, and other vessels so far in that they could not be made out. This ice had come down from the Arctic regions, and the imprisoned vessels had doubtless come many miles with it, and will not be liberated until the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream melts them out. The steamship also reports that eight American fishing schooners had been forced to seek refuge in the Harbor of Halifax, where they were driven by the heavy fields of floating Arctic ice.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir	98½	Kentuck	15⅞
Mexican	28	Alpha	23
Gould & Curry	18¾	Belcher	33½
Best & Belcher	50¼	Consolidated Virginia	447½
Savage	125	Sierra Nevada	12
Chollar	69½	California	63⅝
Hale & Norcross	42¾	Bullion	52
Crown Point	35½	Overman	64½
Yellow Jacket	81½	Justice	130
Imperial	8⅝	Union	8¾
Empire	6½	Caledonia	20

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 23.—In the billiard tournament at this place last night, Rhines beat Carter by a score of 200 to 196; Parker beat Shaw by a score of 200 to 181; Maggoil beat Hoa by a score of 200 to 142. Up to this point in the tournament Miller has won 8 games and lost 2; Burleigh has won 7 games and lost 2; Carter and Rhines have won 7 and lost 3; Shaw has won 6 and lost 4. The other contestants have won less and lost more games than those named. Fifty-seven games have been played.

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE NEWEST TRIMMINGS—ENGLISH COURT DRESSES.

RIBBONS IN GENERAL USE—FRESH STYLES OF GRENADINES—"CONFECTIONS OF THE DAY"—HOW ROYALTY DRESSES.

Ribbon will be much used for trimming this Spring. Beautiful specimens of the article have been exhibited, and however it may be employed it always forms a fine trimming. Bonnets are to be profusely ornamented with different styles of torsades, cocades, and ribbon-trimmings of all kinds. Tulle, lace, muslin, and plaited fichus are to be enriched with different colored loops of ribbon. The old style of ribbon rosettes will also be revived; they are to be employed to adorn waists, sleeves, and, indeed, all parts of the dress. Elegant bows are made, with long flowing ends, and placed in front and at the back of garments, such as paletots, mantillas, and pelerines. Pockets and aumonières are also adorned with ribbon bouclettes. But the most important use ribbon is now put to is in trimming skirts. In some cases the bulgare plait is almost wholly covered with cascades of loops placed one above the other; in others the middle of the plait is ornamented with a shell-shaped trimming. Sometimes the apron is cut square each side, and trimmed with a shell-shaped trimming; it is then joined at the back of the skirt, thus forming a cock's tuft. Bayadère scarfs are made of handsome wide sash ribbon. They are employed to surround the skirts, by gracefully confining them, and are fastened either at the back, on the side, or in the front, (this is the latest style,) in bows with raveled ends. Grenadines have appeared in altogether new designs, which give them a novel aspect; they are as varied in color as in design. A broad, pale shade of yellow are more and more in vogue from day to day. Fringes may be numbered among the favorite trimmings of the season. They are used in the same colors as the toilets. Passementerie work can almost be considered an art as it has reached so high a degree of perfection; it seems impossible for there to be any improvement upon it. There are numberless styles of passementerie, forming the richest trimmings for full dress toilets, such as insertions, galloons, appliques, and garlands of flowers.

The word "confection" must be added to the language of fashion. As long as suits with plain waists were worn for walking purposes this word was altogether out of use. The present style exacts that an outer garment should be worn over the suit, and fashion must have its sway. There are so many of these "confections" that one is almost embarrassed in a choice between mantles with square flaps, dolmans with long square sleeves, the Parisian Paletot, the pelerine, and the scarf. They are made of cachemire when worn over plain suits and of sicilienne when used for full dress. The following description may serve to give an idea of the present style for a suit: The train skirt is mounted in the Bulgare plait, and made of limousine striped with blue and gray; the front of the skirt is of plain gray vivogue and is knife-plaited. Three limousine scarfs are placed at equal distances apart; they commence at the Bulgare plait, surround the apron, form a sailor's knot in the centre, and fall over each other in fringed ends. The corsage cuiress is of gray vigogue and adorned with a limousine paysanne-shaped fichu; it is trimmed with a fringe corresponding with that on the scarfs, the ends of the fichu are joned at the waist under a bow and fall over the apron, continuing the other scarfs. Square-toed boots will no longer be worn by fashionable ladies; pointed toes will replace them.

A Spring suit may be made in the following manner: The vest may be of plain mohair trimmed with plaited ruchings in two shades. It is cut out in the neck à la verge, and the front is of Scotch plaid. The sleeves are of plain goods, and trimmed with three bias bands of taffetas and scollops of mohair. The apron is of Scotch plaid, bordered at the bottom with ruchings in two shades. The back of the skirt is mounted in hollow plaits, and is trimmed with a deep plaited flounce, a shirring and a fluted heading in a darker shade. The front of the underskirt is trimmed with gathered and plaited flounces. The hat appropriate to this suit is of brown straw trimmed with loops of ribbons and flowers; from the crown falls a drooping feather.

A beautiful toilet may be made with a skirt of colored faille. The Bulgare plait is formed of a puffing which terminates in a point at the bottom of the skirt, and is surrounded by a large cording; on each side of the puffing is a flounce sewed on in shell shape, and taken under the flounce at the bottom of the skirt. The apron is puffed and trimmed with a ruching on each side, which is taken under a deep box-plaited flounce, which trims the bottom of the apron. The scarf mantle is of sicilienne, with bands of beaded passementerie in the middle of the back; below this trimming are three loops of faille with long ends, the tops of which are placed quite high on the mantle. The mantle is crossed in front over the breast; it has one long square end; the other side is fastened underneath to a belt, which also confines the middle of the back. The entire mantle is trimmed with black lace ruched and rich passementerie with jet pendents. It is open at the neck in shawl shape and trimmed in a corresponding manner. The long flap is also trimmed with lace and passementerie, and adorned with a square aumonière pocket striped with beaded passementerie and ornamented with ribbon loops like the trimming on the back. The bonnet suitable for wear with this toilet is of white straw, with a low crown. The front is large, turned down in Marie Stuart form, and trimmed underneath with a garland of small pink roses. Around the crown is a twisted piece of black ribbon velvet, which is tied at the back; over the black velvet, both in front and in the back are sprays of roses.

A simple new garment is made in a capote. It can be made of any gray material. Light goods are very suitable for the purpose. The garment is cut very high in the neck, and has a straight standing collar. On each side are pockets. Down the front extend two rows of buttons. The sleeves are tight fitting, and close at the hand with a single button. The garment has a line of stitching; this is the only ornament of the capote. The bonnet to be worn with this garment is in the Ophelia form, and made of Leghorn straw. The brim turns back; it is trimmed underneath with daisies and a bow of black faille made in the form of a butterfly and placed a little on one side. The crown is covered with daisies, and surrounded by a wide black ribbon, tied in a bow on one side, and showing from the front. A "confection paletot" may be cut in dolman form; it is open to elbow, the arm to pass through. Where it is open at the top is placed a faille bow. The whole garment is trimmed with beaded galloon and surrounded by black lace, over which fall pendents of black jet.

A very new model of a Watteau garment may be made of black sicilienne. The back is a kind of tunique tight-fitting to the waist, with a Watteau plait fastened at the top under a pretty bertha of fringe and jet passementerie. The fronts are cut like long scarfs, square at the bottom. They are trimmed with a deep beaded fringe. The sides, which are shorter than the middle of the back, are open, and adorned with pockets, passementerie, and fringe. They are folded over, and fastened to the Watteau plait. Another Spring "confection" is of sicilienne, made in mantle shape in front, and in the Metternich form in the back. It is ornamented in the back with a kind of hood, formed of a double fold, and trimmed with passementerie. It is taken in to the figure by a belt underneath. From the waist the garment falls over the skirt like a postillion basque. The neck and front are trimmed with ruchings, and the borders with passementerie.

At the last drawing-room reception of Queen Victoria the following toilets were seen. Her Majesty wore a black moire antique, with the train trimmed with crêpe, and worked with black silk and jet. On her head was a long white tulle veil, supported by a diadem of rubies and diamonds. The necklace and brooch were composed of the same stones. The Princess of Wales was attired in a purple velvet dress; her cloak was lined with satin of the same shade, and turned over, forming revers trimmed with fur, and fastened by diamonds. The hair was adorned with a diadem of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, which fastened down the veil and feathers. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a sky-blue velvet toilet trimmed with martre sable; the satin skirt was enriched with diamonds, and a belt and pendent of precious stones ornamented the waist. Princess Louise's toilet consisted of a lavender silk, ornamented with tulle crêpe de Chine and pansies, and trimmed with Irish lace. Her jewels were diamonds and opals, and her hair was dressed à la Montespan. The Countess Dudley wore an emerald satin, over which was thrown a tunique of magnificent gauze, with bouquets of yellow and red roses. The train was of green velvet, trimmed with lace and garlands of the same colored roses. Among the most conspicuous coiffures were those of the Duchess of Bedford, whose hair was dressed à la Maintenon, with a diadem of diamonds worth £80,000; Lady Ermyntrude Russel and her sister, Ella Russel, had their hair dressed à la Pompadour. The Viscountess Holmesdale wore a head-dress which created quite a sensation; it was composed of a veil of silvered gauze, braided in with the hair and forming a turban over the forehead.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF MR. CLEVELAND'S TESTIMONY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE ATTEMPTED COMPROMISE—THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CHURCH COMMITTEE—FOUNDATION FOR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY—MR. MOULTON EXAMINED REGARDING HIS ALLEGED REMARK TO MR. PARTRIDGE—THE LATTER IN MR. BEACH'S HANDS—THE FURTHER COURSE OF THE TRIAL.

There was plenty of room and to spare in the Brooklyn City Court room all day yesterday. Among the few women in attendance were some new faces. "Brother" Shearman, on reaching his place, made a benign bow to the jury. He wore a new white soft hat. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were present before 11. Mr. Beecher carried a single violet and a paper-covered volume. After seating his wife he went to the end of his counsel's table and busied himself writing letters, an occupation which kept him employed a good part of the forenoon. Messrs. Evarts and Pryor held a long consultation. Judge Neilson entered at 10:56, and at 11:09 the jury roll was called. On the judicial bench were Prof. Henry B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary; Judge Groo, of Orange County, N. Y., and Henry B. Halsted, Esq. Rev. Jonathan Brace, of Hartford, an old classmate of Mr. Beecher, occupied the defendant's chair beside Mrs. Beecher. Rev. Edward Beecher sat near his brother in the same row. Mr. Moulton, Bessie Turner, and all the rest of the collateral participants in the scandal were absent. At 11:12 Mr. Cleveland, who looked much better than on Thursday, took the witness stand. He had a glass of water and a bottle of medicine at his elbow, and took alternate sips from them during his examination.

Mr. Morris handed Mr. Beecher's letter of authority to witness, and questioned him as to when he gave the letter to counsel for the defense. Mr. Cleveland answered, "Since Thursday of last week." Mr. Morris read Thursday's testimony to the effect that witness did not know where it was. Mr. Cleveland knew of no reason why he did not tell that he had given it to Mr. Shearman. Witness went from the White Mountains to Boston on Sept. 4. Prior to that the committee had made its report, and Mr. Moulton had previously made his long statement. Before going, witness had heard that Moulton was preparing a second statement, and that had been a subject of conversation between him and Mr. Beecher before leaving the White Mountains. Witness had learned the purport of Mr. Moulton's forthcoming statement; that it was to cover all the points of Mr. Beecher's defense. Mr. Redpath desired Mr. Beecher to come to Boston to confer with him and other parties in regard to Moulton's proposed statement. Mr. Morris wanted to know if the visit to Boston was not for the purpose of preventing the publication of that statement. Witness said that Mr. Beecher's instructions were not to enter into any agreement until Tilton's and Moulton's charges should be absolutely withdrawn. He had no expectation of succeeding. His visit was merely a matter of courtesy to Mr. Redpath and the other gentlemen. He did not expect to meet either Tilton or Moulton. If Mr. Redpath's statement had been accompanied by an authentic guarantee of a full retraction by Messrs. Tilton and Moulton, he would have returned to Mr. Beecher and have reported for his action. "No man but Henry Ward Beecher would have given him such unlimited authority as was contained in the letter." Mr. Morris tried to stop this answer, and not succeeding, moved to strike it out, which was granted. The letter of authority was not handed to witness until he was getting into the carriage to go to the depot. He put it into his pocket and did not read it until afterward. He would never have exercised the authority it contained.

Here Mr. Morris offered the telegrams. Mr. Evarts made no objection, only he said the series was not complete. Mr. Shearman added that the copy of the one in Latin was much better than the original which, having gone through three telegraph offices, had become dog-latin when it reached its destination. Witness did not tell Mr. Redpath that the authority conferred in the letter was limited to private instructions. All the talk that he had with Mr. Redpath was in relation to a proposed interview with Gen. Butler and Mr. Moulton in the Tremont House next day. Witness did not meet Gen. Butler or Mr. Moulton, because Mr. Redpath told him that they had refused to meet him. The telegrams were then read. Those of them dated Sept. 4, and one Sept. 3, give Mr. Redpath information in regard to Mr. Cleveland's departure for Boston. The other, dated also the 3d, asks Mr. Redpath to telegraph in Latin. Mr. Redpath's response in Latin was read and translated by Gen. Pryor, who, previous to doing so, courteously offered to take Mr. Evarts' version. Mr. Evarts replied that Gen. Pryor could give a direct translation, and he [Mr. Evarts] would cross-examine him. [Laughter.] Mr. Shearman's inquiry as to what possible good it would do to read the Latin version to the jury created more laughter. The translation given by Gen. Pryor is as follows:

> "Come, come, and at once, in the name of the Father, to the end that a great peril may be averted. Silently I have labored for three years that I might obtain the authority which I hold for one day only. Do not frustrate me by your suspicion or doubt."

Mr. Evarts objected to translating *dubitatione*, suspicion or doubt. It should be hesitation. Gen. Pryor accepted the correction. The witness insisted that he received his instructions to go to Boston one hour before his departure on Friday morning, and that on Thursday evening he had no intention of going, notwithstanding Mr. Beecher's telegram of Thursday evening to Mr. Redpath informing the latter that Mr. Cleveland would start next day. Mr. Cleveland was then asked whether, after leaving the *Christian Union*, he did not say to Mr. Ford that he had power to ruin the *Christian Union*, and that he knew the secret of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton, and would divulge them. This lays the basis for possible testimony in rebuttal.

Mr. Cleveland's denials were of the most positive kind. Mr. Morris then went into a searching analysis of the manner in which the report of the committee had been made up. Mr. Beach asked for a copy of the stenographer's minutes of the testimony taken before the committee. Mr. Evarts said counsel would consider the request, and give an answer subsequently. Witness said that none of the witnesses had been sworn before the committee. Mr. Morris pressed the witness very hard on this subject, and at length Mr. Cleveland turned to Judge Neilson and appealed for protection. In his then state of health it was impossible for him to enter into any analyzation of a subject so remote as the testimony taken before the committee. His malady included an attack on his head, and his vital powers had been once suspended. It was important for him to get through by evening. Judge Neilson suggested that the examination of the witness might be adjourned until another day, but it was finally decided to go on. Previous to this the witness had first sworn that the statement in the report of the Committee, that Mr. Belcher had called the statement Mr. Tilton showed him the "true story," was a mistake of Mr. Winslow's, who drew up the report; that Mr. Belcher had not used those words. Afterward he admitted that he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Belcher's testimony.

The witness now confined himself to "don't recollect." Mr. Morris took up one after another the four letters in Mr. Moulton's long statement marked JJ, KK, LL, and HH, and sought to obtain an admission that these had been taken into consideration in making up the report, although neither Mr. Moulton nor his statement had been before the committee in any sense. At length, to save the witness, Mr. Beecher's counsel offered to admit that the committee had used the letters of Moulton's statement claimed by Mr. Morris, or "extracts from them." "What purport to be extracts," retorted Mr. Morris, "but which we will show to be misquotations and false." An extract was then read from Mr. Cleveland's sick-bed testimony in which he denied that Mr. Moulton's statement had been used by the committee. Witness would accept that now. A squabble here occurred as to the relevancy of the questioning. Mr. Morris said that he wished to show that the report was false and partisan. Mr. Evarts made the point that what the committee did was not relevant. Mr. Morris claimed that he was seeking to get the witness' personal action. Mr. Evarts wanted to know if the object was to impeach Mr. Cleveland's credibility because he had done an injudicious thing. Mr. Morris thought that a mild term of characterization. Mr. Beach interposed warmly that it was because he had made a "false and prejudiced report against a gentleman" (alluding to Mr. Moulton.) "Who was—who was—" said Mr. Evarts hesitating. "Who was what?" thundered Mr. Beach. "Who was mentioned in the report," was Mr. Evarts' cool reply. [Loud laughter.] "And whom the committee had no business to mention," added Mr. Beach. "And whom the committee had no business to mention," repeated Mr. Evarts, laughing and sitting down.

Mr. Cleveland was questioned as to whether Mr. Moulton had not asked to be heard by the committee. He replied that Moulton sent a telegram to a member of his firm preferring such a request after the report had been signed, and but three days before it was made public. He was then asked whether, prior to the writing of the Bacon letter, he had not tried to dissuade Mr. Tilton from replying, and had promised him, if he would send a letter to Plymouth Church instead, that action would be taken on it. He answered that he told Tilton that the manly way would be to make direct charges against Mr. Beecher in the church, and if he would do so he [Mr. Cleveland] would guarantee that they would be investigated. Tilton subsequently sent a letter to the church, but it was simply a request that the church should prefer charges against him [Tilton]. The letter was discussed, but no action was taken on it. At the suggestion of Judge Neilson, it being 1 o'clock, counsel here agreed to a recess.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher did not go to lunch with his brother. He munched a sandwich in the court-room and pored over his books. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and Mr. Cleveland returned together at 2:01. Judge Neilson was five minutes late. Messrs. Tilton and Pryor did not arrive until during the calling of the jury roll. At 2:13 Mr. Cleveland took the witness stand again.

The West charges were again taken up. The witness corrected his previous testimony by saying that the first specific knowledge he had of the charges was in 1874. He had a general knowledge of them when they were preferred, but did not know that they were based on Mr. Tilton's accusations that Mr. Beecher had criminal intimacy with his wife. The witness, after much questioning, finally admitted that he had understood that Mr. Tilton's accusations related to Mr. Beecher's moral character in respect to women. Mr. West was not called before the Investigating Committee. Witness could give no reason why he was not. Mr. Shearman's card published in the *Independent* in 1874, prior to the Bacon letter, was then inquired into. Witness and Mr. Beecher had had a conversation in regard to it previous to publication. The object of the card was to satisfy Mr. Tilton's desire that he should be vindicated from the aspersions cast upon him by the Bacon card. Mr. Morris then read that part of Mr. Beecher's statement which relates to Mr. Bowen's "heads of difficulties," and put it in evidence. It had previously been marked for identification only. It is supposed that this is to lay the foundation for Mr. Bowen's appearance in rebuttal, to explain his statements. The cross-examination here closed, and the redirect was begun.

Mr. Shearman first questioned Mr. Cleveland about his health, the object being to show that both here and on the sick-bed his head had been greatly affected. Witness was then asked about the publication of the tripartite covenant in THE TIMES. He said that Mr. Beecher had made an effort to prevent its publication. The West charges were then taken up. The custom of the Examining Committee, he said, was never to allow their proceedings to be known, even by other members of the church. At the meeting when the charges were discussed, Mr. Tilton was the only one who spoke about the charges, and he did not describe his grievances. Witness never saw the records of the Examining Committee for 1873. During his membership of the committee during 1874, he never held the position of Clerk of the committee. Witness corrected his statement that on June 26, 1874, he did not see Mr. Beecher on a car. While standing in front of his store he saw Mr. Beecher standing on the rear platform of a car. Mr. Beecher beckoned to him, and pointed to Brooklyn, and he interpreted that as an invitation to come over to Brooklyn. Mr. Shearman then brought out the fact that the names suggested by Mr. Beecher for members of the Investigating Committee, were the same names that had been discussed on the previous evening by Gen. Tracy, Mr. Shearman, and witness; that they were names of the most prominent members of the church, and such as would naturally occur first to any person connected with the church. Mr. Shearman asked whether the appointment of a committee outside the church, consisting of William M. Evarts, William Cullen Bryant, and George William Curtis, was not discussed. This was objected to, but was allowed and answered in the affirmative. Witness further said that Mr. Beecher was advised by counsel that such a committee would be liable to numerous libel suits, and its formation was, therefore, abandoned. The reason witness spoke of the meeting of July 10 as the first formal meeting of the Investigating Committe, was that Mr. White was absent previous to that time, and July 7 was the first time the Examining Committee ratified the appointment of the Investigating Committee. The latter committee had been notified that without this ratification there would be danger of libel suits in publishing any testimony taken before them; but with the ratification such publications would be privileged. Witness had never heard of any charges made by Mr. West against Mr. Beecher: the West charges were against Tilton. Moulton's request to be examined was not entertained, because the time for presenting the report had been limited to June 28. There was a lively fight over a question of Mr. Shearman as to whether any member of the committee expected that Mrs. Tilton was to abandon her home. At length Mr. Cleveland was allowed to answer with an emphatic "No." Neither did he ever enter into any conspiracy with any person to induce Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband.

Mr. Morris then took the witness in hand on the re-cross. Mr. Cleveland had received no legal advice as to any danger of simply announcing the committee. His condition now was such that his memory and faculties were decidedly affected.

To Mr. Shearman, witness said that the reason for not publishing the fact of the appointment of the Investigating Committee was the absence of Mr. White, who did not arrive until the evening of the 10th. The only way in which the members signified their acceptance of their trust was by appearing at that meeting. Mr. Cleveland was permitted to leave the stand at 3:12 o'clock. At this point Frank Moulton and Judge Fullerton entered the room, Moulton having been sent after by the counsel for the defense. Mr. Shearman stood up and shook hands cordially with Mr. Fullerton.

After a few minutes, Mr. Moulton took the stand and Mr. Evarts took him in hand for further cross-examination. Mr. Moulton could not recollect any conversation with Mr. Samuel Dwight Partridge after the publication of Tilton's life of Victoria Woodhull. Mr. Evarts asked whether witness had said to Mr. Partrige that Mr. Tilton's reason for writing the life of Victoria Woodhull was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the United States, as they outnumbered the Congregationalists. The question was strenuously objected to. In the discussion Messrs. Evarts, Beach, and Fullerton took part. Mr. Beecher closed the book he had been reading and listened. Twenty-five minutes were taken up. Judge Neilson allowed the question. Mr. Moulton promptly answered that the question was involved. To the first part he would answer no; to the second part he would say that he might have said to Mr. Partridge that the Spiritualists in America outnumbered the Congregationalists. He did not recollect what gave rise to that remark, or the specific conversation. After a pause, Mr. Moulton added: "Mr. Evarts, I am willing to swear distinctly that if I ever had a conversation with Mr. Partridge on the subject of the life of Mrs. Woodhull I never told him that I knew, or learned from Mr. Tilton, that Mr. Tilton's motive was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists in America." The voice of the mutual friend was as clear and his answers as prompt as ever. He was here allowed to leave the stand, Mr. Beach saying that it was conceded that this would not interfere with his pursuing his general examination of the witness afterward.

Mr. Partridge was then called to the stand. Mr. Moulton instantly wheeled his chair around so as to look the witness full in the face. After many objections and much argument, Mr. Evarts elicited from the old man that Mr. Moulton did tell him substantially that Mr. Tilton's object in writing the life of Woodhull was to place himself at the head of the Spiritualists in the United States, and that the Spiritualists outnumbered the Congregationalists. Mr. Beach conducted the cross-examination, which was productive of much merriment, Mr. Partridge insisting on running in irrelevant explanations in every answer, to the great disgust of Mr. Beach. There was a great deal of argument and many objections. Several answers were stricken out and the defense took two exceptions. Mr. Beach had succeeded so far as to show that the witness recollected no other circumstance of the conversation testified to beyond the mere statement of what Mr. Moulton had said, when an argument arose as to the relevancy of an answer to a question regarding the impression Mr. Moulton's statement had made on the witness. Before any conclusion was reached the hour of adjournment arrived. Mr. Evarts said authoritatively, "We'll have this question decided before adjourning." "You won't if it is not put," retorted Mr. Beach, curtly. Mr. Evarts protested that he did not mean to dictate, and asked that the courtesy be extended to him of going on. "I withdraw the question," said Mr. Beach, still curtly. [Laughter.] "Oh, if it is withdrawn finally"—began Mr. Evarts. "It is not," said Mr. Beach, whereat there was more laughter. He added that Mr. Evarts' argument had so impressed him that he wished to put three or four preliminary questions. The court then adjourned at 4:05 until Monday morning at 11. Mr. Beach had called for the check and the yellow piece of paper introduced by Mr. Partridge on Wednesday, but did not use it.

The counsel are talking about an adjournment for a week after all the testimony shall be in and previous to the summing up, for the purpose of arranging their other business, which the Beecher trial, they say, has greatly disturbed.

The restaurant keeper at whose place Mr. Beecher dined on the day of the alibi has been found by the counsel for the defense. He was struck by reading Mr. Beecher's testimony that about the time mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Beecher took lunch together in his saloon. He had made a memorandum of the circumstance at the time. On looking over his books he found that the date corresponded with the one mentioned by Mr. Beecher. He has sent word to Mr. Shearman that he is willing to testify.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was resumed by Mr. Morris at 11:12 o'clock, as follows:

Q.—Look at that again, Mr. Cleveland. [Handing witness paper.] Will you state as near as you can when you gave it to the lawyers—to the counsel on the other side? A.—Within a week, I think.

Q.—Where was it that you gave it to them? A.—In my room.

Q.—That is No. 114 Remsen street? A.—No. 114 Remsen street.

Q.—And to which of the counsel did you hand it? A.—Mr. Shearman.

A Juror—What paper is that?

Mr. Morris—The paper put in evidence yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Beach—It is the authority from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Cleveland.

Q.—Can you recollect the day that it was given? A.—I don't recollect the day.

Q.—When did you return from Connecticut? A.—On Thursday.

Q.—Thursday of last week? A.—Thursday of last week.

Q.—And was it during any day last week that you gave it to Mr. Shearman? A.—Since Thursday of last week.

Q.—Then it was this week? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was it during last week? A.—I don't recollect the day; it was since Thursday of last week.

Q.—Who spoke about it first? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Shearman about it? A.—I said that I had such a paper in my possession.

Q.—And you gave it to him? A.—I did.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, let me call your attention to your testimony yesterday with reference to this paper.

"Q.—Have you got the paper, had you got the paper, referring to this paper? A.—I don't know. Where is it? A.—I don't know where it is."

Q.—Was that true? A.—That was true.

Q.—You did not know where it was; what do you mean by that, please explain? A.—I meant that I did not know now where it was when I testified; I gave it to Mr. Shearman a week ago.

Q.—Did you recollect the fact that you had given it to Mr. Shearman? A.—I did.

Q.—Why did yo unot state that fact? A.—I don't know any reason why I did not.

Q.—What? A.—I don't know why I did not.

Q.—You had given it to him a few days ago? A.—I had.

Q.—Well, when you were asked the question where the paper was you knew the object of the question, did you not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not understand the object that I desired to ascertain where it was? A.—I did not know what subsequent questions were to come.

Q.—Now, but the question I did ask. I asked you where the paper was, and you said I don't know. [Reading.] "Have you got the paper? A.—I don't know. Q.—Where is it? A.—I don't know where it is."

Did you not suppose that I had asked that question for the purpose of ascertaining where the paper was?

Mr. Shearman—I submit, if your Honor please, it is not necessary to go further with this matter. I was standing up at the time to arrest the examination by Judge Morris, and to direct his attention to the paper in my hand.

Mr. Morris—That is not the point; that is not the point.

Q.—Did you not suppose by that question that I wanted to know where the paper was to ascertain that fact? A.—I will answer that in this way, that I gave that paper to Mr. Shearman after I returned—

Mr. Morris—No, no.

The Court—Let him answer. Go on, Mr. Cleveland.

Witness—I supposed when it was proper to introduce the paper it would be introduced; that was my supposition.

Q.—That was the reason you answered you did not know where it was? A.—That was my reason.

HIS VISIT TO BOSTON.

Mr. Morris—Very well, we will let that pass. Now, Mr. Cleveland, do you recollect the date that you went to Boston from the White Mountains? A.—I do.

Q.—What date was it? A.—Fourth of November.

Mr. Shearman—September.

Witness—September I mean.

Q.—1874? A.—1874.

Q.—And prior to that the committee had made its report, had they not? A.—It had.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of that report? A.—Twenty-eighth of August, I think.

Q.—Mr. Moulton had made his first long statement, had he not? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you any doubt upon that question? A.—I don't recall the date, but I have really no doubt about it.

Q.—As to whether you saw that publication before the committee made its report? A.—I unquestionably did; I did; I don't recollect the date of that publication; I think it was before the committee reported.

Q.—Before going to Boston you had heard that a second statement from Mr. Moulton had been prepared or was in course of preparation, had you not? A.—I had.

Q.—And that had been a matter of conference and conversation between you and Mr. Beecher before you left the White Mountains? A.—I think so.

Q.—And you had heard something of the character of that statement, had you not—something of the nature and character of the statement that Mr. Moulton had prepared—the second statement? A.—I heard that it was to be an assault upon Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You had learned generally the purport? A.—I knew nothing of its details.

Q.—You had learned that Mr. Moulton purposed vindicating himself in that report against the charge of black-mail, had you not? A.—I had heard that he was going to make another long statement.

Q.—Did you not understand that that long statement was to be a vindication of Mr. Moulton, and especially as against the charge of black-mail? A.—I supposed that the statement would cover all the points of Mr. Moulton's defense.

Q.—You stated yesterday that you went to Boston solely with a reference to Mr. Moulton's connection with this matter or with reference to Mr. Moulton's action in the matter. Now, was that statement correct? A.—I meant to say that, as I understood the telegraphic correspondence stated to me by Mr. Beecher, that Mr. Redpath desired Mr. Beecher to come to Boston to confer with him and other parties in regard to Mr. Moulton's statement.

Q.—His proposed statement? A.—His proposed statement.

Q.—But the ultimate object had in view was to prevent the publication of that statement, was it not? A.—It was not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that your visit to Boston had no reference to the making of an arrangement which should supersede the necessity of publishing that statement? A.—I mean to say—

Q.—No, no; answer that question.

Mr. Shearman—That is a question that cannot be answered by yes or no.

A.—It had not.

Q.—Then your visit to Boston was not for the purpose of entering into any arrangement whatever, or any understanding that should be satisfactory to Mr. Moulton, and prevent the publication of that statement. Is that it? A.—My visit to Boston under the instruction of Mr. Beecher, was to hear from him no proposition or explanation upon that whole matter, of all this scandal, until after the charges of Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton should have been withdrawn and retracted absolutely and unqualifiedly.

Q.—Now, will you answer the question I put? The stenographer will read the question.

Mr. Shearman—That answers the question.

Mr. Morris—No, it does not.

Mr. Evarts—The witness has given the entire affirmative body of his instructions, covering the whole question. He went there under instructions to hear what they had to say, but he had nothing to do with anything they had to say except upon the condition of unqualified and complete withdrawal of their charges.

Mr. Morris—I have not asked anything about conditions.

Mr. Evarts—I know that you did not want the conditions. You asked a question, however, and this is the answer.

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, I will ask you the question in another form on the same point. Do you mean to say that in your visit to Boston you did not expect by some understanding and arrangement to be able to prevent the publication of that statement? A.—I did not expect it.

WHAT HE EXPECTED TO DO AT BOSTON.

Q.—Well, pray tell us what you expected to do when you got to Boston? A.—I expected to find out, if I could, what the Boston gentlemen wanted, as a matter of courtesy to them, partially.

Q.—Hear what they had to say, simply; is that it?

Mr. Beach—Did he state it?

Mr. Morris—Do you mean to say that—simply hear what they had to say—is that all? A.—Simply to hear what Mr. Redpath had to say.

Q.—And nothing else?

Mr. Beach, (while the witness kept silence)—Get his answer on the record.

Mr. Evarts—Ask him what he expected to do?

Mr. Morris—Nothing else? A.—To hear what Mr. Redpath or any of the gentlemen had to say.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That is all up to that point?

Q.—No, no; is that all the object?

Mr. Evarts—That was not the question. The question should be, What did you expect—in terms, what did you expect?

Mr. Beach—We will hear it.

The Witness—I did not expect anything.

Mr. Morris—Have you stated now the whole of your object in visiting Boston?

Mr. Shearman—He has not been asked it yet.

Mr. Evarts—He has not been asked it yet.

Mr. Morris—I ask it now? A.—My object in going to Boston was to hear, under the instructions of Mr. Beecher, what all that matter meant of telegraphing him to come to Boston, and Mr. Beecher said to me, "Go that way home, and see what this thing means, but remember this, that I will have nothing to do with any accommodation or arrangement affecting all these scandals, except upon the condition that Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton make an absolute retraction of every charge affecting my moral character that they have made against me."

Q.—And from whom did you expect to learn, when you got to Boston, that? A.—I did not expect to learn that from anybody.

Q.—Who did you expect to talk with there? A.—I expected to talk with Mr. Redpath.

Q.—Did you expect to meet Mr. Tilton there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you expect to meet Mr. Moulton there? A.—I did not.

Q.—And how long had you been at the White Mountains? A.—About a week.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Redpath there? A.—I did not.

Q.—You knew that he had been up to the White Mountains to see Mr. Beecher, did you not? A.—I may have; I have forgotten it; I knew he was there after I was.

Q.—H'm? A.—I knew that he was there after I left the White Mountains; I do not recollect whether he was there before.

Q.—Do not you know that he was there before that? A.—I do not recollect it; I may have known it.

Q.—Well, what were you to do after you had heard what Mr. Redpath had to say about the matter? A.—That depended upon what Mr. Redpath said.

Q.—Yes, well, what were you to do, if in your judgment the statement was satisfactory? A.—I had no idea that his statement would be satisfactory.

Q.—No, no, that is not the question—what were you to do in case Mr. Redpath's statement should be satisfactory?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we submit that what he was to do implies instructions. He has given his full instructions, and a speculative inquiry as to what the witness now thinks he would have done, if this or that view had been presented by Mr. Redpath, are not admissible here. It is not a worthy subject of inquiry, as it seems to me. Of course, that Mr. Beecher told this gentleman or any implied instructions would be admissible.

The Court—Well this question—

Mr. Evarts—All that is right.

The Court—This question looks to an implied instruction.

Mr. Evarts—Let it take that shape, then.

Mr. Morris—No, the counsel is mistaken. The witness has not stated all the instructions that Mr. Beecher gave him, and we have the written evidence of the fact that he has not stated all the instructions that Mr. Beecher gave him.

Mr. Evarts—I do not object to your drawing out instructions from Mr. Beecher in any form in which you please. That is right, if there were others.

Q.—Now, I ask you again, Mr. Cleveland, what did you intend to do, or what were you to do in case Mr. Redpath's statement should be satisfactory to you?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to.

The Court—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Evarts—We do not know what satisfactory means.

The Court—I think he may answer that.

The Witness—Will you repeat the question, please?

The Stenographer—Now, I ask you again, what did you intend to do, or what were you to do, in case Mr. Redpath's statement should be satisfactory to you?

The Witness—If Mr. Redpath's statement had been accompanied with a withdrawal from Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton of all their charges against Mr. Beecher, I should have taken that proposition to Mr. Beecher for his own settlement.

Q.—And then you expected to return back to the White Mountains in case this was satisfactory and report to Mr. Beecher? A.—I had no expectation of returning, for I had no kind of idea that I should see anybody or learn anything that would interest Mr. Beecher.

IF SUCCESSFUL IN HIS MISSION HE WOULD HAVE REPORTED BACK TO BEECHER.

Q.—Well, did you understand the meaning of this language, "I hereby authorize him"—that is you—"to hear and determine in my behalf all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandals which have arisen, and I give him authority to sign my name to any arrangements and documents which may in his judgment be needful, and I will accept his agreements as if made by myself"—did you understand with this document in your possession that after you had heard the statement of Mr. Redpath you were to return and report to Mr. Beecher before taking action? A.—My answer to that is that no man living, probably, but Henry Ward Beecher, would have written such a letter giving me such unlimited authority—

Mr. Morris—No, no; one moment.

The Witness—And I—

Mr. Morris—I move to strike that out.

Mr. Evarts—Let us hear the answer.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike out all that he has said as not responsive to the question.

Mr. Evarts—We ought to hear the answer.

The Court—Yes, Sir, let us proceed quietly.

Mr. Morris—When a witness undertakes to make an irrelevant statement, and has gone far enough to show that it is irrelevant—

Mr. Evarts—How many sentences that the best of us have said would be irrelevant if we were stopped in the middle?

Mr. Morris—This is irrelevant in any part of it.

Mr. Evarts—I submit that in striking out the answer of a witness you should have the answer, and then consider what should be stricken out.

The Court—Doubtless; now, the question seems to be whether this witness would, as he thinks, or remembers, have taken the responsibility of acting as there authorized, or whether, upon hearing a satisfactory statement, he would have prepared to return and submit it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—That is not my question, if your Honor please; but let us have the ruling upon this motion.

The Court—This is stricken out; repeat the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The Stenographer—Q.—Did you understand the meaning of this language: "I hereby authorize him"—that is you—"to hear and determine in my behalf all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandals which have arisen, and I give him authority to sign my name to any arrangements and documents which may, in his judgment, be needful; and I will accept his agreements as if made by myself"—did you understand, with this document in your possession, that, after you had heard the statement of Mr. Redpath, you were to report to Mr. Beecher before taking action? A.—I should have done so.

Q.—Then, pray what was the object of taking this document? A.—It was a matter of authority from Mr. Beecher to hear what was talked about.

Q.—But this is authority to hear and determine and sign all documents, and to bind him as though he was present personally himself. A.—It was an authority that I never should have exercised.

Q.—You understood that that was Mr. Beecher's purpose in giving the document, didn't you, that you should exercise it? A.—If your Honor please, I could make one word of explanation which will save my good friend, Judge Morris. My verbal instructions on the morning of Nov. 4, or Sept. 4, when I left the Twin Mountain House, were given to me immediately after breakfast. Just before I stepped into the carriage to go to the depot, Mr. Beecher brought that paper to me and handed it to me and said, "If anybody doubts that you can hear for me in Boston, show them that paper." I put it into my pocket and did not read it until after I left the Twin Mountain House.

Q.—Well, you say you did not expect to see Mr. Tilton in Boston, and you did not expect to see Mr. Moulton? A.—I say that I personally did not expect to see Mr. Moulton. Mr. Redpath expected that I might see Mr. Moulton.

HE DID NOT EXPECT THAT THE CHARGES WERE GOING TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Q.—Yes. Did you expect that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were going to withdraw the charges that had been made? A.—If the Court will allow me to explain that point—

Q.—No, no; did you expect that? A.—I did not.

Q.—No, you did not. You had not any such idea, whatever, had you? A.—No such idea whatever.

Q.—No. And if you had any such idea, whatever, and if you did not intend to act upon whatever statement was made, but expected to report to Mr. Beecher, and if you understood that he would not do anything except upon that basis, what object— A.—I went to Boston because—

Q. [Continued]—Did you have, or expect to obtain, in reporting back to Mr. Beecher without action? A.—I stopped in Boston at the request of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Or, in other words, what was the purpose of your visit there if you did not expect that the charges were to be withdrawn, and if you knew that nothing would be done or could be done unless they were withdrawn. Now, tell us what object—what was the purpose of going to Boston? A.—My purpose in going to Boston was to see Mr. Redpath and hear what he had to say for any of the parties in that controversy.

Q.—It was a mere matter of curiosity, then? A.—It was a matter of courtesy to him and Gov. Claflin and other gentlemen in Boston.

Mr. Shearman—The ones who telegraphed?

The Witness—In response to telegrams—joint telegrams from Gov. Claflin and other friends in Boston.

Mr. Morris—And those telegrams relate to Mr. Moulton's statement? A.—I think so; I—

Q.—Did you see them? A.—I saw them—

Q.—What do you say about that? A.—Mr. Beecher stated to me at the time the substance of the telegrams.

Mr. Evarts made some remark about the telegrams in an undertone.

Mr. Morris—No doubt these are equivalent to the originals.

Mr. Beach—What do you say, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—I say I have no doubt they may be treated as the originals. They are not the whole series.

Mr. Shearman—The one in Latin is more intelligible, no doubt, than that received at the telegraph office. It is "dog latin."

THE CHARGES AGAINST MOULTON.

Mr. Morris—What were you to do, if anything, Mr. Cleveland, with reference to the charge that had been made against Mr. Moulton of black-mail?

Mr. Shearman—I did not catch that question.

Mr. Morris—What, if anything, he was to do with reference to the charge that had been made against Mr. Moulton of black-mail? A.—I had nothing specially—special to do with that.

Q.—Didn't? There was nothing said as to the withdrawing of that charge? A.—By whom?

Q.—By Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect that there was.

Q.—In any event? A.—I do not—

Q.—If Mr. Moulton withdrew his charge wasn't it understood that that charge was to be withdrawn against him? A.—It was not.

Q.—That was to stand? A.—There was no understanding about withdrawing that.

Q.—You say it was not to be withdrawn?

Mr. Shearman—He said there was no understanding that it was to be withdrawn.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Nothing said upon that subject at all? A.—Nothing.

Q.—H'm! A.—Nothing that affected that question especially.

Q.—Was anything said upon that subject at or before you wrote to Boston?

Mr. Shearman—The question ought to be—to point out what subject because there are two subjects.

Mr. Morris—Upon the subject of black-mail? A.—I can explain that if your Honor please.

Q.—No, my question is, was anything said upon that subject before you left Boston? A.—There was.

Q.—How? A.—There was.

Q.—There was? A.—There was.

Q.—Well, now then, I ask you again, was not that charge of black-mail to be withdrawn in case you should find the parties ready to withdraw the charge?

Mr. Evarts—I submit, if your Honor please, the proper question is, what was said—or else it must be made apparent that he is not asking for what was said, but for some other understanding.

The Court—On direct examination that would clearly be so.

The Witness—I will answer the question, Judge, if you will repeat it.

The Court—I think this question can be answered. Go on Mr. Cleveland, answer it in your own way. A.—Mr. Beecher said to me—

Mr. Morris—No, no, I don't ask you that. I am asking for your action. A.—Well, I thought that answered your question.

Q.—I ask you if you did not understand—if you did not, in behalf of Mr. Beecher, understand that you were to withdraw that charge? A.—I did not understand it so.

Q.—Did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not under any circumstances? A.—Under any circumstances.

Q.—And what papers did you understand that you were to sign? A.—I did not personally understand that I was to sign any.

Q.—And you did not intend to sign any? A.—I did not intend to sign any.

Mr. Evarts—The witness has stated that this paper was handed to him as he got into the coach, and he did not read it until he got off.

The Court—Yes. He was at liberty to act upon it or not, of course, as to signing papers.

Mr. Evarts—This is a letter of credence which he did not read until he gets on his mission—sealed orders, not to be opened till he had left.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I do not see the pertinency of that explanation, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The examination calls for what has already been testified.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Morris—No, no.

Q.—Well, when you got to Boston you exhibited those documents did you not as showing your full authority to act in behalf of Mr. Beecher? A.—I think quite likely; I don't recollect that.

Q.—You don't recollect showing it? A.—I may have shown it to Mr. Redpath at the Revere House; I either told him I had it, or else I showed it to him.

Q.—Don't you know you showed it to him? A.—He knew that I had it either by my showing it to him, or by my reading it to him.

Q.—Well, when you saw Mr. Redpath did you say to him anything about your written authority being limited by private instructions from your principal? A.—I had no discussion with him about that.

Q.—Did you communicate that fact to Mr. Redpath that you had not authority, or did not intend to act as here indicated in the paper, but that your authority was limited by private instruction? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—The only conversation I had with Mr. Redpath at the Revere House was in regard to meeting Gen. Butler and Mr. Moulton the next day; he attempted to make an appointment and could not.

Q.—You wanted to meet them? A.—I was willing to meet them.

Q.—You went there for that purpose? A.—I went there to meet them or anybody else.

Q.—Did you meet either of them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why not? A.—Well, I understood from Mr. Redpath that they would not see me.

Q.—Oh, they declined to meet you? A.—That was his report to me.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

"Twin Mountain House, Sept. 3. James Redpath, *Globe* Office: Send on your dispatch in Latin; operator will wait. Can you wait till my reply shall come? H. W. B."

Mr. Morris—Now, the Latin one I have not studied it. Gen. Pryor will read it and give the translation.

Mr. Pryor (proceeding to read)—Here it is—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment, Mr. Pryor. Does the jury understand Latin?

Mr. Morris—I don't know that. Gen Pryor will read it for them with the proper translation.

Mr. Evarts—If any one of the jurors understands it he could translate it for the others.

The Court—Go on; give it to us, pure and simple.

Mr. Pryor—I am willing to submit it to Mr. Evarts to read and translate.

Mr. Evarts—You may give the direct reading and I will cross-examine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pryor (reading)—

BOSTON—1874.

To H. W. Beecher, Twin Mountain House, New-Hampshire:

Veni, veni, et statim in nomine patres.
Licet magnum periculum averti. Silens laboravi tres annos ut obtineam auctoritatem quam teneo diem unum solum. Ne me frustres tuo dubitatione, Veni.
J. R.

The Court—Quite emphatic.

Gen. Pryor translated the message as follows:

"Come, come, and at once, in the name of the Father, to the end that the great peril may be inverted—averted. Silently I have labored for three years that I might obtain the authority which I hold for one day only. Don't frustrate me by your doubts, (or suspicions perhaps.)"
Signed T. R., or J. R.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

Twin Mountain House, Sept. 4th—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—There is the word *dubitatione*, if your Honor please. It means hesitation, uncertainty, doubting.

Mr. Beach—Hesitating or doubting.

Mr. Evarts—We have the English word dubitation, which comes pretty near to it.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 3.
James Redpath, Globe Office:
"Cleveland will come with full documentary power to act conclusively in my behalf. It is impossible for me to leave before Monday, if at all.
H. W. B.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Sept. 3.
James Redpath, Boston:
I can't come. Meet Cleveland on Friday at Lowell depot. He leaves at 9:30 to-morrow. H. W. B.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 4.
To James Redpath, Tremont House:
Cleveland left here on the 9:30 this morning. Wait for him at Tremont; but send a messenger to Revere House.
H. W. B.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Sept. 4.
James Redpath, Boston.
Cleveland left Twin Mountain House at 9:30 this morning, and will meet you at Lowell depot 6:20 this Friday afternoon. Is that plain? H. W. B.

Q.—You, I think, said yesterday, Mr. Cleveland, that you saw that telegram before you left the Twin Mountain House? A.—I did not so testify, I think.

Q.—I so understood you? A.—It is not so, I think; I knew of the telegrams, but I could not swear I read one of them; Mr. Beecher told me about them, and possibly read them to me; I don't recollect that.

Q.—When did he read the telegrams to you, or give you the substance of them? A.—If you will allow me to explain that?

Q.—How long before? A.—A word of explanation if you accept it.

Q.—I am asking for the time. You can explain certainly? A.—I returned from Mount Washington on Thursday evening in April, in the evening; Mr. Beecher said he would have a short dispatch for me to take to Mr. Redpath in Boston; I said to him, "Are you going to Boston?" and he said: "Of course not."

Q.—I am asking you for the time when you became aware of this? A.—In the evening of Thursday, April 3.

Q.—And you did not leave until next day? A.—I left the next morning.

Q.—What time in the morning—9:30 as stated here? A.—I never could tell, Sir.

Mr. Morris—9:30 it says here.

Q.—You say that when you asked Mr. Beecher if he was going, he answered, "Of course not?" A.—That he said.

Q.—Peremptorily? A.—Peremptorily.

Q.—Had he spoken to you about this dispatch in which he says he can't leave, it is impossible for him to leave before Monday, if at all? A.—He did not.

Mr. Evarts—What is the date of that Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—Sept. 3.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Cleveland ought to see that dispatch.

Witness—I could not tell anything about it; the first statement of Mr. Beecher was that he had no dispatch from Mr. Redpath.

Q.—That was Thursday, 3d? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You left on Friday? A.—I left on Friday.

Q.—That was the 4th? A.—I have no recollection of seeing the dispatch, when he stated to me that he had one from Mr. Redpath.

Q.—When was it suggested that you should go to Boston? A.—Friday morning.

Q.—How long before you left? A.—An hour or an hour and a half.

Q.—Were you intending to leave the Twin Mountain House on Friday, when you went there? A.—I was intending to leave on Saturday or Monday; I had not determined which.

Q.—What induced you to change your purpose? A.—The request of Mr. Beecher to stop in Boston and see what this—

Q.—But you could have stopped there on Monday or Saturday as well? A.—I had not the time.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Cleveland you were partly through an answer when you were interrupted by counsel. Be so good as to complete it.

Mr. Morris—He had stated all that I wanted.

Mr. Evarts—But you have no right to stop a witness in that way.

Mr. Morris—I assert that I have such right when the witness has answered my question and is going on to state something else.

Mr. Evarts—But the witness had not completed his answer to the question when he was incompleted.

Judge Neilson—The witness can be allowed to answer, of course.

Mr. Evarts—And then if it is a wrong answer, it can be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I do not assent to that rule of examination.

Judge Neilson—Do not take it as a rule. It is only a suggestion. It may often be the proper suggestion or rule, but not always.

Mr. Beach—I submit that it is the province, not only of the counsel, but that it is the duty of the Court, when a witness has fully answered a question, and is proceeding to state immaterial or irrelevant matter, to stop him; that such statements may not be received and pass to the jury or to the public.

Judge Neilson—Undoubtedly that is true.

Mr. Evarts—That we agree to.

Mr. Beach—But that is just what you are disputing.

Mr. Evarts—No, it is not. The witness was stopped in the middle of his answer, not by an objection, but by a new question.

Mr. Morris—I stopped the witness; whether by an objection, or by putting a new question, is wholly immaterial.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Morris, you will take the answers of the witness as fully as they seem to be in any degree responsive. Mr. Cleveland, you will answer the questions as directly and as briefly as you can. Let us see if we cannot get along without trouble.

HE CHANGED HIS PURPOSE IN RETURNING HOME AT THE REQUEST OF MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Morris—Now let us go back. You say that you changed your purpose in returning home, at the request of Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—And that request was made on Friday morning? A.—On Friday morning.

Q.—Was that the first request that had been made to you? A.—It was.

Q.—The day previous, or the night previous was any suggestion upon that point made? A.—None whatever.

Mr. Beach—Show him this telegram.

Q.—Look at that paper, and see if that refreshes your recollection? A.—It does not refresh my recollection at all. I returned to the Twin Mountain House, on Thursday evening, from Mount Washington. What Mr. Beecher had determined to do with me I certainly did not know.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher had not said anything to you on Thursday night upon the subject at all? A.—He had.

Q.—He had spoken to you then on Thursday night about going to Boston? A.—He talked about the Boston affair.

Q.—No, no; about your going to Boston? A.—He did not request me on Thursday night to go to Boston.

Q.—Had that entered into the conversation, whether you should go to Boston or not; or had your name been mentioned in that connection as going to Boston in answer to these telegrams? A.—The statements on Thursday evening to me by Mr. Beecher, were made to me—

Q.—No, no; that is not responsive. I ask you if on Thursday night there was anything said at all about your going to Boston—between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—There may have been an allusion to my going to Boston.

A.—Do you still say that it was first suggested to you about an hour before you left on Friday morning? A.—I still say that the specific request to me to change my day of leaving and stop in Boston was made on Friday morning.

Q.—And before Friday you had not intended to go to Boston? A.—I had not intended to go to Boston on Friday; I had not intended anything about it.

Q.—Were you not aware on Thursday night that this specific telegram was sent: "Cleveland will go with full documentary power to act conclusively in my behalf. It is impossible for me to leave before Monday, if at all." Do you mean to say that you had no knowledge of such dispatch as that being sent on Thursday night? A.—I do not recollect anything about that dispatch.

Q.—This letter was handed to you where? A.—As I was getting into the stage to go to the cars.

Q.—Do you know when it was written? A.—I do not.

DID HE TELL MR. FORD THAT HE KNEW THE SECRET OF MR. BEECHER'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON?

Q.—When did you say that you severed your connection with the *Christian Union*? A.—On the 31st December, 187[illegible].

Q.—What business did you enter into then? A.—I entered into partnership with H. C. Hulbert & Co.

Q.—What is their business? A.—Paper manufacturers and importers.

Q.—Do you supply material for the house of J. B. Ford & Co.? A.—We do not.

Q.—After leaving the *Christian Union*, did you solicit a contract from Mr. Ford, or from his house for a supply of paper? A.—I think we did.

Q.—And was it declined on the ground that they had a more favorable contract? A.—It was withdrawn by H. C. Hulbert & Co.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. J. B. Ford, in substance, at that time, that you had power to ruin the *Christian Union*? A.—To whom?

Q.—To Mr. Ford. A.—I did not.

Q.—Are you positive about that? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Ford that you knew the secret of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not.

Q.—And that you would divulge that secret? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nothing upon that point or of that character? A.—Nothing from which that could grow.

Q.—You are positive of that? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Belcher? A.—What Mr. Belcher?

Q.—Samuel? A.—I am.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—The report of the committee that was signed—who prepared it? A.—The original draft was made by John Winslow.

Q.—And then discussed by the committee? A.—It was.

Q.—And the whole of the draft made by him gone over carefully? A.—It was gone over several times.

Q.—Were you present? A.—Yes.

Q.—And all the members of the committee? A.—Generally.

Q.—And it was gone over several times with a view of having it accurate and correct? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you hear it read, or read it, after it was completed? A.—I did.

Q.—How often? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—More than once; A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You understood its contents? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, for the purpose of refreshing your memory I will ask you to read this paragraph commencing with Mr. Belcher. [Indicating.] That statement is true, is it not?

Mr. Evarts—What is it? Read it.

A.—There is one phrase in that statement that is not true.

Q. (Reading)—

"Mr. Belcher testified that he met Mr. Tilton on the ferry-boat about two weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and they talked the matter over. He says that Tilton was at first mysterious and non-committal, but on their way home, in Brooklyn, Tilton invited him into his house, where the 'true story' was exhibited to Mr. Belcher."

That, you say, is not true?

Mr. Evarts—He says that one passage is not true.

A.—It is not true that Samuel E. Belcher testified before the committee that the title to Mr. Tilton's paper was "The True Story;" that is an error.

Q.—Then, what he read to Mr. Belcher was not the "true story." Did he not testify to that? A.—That is an error of Mr. Winslow's, made when he drew the report.

Q.—What name did Mr. Belcher give to this paper which Mr. Tilton read to him? A.—He gave it one or two names; he called it "The Paper," "The Statement," or something of that kind.

Q.—State the names which he gave it as nearly as you can. A.—That is as nearly as I can recollect.

Q.—Did he use the word "story?" A.—I think not.

Q.—Will you swear that he did not? A.—I will swear that he did not use the phrase "The True Story" in connection with that paper.

Q.—Will you swear that he did not use the word "story" in connection with that paper? A.—I am hardly willing to swear whether he called it the paper or the statement, or the document, or whatever he called it.

Q.—When did you first hear that that was an error in the report? A.—When I read John Winslow's testimony.

Q.—Have you examined the stenographer's minutes of the testimony that was taken at that meeting to verify it? A.—I have not; I have read Mr. Belcher's testimony before the committee.

Q.—From what? From what did you read Mr. Belcher's testimony? A.—I read Mr. Belcher's testimony from this book.

Q.—From which book? A.—From this statement; perhaps I do not understand your question.

Mr. Beach—You said that you had read Mr. Belcher's testimony. What did you read it from? Mr. Belcher's testimony before the committee.

Mr. Morris—I will recall it to your mind, for I do not want to confuse you. You said that you were first aware that this was incorrect when you read Mr. Winslow's testimony. Then you were asked the question if you had read the testimony taken before the committee. You said that you had read Mr. Belcher's testimony. The question was then asked, where did you read Mr. Belcher's testimony. From what did you read it? A.—I read Mr. Belcher's testimony from this book.

Q.—What book? A.—The report that you have in your hand.

Q.—From this book, called *A History of the Great Scandal?* A.—I read it in the report of the committee.

Q.—Was it in this book?

Mr. Evarts—He has said that he read it from the book which you hold in your hand.

The Witness—In that book which you hold in your hand.

Q.—Now, is that the part which you refer to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have read it from the report of the committee? A.—I have understood that—

Q.—You read it from the report of the committee, and not from Mr. Belcher's testimony? A.—I read it from the report of the committee.

Q.—Then you have not read Mr. Belcher's testimony? A.—I have not read Mr. Belcher's testimony.

Mr. Evarts—He has told you what he means; that he read it in that very book which you hold in your hand, and that very passage.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Belcher's testimony is? A.—I do not.

Q.—And you have made no effort to see it before testifying here? A.—I have not.

Q.—And you expected to be a witness? A.—I have expected to be a witness.

Q.—For some time past? A.—For some time past.

Q.—And you do not know where Mr. Belcher's testimony is, except that you have an impression that the Examining Committee have it? A.—I suppose that it is with the Examining Committee.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Shearman, I asked you, yesterday, if you would furnish us the report of the evidence taken by the stenographer who attended the Examining Committee.

Mr. Shearman—You never asked me that broad question. You asked for a particular part of it.

Mr. Beach—Then you misunderstood me; I asked that question. The question now is whether you will furnish to us the stenographer's minutes.

Mr. Shearman—There is a question whether I can get them.

Mr. Morris—They are under your control.

Mr. Shearman—No; they are not under my control.

Mr. Beach—It is somewhat important that we should understand whether you will furnish to us the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings before the Examining Committee, or whether we shall have to resort to legal process to get them.

Mr. Evarts—Understanding its importance, we will consider it.

Q.—You did not detect the error in your frequent examinations of this report, prior to its being signed? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor did any other member of the committee, so far as you know? A.—Not so far as I know.

Q.—You stand now simply upon what Mr. Winslow says, that it is not correct, do you? A.—Mr. Winslow stated—

Q.—No, no. Do you form your judgment upon what he said? A.—I do.

Q.—You have not a personal knowledge that Mr. Belcher, in his testimony before that committee, did not use that very phrase, have you? A.—I will not swear to that.

THE BASIS OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Q.—Now, what was the basis of this report? What facts were considered in making up this report? What statements and evidence? Upon what was it based? A.—It was based upon evidence taken by the committee.

Q.—Were the witnesses examined before the committee sworn? A.—They were not.

THE WITNESS NOT ABLE TO ANALYZE THE REPORT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STATE OF HIS HEALTH.

Q.—Just look at that letter, [showing,] read it over, and tell me whether that was given before the committee in evidence? A.—If your Honor please, I desire to shrink from no responsibility as to withhold any knowledge of fact, that I have bearing upon this case from my first acquaintance with it, but I submit, your Honor, that it will be utterly impossible for me, in my state of health, to sit here, and analyze that report, and make it harmonize with evidence, or with anything that relates to it; it will be an utter impossibility in my state of health, and I appeal to your Honor that I may be protected in my health.

The Court—If your health, Mr. Cleveland, makes an adjournment desirable to you, we should allow your examination to stand over to any future day.

Mr. Morris—Suspend it and they can go on with other testimony; we have no objections whatever.

The Witness—I mean, if your Honor please, that it would be utterly impossible for me at this time, so far removed from that report, to make an analysis of it.

The Court—I can appreciate it, Sir.

The Witness—It is utterly impossible.

The Court—I can appreciate that.

The Witness—I doubt if your Honor can recall clearly events in this very trial through which we are going.

Mr. Morris—I am going to ask you about some very simple facts.

The Witness—I cannot do it; I must be protected.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think the witness had better go on and get through. This is a very plain and candid statement, and the learned counsel have no other disposition than to bring attention to parts that he considers important. Then, as each question arises, the witness must meet it as best he can. If he can say that he knows nothing about it and he can say nothing about it, that must be the end of that particular question. Of course, every one understands that for a man suffering bodily pain to be on the witness stand is a very disagreeable thing; whether he sit in the dignity of the bench or the repose of the jury-box in pain, it is very unpleasant.

The Witness—If your Honor will allow me to add, it is important to me to be free from this excitement by to-night if possible; my attack is one that has affected my head; I have had one suspension of my vital powers, and I must ask the protection of the court.

Mr. Morris—Protection from what?

The Court—We understand the witness.

Mr. Morris—I have interrogated the witness very fairly.

The Court—He desires to be considered as far as you can.

Mr. Morris—We suggest that it is practicable that they go on with some other branch of their case; there are important matters for him to be examined about, as we regard.

The Court—You had better proceed for the present, and see how the witness can get along.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Morris—Will you look at that and see if that refreshes your memory so as to enable you to see whether that was given in evidence before the committee?

Mr. Shearman—What is that?

Mr. Morris—It is a letter; a letter in evidence; one of your exhibits.

Mr. Shearman—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page 234.

The Court—Do you remember whether it was in evidence or not? A.—I do not.

Mr. Evarts—Does the question show on the record what he is asking about?

Mr. Morris—Now, it is a letter from Mr. Tilton to Moulton without date.

Mr. Evarts—Is it not an exhibit?

Mr. Morris—It is an exhibit.

Mr. Evarts—All I want is that the question should show it.

The Court—The point is—

Mr. Evarts—The witness knows what it is, and the witness has answered but the record don't show.

Mr. Morris—D 44.

Mr. Evarts—D 44—very well.

Mr. Morris—Now, Mr. Cleveland, don't you recollect that that letter was contained in Mr. Moulton's first long statement and that it nowhere else appeared? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—And have you no recollection upon that point at all? A.—No recollection.

Q.—Just look at that statement and see if that will refresh your recollection, commencing with the word "we."

The Court—Mention the page, so that the counsel may know what you are referring to.

Mr. Shearman—The misery of this book is that it has got no paging; the compiler ought to be indicted—

Mr. Morris—Commencing "we."

Mr. Shearman—And convicted and hung.

Mr. Morris—Well—

Mr. Shearman—That letter is not in evidence.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

"We observe that Mr. Moulton parades a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Tilton to him. J. J."

Now are you not enabled to say—now Mr. Cleveland—that that quotation or reference is taken from Mr. Moulton's statement, and that that letter was so marked in his long statement? A.—I have no recollection at all about it.

Q.—You signed the report? A.—I did.

Q.—Was the evidence fresh in your mind at the time this report was made up? A.—Very likely.

Q.—You recollect, Mr. Cleveland, of hearing or reading a letter or statement written by Mrs. Tilton that was shown to Dr. Storrs, commencing:

> "In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Henry Ward Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies—"

Have you any recollection of such a letter or statement? A.—Some recollection.

Q.—Was that before the committee? A.—I do not recollect.

Mr. Shearman—This is not in evidence.

Mr. Morris—Cannot you state? A.—I cannot.

Mr. Shearman—Exhibit 57—make this Exhibit 57.

Mr. Morris—Now, I call your attention—now I call your attention to Exhibit 15—just look at that and tell me whether that letter was before the committee? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Now, after quoting from the letter to which I have called your attention, Mr. Cleveland, that was shown to Dr. Storrs, is not this quotation intended to be taken from this letter:

> "We find her subsequently in a letter asking Mr. Beecher's forgiveness for the suffering she had caused him."

A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—And do not you know that this is a misquotation? A.—I do not know about it.

Q.—And do not you know that it uses the language "subsequently," when it was two years prior? A.—I do not know anything about it.

Q.—Do you recollect any other letter before the committee, from which such a quotation could have been made? A.—I do not recollect much about the letters, Sir.

LETTERS QUOTED IN THE REPORT WHICH WERE NOT IN EVIDENCE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland, do not you know that in making up this report, the committee quoted from certain letters contained in Mr. Moulton's long statement?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that, until the passage is shown him—the two papers—the witness has a right to see the two papers, the report of the committee and the statement of Mr. Moulton, before he answers the question.

Mr. Morris—I will show him.

Mr. Evarts—Does not the report say so?

Mr. Shearman—Certainly it does.

The Court—I think Mr. Shearman's suggestion is correct.

Mr. Evarts—I understand that the report itself says it is quoting from Mr. Moulton's statement; so why should this gentleman be troubled with inquiries of that kind?

Mr. Morris—It was suggested that I should show him, and I was going—

Mr. Evarts—I say the report itself professes to quote from Mr. Moulton's statement; does not it?

Mr. Shearman—It says so, on its face.

Mr. Morris—It don't refer to his statement.

Mr. Shearman—I beg pardon.

Mr. Morris—It professes to quote from Mr. Moulton in this wise—

Mr. Evarts—The point is that if the report says so, this witness should be relieved from the trouble of saying whether—

Mr. Morris—"We observe that Mr. Moulton parades a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Tilton to him. J. J."—and so on, and then giving the designation of letters. It don't show that they were taken from his statement.

Mr. Evarts—The parading is his statement—what is meant by parading is the statement.

Mr. Morris—I am reading now from the report.

Mr. Shearman—One question would cover it.

Mr. Morris—My purpose is to show—

Mr. Beach—If the gentlemen admit that these quotations are made from the first long statement, that will end it.

Mr. Evarts—I do.

Mr. Shearman—We will admit that.

Mr. Morris—That is admitted.

The Court—Let the stenographer take down what is admitted.

Mr. Shearman—Yes; it is admitted that it is taken from the statement of Mr. Moulton—the statement published by Mr. Moulton Aug. 21, 1874.

Mr. Morris—The reference—

Mr. Shearman—There are two letters quoted.

Mr. Morris—No; there are four—the letter J. J., in Mr. Moulton's statement; the letter K K, in his statement, and the letter marked L L in his statement, and the letter H H in his statement—the four.

Mr. Evarts—Extracts from them.

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir, what purports to be extracts, but which are false quotations, as we claim.

Mr. Shearman—I only make it three.

Mr. Morris—Four—J J, K K, L L, and H H.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, we will look at it, and whatever the fact is we will admit it, instead of having the witness' memory or strength taxed on the subject.

Mr. Morris—Well, now, it is agreed, Mr. Cleveland, by the counsel on the other side—

Mr. Shearman—One moment, if your Honor please. Of course, it is understood that by making this admission we do not intend to put Mr. Moulton's statement in evidence.

Mr. Beach—No; neither the statement nor the report.

Mr. Evarts—Neither the report nor the statement is in evidence.

The Court—Has the stenographer got your admission?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Our point is to get the fact without troubling the witness.

The Court—Is your admission down as you want it?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; it is satisfactory.

Mr. Morris—Now, Mr. Cleveland, it is admitted by counsel that in making up your report you quoted or purported to quote, or at least referred to, four letters contained in Mr. Moulton's long statement.

Mr. Beach—Of Aug. 21.

Mr. Morris—Of Aug. 25.

Mr. Shearman—21st.

Mr. Morris—21st. Now, did your committee consider that statement of Mr. Moulton in making up their report?

Mr. Beach—As part of the evidence.

Mr. Morris—As part of the evidence before the committee? A.—I am utterly unable to recall any of the details of that whole matter.

Q.—Perhaps I will call your attention to some testimony here that may refresh your recollection. Do you recollect of having testified at your house, in which you stated distinctly that you did not consider that?

Mr. Shearman—One moment; let us see.

Mr. Morris—I will turn to it.

Mr. Shearman—I have found the place, Mr. Morris; page 137.

Mr. Morris—138 on mine. In making up—I will read—in making up, did you not give the evidence—did not you give the evidence which I now read?

Mr. Shearman—I object to that question.

Mr. Morris—At your house, when you were examined before?

Mr. Shearman—I object to the question on the ground that it was not shown.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—Wait one minute. Read your question.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

> "Q.—In making up the report did you take into consideration as evidence before you Mr. Moulton's long statement as published in the *Graphic?* A.—In making up our report we took into consideration all the evidence that was given before the committee.
>
> Q.—And you did not regard that as before the committee? A.—We did not take any statement into consideration that was not made to the committee in evidence.
>
> Q.—That answers it. You did not regard that as in anywise before you at all? A.—It was not delivered to the committee. I can only reply that in making up that report we based it upon the evidence that we compiled during that investigation; we took no statement, in making up our report, that was not put in evidence before the committee, and that not being laid before the committee we did not regard it as evidence before us."

Did you so testify? A.—I forget that, whether I did or not.

Q.—Do you say now that you did not regard Mr. Moulton's long statement as in anywise before the committee in evidence?

Mr. Beach—Of Aug. 21.

Mr. Morris—Of Aug. 21, in evidence before the committee? A.—Not as evidence given to the committee.

Q.—No. And do you still mean to say that in making up your report you did not take into consideration anything except what was given to you in evidence before the committee? A.—I mean to say that the report was based upon the evidence that we had taken.

Q.—Had you taken these four letters— A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—That counsel have admitted were not before you, and that were in Mr. Moulton's statement? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Don't recollect? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have no recollection about that? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Well! Mr. Moulton appeared before your committee on two or three occasions? A.—He did.

Q.—And made short statements? A.—Short statements.

THE COMMITTEE WENT OUTSIDE OF THE EVIDENCE.

Q.—"We are asked"—I read a report—a line from your report for the purpose of refreshing your memory—

"We are asked by Theodore Tilton and his coadjutor, Moulton, to believe that this man with his long and useful life and high character to sustain him, is unworthy of confidence, regard, and respect."

When did Moulton ask you to believe that? A.—I cannot tell you, Sir.

Q.—At any time when he was before the committee, did he use any language that would authorize such a statement by the committee? A.—I do not recall his statement, Sir.

Q.—Well, don't you know, from the character and nature of his statements before the committee, that he did not use any language—

Mr. Shearman—I object to this, your Honor.

Mr. Morris—That would justify such a statement?

Mr. Shearman—I object to this, Sir.

The Court—I understand. I do not think that it is imputed to Mr. Moulton. I think that it is a general statement by way of characterizing the theory of the person making the charges. It don't describe it.

Mr. Morris—But Mr. Moulton had made no charges.

The Court—It don't describe it.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Moulton had not been examined with reference to the charges before the committee.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Morris—It was not he that had made any charge, and his testimony was not before the committee—which was shown—in any manner or form.

Mr. Evarts—What, then, is the relevancy of this examination?

Mr. Morris—Why, to show that this committee went outside of the evidence that was taken before them, to make an improper use of a part of a document to make up their one-sided and partisan report. That is the object of it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will take your statement. That is not a material object to this trial.

Mr. Morris—Yes, so far as the witness himself is concerned.

The Court—We will proceed—proceed and interrogate the witness.

Mr. Evarts—By way of disparagement of the witness' credibility, do you mean? I do not see any connection. Is it to disparage the witness with respect to his present credibility that he, as a member of that committee, did a rash thing?

The Court—I don't know.

Mr. Morris—It is a very mild characterization.

Mr. Beach—It is that he did a prejudiced and unauthorized thing, and made a false charge against a gentleman.

Mr. Evarts—Who was—[pausing]—

Mr. Beach (sharply)—Who was what?

Mr. Evarts (mildly)—Who was referred to in the report? [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris—To whom they had no business to refer.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; to whom the committee had no business to refer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris (laughing)—We agree upon that. [To the witness.] Now, you are aware that Mr. Moulton, before you made your report, had requested the privilege of going before the committee, are you not? A.—I was aware that he had been requested to come before the committee and lay all his—

Q.—That don't answer my question, Mr. Cleveland. Were you not aware that Mr. Moulton had sent a communication to the Chairman of the committee asking the privilege of coming before the committee, and offering to submit to an examination? A.—I am not aware that Mr. Moulton at any time offered to make a detailed statement to that committee.

Q.—That don't answer my question, Sir.

The Court—Or submit to an examination?

The Witness—Or submit to an examination.

Mr. Morris—Were you never informed that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Sage, received such a dispatch from Mr. Moulton? A.—I am aware that Mr. Moulton was invited—

Mr. Beach—That is not it.

Mr. Morris—No, no.

The Witness—I am not aware.

DID MOULTON OFFER TO SUBMIT TO A CROSS-EXAMINATION?

Q.—Now, after Mr. Moulton, in his short statement before the committee, had declined to present documents and letters and make a detailed statement—do not you know that before you made your report he offered to come before the committee and make such statement and submit to a cross-examination? A.—My recollection of that is that two or three days before the report was read in Plymouth Church, Mr. Moulton's partners received a dispatch from him saying that he wanted to go before the committee; the report had already been written ready for delivery.

Mr. Beech—Had it been signed?

Mr. Morris—Had it been signed? A.—It had been.

Q.—But it had not been delivered? A.—Had not been read to the church.

Q.—No? And had not passed from the possession of the committee? A.—It had not been concluded by the committee.

Mr. Beach—Why can't he answer?

Mr. Morris—Had it passed from the possession of the committee? A.—It did not pass from the possession of the committee until the evening of the 28th of August.

Q.—Yes? A.—In the afternoon of the 28th.

Mr. Beach—Have him answer the question.

Mr. Morris—Had it at that time passed from the possession of the committee—at the time of this communication? A. I am not—I cannot recollect when it went into the hands of the Examining Committee.

Mr. Beach—Was it not before the 28th?

Mr. Morris—Now, was not this communication that you have spoken of before the 28th of August? A.—I think two or three days before.

Mr. Beach—That is it.

Mr. Morris—Yes. You were in church when the West charges were disposed of, were you not? A.—I was not. Oh, I beg your pardon. Will you repeat the question?

Q.—Were you not present in the church when the West charges were disposed of? A.—I think I was when they were disposed of; I do not know—

Q.—The night that Mr. Tilton was there? A.—I recollect, Sir; I was there.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Sage was there that night or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or Mr. Augustus Storrs? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or Mr. Horace B. Claflin? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or any member of the committee except yourself? A.—I have no knowledge.

Q.—You heard the report read there that night? A.—I did.

Q.—And you took part in the proceedings? A.—I took no prominent part in the proceedings.

Q.—But you did participate to some degree? A.—I was at the meeting.

Q.—And voted? A.—I voted, if—

Q.—If what? A.—I voted, I said.

Q.—Well now, Mr. Cleveland, the report that was made that last night made specific allusion to the West charges, and reference to the fact that they had been served upon Mrs. Tilton—I mean Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot recall to you the incidents of that evening.

DID HE TRY TO INDUCE MR. TILTON NOT TO REPLY TO DR. BACON?

Q.—Do you recollect of having an interview with Mr. Tilton at the *Golden Age* office shortly after the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In which you tried to dissuade him from writing—from replying to Dr. Bacon—

Mr. Shearman interrupted the question by a remark inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. Morris—I mean, after the publication of the Bacon article, and before the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, in which you dissuaded him from answering Dr. Bacon, and induced him to write to the church—a letter to the church, and that you would see that the matter was there investigated? A.—you have got two interviews mixed, sir.

Q.—I ask you if— I will ask you this question, then: If at any interview prior to his publication of the Bacon letter and after the Council, you did not say to him that he ought not to—in substance, ought not to reply to Dr. Bacon or to send a letter to the church direct, and that you would see that the dangers, whatever they were— A.—Not in that form. I said to Mr. Tilton several times over—

Q.—No, no.

The Court—He says, not in that form.

Mr. Morris—In substance.

The Witness—You have two things mixed.

Mr. Morris—Well, I will try and get them straightened out. A.—Very good; then I will try and answer.

Q.—But didn't you say to Mr. Tilton that his better plan was—or in substance—not to write a letter to Dr. Bacon, but to write a letter to the church? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton, in my store, that if he desired to join issue with Mr. Beecher it was a manly way for him to prefer his charges direct, and not go around through Leonard Bacon at New-Haven, and I would guarantee that Plymouth Church would take his charges inside and investigate them.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tilton did after that write a letter to the church, did he not? A.—He did not.

Q.—Look at that [handing him a letter.] A.—Not after he wrote the Bacon letter.

Q.—No, no; this is before the Bacon letter I am talking to you of. A.—He wrote a letter to the Pastor, to the Assistant Pastor, and to the Clerk of the church.

Q.—Just look at that letter which I offer you and see if that is the letter? A.—Yes, that is the letter.

Mr. Shearman—I believe it is in evidence.

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir; it is dated May 4, 1874. It is contained in the Bacon letter.

Mr. Beach—It is an exhibit; it is in the case already.

Mr. Morris—It is exhibit No. 33.

Mr. Shearman—No; that is Dr. Bacon's letter.

Mr. Morris—Well, it is contained in Dr. Bacon's letter.

Mr. Beach—It is the letter of May 4, 1874, contained in the Bacon letter—quoted in the Bacon letter.

Mr. Morris—It is contained in the Bacon letter.

Mr. Shearman—It is exhibit No. 79.

Mr. Morris—Yes, I see it is also marked there. It is marked in different places as different exhibits.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, in different portions. Exhibit No. 79 is the one you want.

Q.—Well, do you know what action was taken with reference to that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—It was discussed by a number of people.

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—What action was taken?

Q.—What action was taken by the church in reference to that letter? A.—No action was taken by the church, if I recollect right.

Q.—Well, what action, if any, was taken by the Examining Committee? A.—I think it was discussed informally among the members of the Examining Committee and replied to by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Were you present at the discussion? A.—I don't recollect now whether I was or not.

Q.—You were aware of the fact that the letter had been sent? A.—I was.

Q.—Now, did you not promise Mr. Tilton that you would see that action was taken with reference to it?

Mr. Shearman—Well, I object to that, if your Honor please. It is assuming that the witness promised or said something about taking action in such a matter. What he testified to is that he guaranteed that action should be taken on any direct charges made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher. This was no such letter. It is a letter asking the church to make charges against Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton never met the challenge of Mr. Cleveland. He did the reverse thing of what Mr. Cleveland proposed to do, and now a question is asked which implies that Mr. Cleveland did not carry out his promise to Mr. Tilton, when Tilton did nothing of the kind which Mr. Cleveland proposed to him to do.

The Court—I see what your point is—

Mr. Morris interrupted.

The Court—Wait one moment.

Mr. Morris—I withdraw the question.

The Court—Very well. Can you close this witness' examination before the adjournment? If not, we may as well adjourn now, Sir.

Mr. Morris—I think it will take about half an hour yet.

The Court—Then we will adjourn now. Will that be as well for you Sir? [to the witness.]

The Witness—Thank you, Sir.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was continued after recess, as follows:

Mr. Morris—You have stated that you became acquainted with the West charges or that they were brought to your knowledge in the Summer or Fall of 1873, in the third specification of which reference is made to Mrs. Bradshaw. Now what offense did you regard Mr. Tilton as charging Mr. Beecher with, in the use of this language—that he had discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher? A.—Will you allow me to explain; I discovered this morning that I said 1873 in my testimony; my answer should have been 1874.

Q.—Do you mean by that that the charges were not made until 1874. A.—I meant that I had no specific knowledge of the charges until 1874.

Q.—When and how did you learn of them in 1874? A.—I read them in Mr. Tilton's statement.

Q.—Do you mean to say that is the first knowledge that you had of them? A.—Yes, Sir; in detail.

Q.—Was that the first knowledge that you had of the character of the charges? A.—Yes, Sir; in detail.

Q.—I am not asking you in detail. Is that the first you knew of the character of the West charges? A.—The first time that I read them was in 1874.

Q.—That is not the question. Is that the first knowledge that you had? A.—I had a general knowledge when they were preferred that there were charges.

Q.—What did you then understand the charges to be? A.—I understood that they were charges against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen.

Q.—What did you understand to be the character of the charges against Mr. Tilton? A.—I had no specific knowledge of the charges; I had not read them or seen them.

Q.—Did you not understand that these charges were based upon the fact that he had accused Mr. Beecher of criminal intimacy with his wife? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you present when they were disposed of? A.—Yes.

Q.—And heard the report of the committee read? A.—I think I did.

Q.—You have testified that the charges were a matter of general conversation among the members of Plymouth Church? A.—I do not know how general the conversation was.

Q.—The subject of the charges was a matter of general conversation among the members of the church. Now, do you mean to say that, in the discussions and conversations that were had in reference to those charges you had never learned the nature of them? A.—I learned the nature of them.

THE NATURE OF THE CHARGES.

Q.—What did you learn to be the nature of these charges? A.—The charges were against Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, for slandering the Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Slandering him, in what respect? A.—I cannot recall, even now, the text of those charges.

Q.—I am not asking you for that. What did you understand the slander to consist of? A.—Circulating scandalous stories.

Q.—What scandalous stories? A.—It is difficult for me to say what.

Q.—Relating to what? A.—Relating to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Assailing his moral character? A.—His moral character.

Q.—In what respect? In respect to his improper relations with women? A.—I understood it so.

Q.—And in respect to his improper relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did not understand it so.

Q.—You did not in these general conversations and discussions among the members of Plymouth Church, understand that his moral character was involved in that respect? A.—I do not recollect that I had any discussion or conversation.

Q.—You have said that it was a matter of general conversation and talk among the members. Now, what knowledge had you upon that subject? A.—Simply that I had heard it spoken of occasionally.

Q.—You were very intimate with Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—I was.

Q.—And took great interest in him? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, do you wish the jury to understand that you did not know and had not been informed and did not learn that his moral character was questioned in respect to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not say any such thing.

Q.—Was Mr. West called before your committee? A.—What committee?

Q.—The Examining Committee. A.—I do not know, Sir; I was not a member of it.

Q.—The Investigating Committee, I mean. A.—He was not.

Q.—Can you give the reason why he was not called? A.—They did not think best to call him.

Q.—Do you know why he was not called? A.—That is the only reason that I know of.

Q.—Was that a matter of consideration with the committee? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—You do not think that his name was mentioned? A.—I do not recollect of its being mentioned.

Q.—You cannot give us any reason why you did not suggest his name? A.—I cannot.

Q.—You knew that he was the author of these charges? A.—I knew that he had preferred charges.

Q.—Did it not occur to you that he might be able to throw some light upon the subject? A.—It did not.

Q.—Or furnish you with the names of the witnesses by whom he expected to prove his charges? A.—It did not.

Q.—Do you recollect of seeing a letter that Mr. Tilton wrote on the 3d of August, declining to appear before the committee, and announcing his intention of bringing an action? A.—I think I do recollect the letter.

Q.—That was prior to your visit to the White Mountains? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Some time before that? A.—Well, it was before that.

Q.—Do you recollect a card that was published in the *Independent* in the Spring or the early Summer of 1874 signed by Mr. Shearman? A.—What kind of a card do you refer to?

Q.—Any card? A.—I recollect an article.

Q.—Well, call it an article? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—Yes; that was after the appearance of some of the Bacon articles? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with that card? A.—I did.

Q.—In connection with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—In its preparation? A.—Not much in its preparation.

Q.—Any? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—H'm? A.—Not any in its preparation; the card was written by Mr. Shearman; the paper was written by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Were any changes or alterations—did you consult with Mr. Beecher, or were you present when it was the subject of conversation? A.—I had conversation with Mr. Beecher about the subject of that.

Q.—And did not you and Mr. Beecher, or were you not present when Mr. Beecher made some suggestions with reference to the character of the card? A.—Mr. Beecher made some suggestions to me in reference to the character of that card.

Q.—The purpose of that card? A.—That card was prepared by Mr. Shearman upon a specific agreement made between Mr. Tilton and myself that all he desired in that matter of settlement of the Bacon letter was that he should be vindicated from any appearance of evasion in regard to his connection with Plymouth Church.

Q.—Was that the object of the card? A.—That was.

Q.—Will you look at that [showing a paper] and see in whose handwriting it is? A.—It looks like Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Any doubt about it? A.—I have none, really.

Mr. Morris—We offer it in evidence.

The Witness—I am not willing to swear to it; it looks like Mr. Beecher's writing.

Mr. Shearman—I am very glad to receive this paper, and allow me to remark that this was the paper that I was accused of with holding, and I have never been relieved from this charge until this moment.

Mr. Morris—I do not now relieve the counsel from it, inasmuch as he is not charged with it, and never has been. I said I thought the two papers were returned to them, but whether they were returned or not, I was not aware. I was unable to find them at that time. That was the fact. So I do not relieve the counsel from an accusation that never was made.

Mr. Morris (reading:)

> "About February, 1870, at a long interview at Mr. Freeland's house, for the purpose of having a full and final reconciliation between Bowen and Beecher, Mr. Bowen stated his grievances, which were all either of a business nature or of my treatment of him personally, as per memorandum in writing."

The memorandum referred to is the paper that has been put in already by the other side, and so that it may be understood, I will read it in this connection:

> "1."—That is Bowen's conditions—"Report and publish sermons and lecture-room talks.
>
> 2. New edition of Plymouth collection and Freeland's interest.
>
> 3. Explanations to the church.
>
> 4. Write me a letter.
>
> 5. Retract in every quarter what has been said to my injury."
>
> "After hours of conference, everything was adjusted. We shook hands; we pledged each other to work henceforth without a jar or break. I said to him, 'Mr. Bowen, if you hear anything of me not in accordance with this agreement of harmony, don't let it rest; come straight to me at once, and I will do the same by you;' all agreed. In the lecture room, I stated that all our differences were over, and that we were friends again. This public recognition he was present at and heard, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with. It was after all this I asked Mr. Howard to help me carry out this reconciliation, and to call on Mrs. Bowen and to remove the little differences between them. Mr. Howard called and expressed his gratification. Then it was that, without any provocation, he, Mr. Bowen, told Mr. Howard that this reconciliation did not include one matter, that he, Bowen, knew that about Mr. Beecher, which, if he should speak, it would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. Mr. Howard protested with horror against such a statement, saying, 'Mr. Bowen, this is terrible; no man should make such a statement unless he has absolute evidence.'"

Mr. Shearman—He has the most absolute evidence.

Mr. Morris—The most absolute evidence. To this Mr. Bowen replied that he had this evidence, and said pointedly that he [Howard] might go to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher would never give his consent that he [Bowen] should tell Mr. Howard this secret. Mr. Bowen at no time had ever made known to Mr. Beecher what this secret was, and the hints which Mr. Beecher had had of it led him to think that it was another matter, and not the slander which he now finds it to be."

Mr. Shearman—That has been marked for identification No. 5.

Mr. Morris—No, not No. 5; it cannot be No. 5.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, it was marked for identification.

Mr. Morris—That would make it. [To the witness.] That is all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman then examined the witness on the redirect as follows:

Q.—Mr. Cleveland, what is your state of health? A.—Very poor.

Q.—How long have you been troubled? A.—I have been confined to my house six weeks next Monday.

Q.—Were you advised by your physician as to whether it was safe for you to attend in this court or not? A.—I was advised not to attend.

Q.—You have been inquired of a little as to your examination in your house; were you sitting up or lying down when that examination was taken? A.—Lying down.

Q.—What was the state of your health at that time? A.—Unable to sit up.

Q.—Were you in pain or not? A.—In constant pain.

Q.—And during a considerable part of the day has that been very severe? A.—Very severe from 7 or 8 in the morning until 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

Q.—And how does it affect your head; how did it at that time? A.—It has almost broken my nervous organization; my head has refused to serve me a good deal of the time the last three or four weeks.

Q.—Within that period you have fainted at least once? A.—I had a paralysis of some kind; I fell on the floor when I was alone.

Q.—How long did that fainting fit last? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—How long did you understand? A.—I thought two or three minutes.

Q.—How long did the effect of it last—the prostration? A.—It has lasted to this time, I think.

Q.—You have stated that you went, as you now believe, to see Mr. Jones, with a copy of the tripartite covenant, if I understand you right, in May, 1873? A.—Yes, [nodding his head.]

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher in any way authorize or request or consent to the publication of that paper? A.—He did not.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait, wait!

Mr. Shearman—As far as your knowledge was concerned? A.—As far as my knowledge was concerned, he knew nothing whatever about it.

Q.—Did he, in fact, make any effort to publish it or procure its publication? A.—He made an effort to prevent it.

Q.—Now, Sir, with reference to these West charges, you said that you heard of their nature. What do you mean by that you heard of the nature of the charges in 1873—how much did you hear about it? A.—Simply that Mr. West had preferred charges; that is about all; I had not seen them.

Q.—You were not a member of the Examining Committee at that time? A.—I was not.

Q.—You now are a member? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know what is the custom and practical rule of the Examining Committee with regard to matters of that kind when laid before them, as to whether they allow persons outside the committee to know anything about them or not? A.—I do.

Q.—What is that custom? A.—Their custom is not to disclose them, even to members of the church.

Q.—You were present at the meeting of the church on Oct. 31, 1873, when the West charges were in a sense finally disposed of? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you or do you not remember that on that occasion no statement was made by the Examining Committee, or by any other person of the nature of the charges on that evening? A.—My recollection is that there was no statement made in regard to them.

Q.—None by the committee in its report? A.—None by the committee, I mean, of course.

Q.—Do you recollect whether any statement was made by any person, except by Mr. Tilton himself, tending to throw the least light upon the nature of those charges—the charges against Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect of any other statement made of that character.

Q.—Now, Sir, after Mr. Tilton's speech, did he in any way undertake to describe, so far as you remember, what charges had been made against him by Mr. West specifically—by Mr. West? A.—My recollection is that he did not.

Q.—Did he mention Mr. West's name in all his speech that you remember? A.—My recollection is he did not.

Q.—Well, Sir, after you became a member of the Examining Committee, were the records of the Examining Committee for the year 1873 ever placed in your hands? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Were the minutes of any meeting in which Mr. West's charges were considered ever read in your hearing? A.—Never.

Q.—You never were the clerk? A.—Never was.

Q.—During the year 1874 Mr. Tallmadge was the clerk, was he not? A.—He was.

Q.—And it was his duty to keep the records, and not yourself? A.—His duty, as I understood it.

Q.—You were asked some questions with regard to what you had testified to in your sick room; I ask you this one general question: Whether your state of health was such that you felt able clearly to understand all the questions that were put to you at that time? A.—It was not.

Q.—I find on the record a question asked you by Mr. Morris with reference to June 26, 1874.

> "Had you seen Mr. Beecher that day?"

You answered:

> "I saw him that day.
>
> Q.—Before you went to his house? A.—No, Sir.
>
> Q.—Had you seen him on the cars? A.—I did not."

Now, Sir, if you did make those answers as reported have you no explanation that you desire to make of that now? A.—If I made that in that way it was an error. My statement should have been, and is, that I saw Mr. Beecher on the rear end of a car coming down Beekman street about 4 o'clock on that afternoon. I happened to be standing in my front door of the store; as he came by he beckoned to me and pointed to Brooklyn, which I interpreted as an invitation to come over and see him; I came over at 5 o'clock.

Q.—Then, if I understand you correctly, you did not mean that you did not see him on a car? A.—I did not mean to say that I had not seen him with my eyes before that day, but that I had not seen him to have a verbal invitation.

Q.—Either on the cars or anywhere else? A.—Either on the cars or anywhere else.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have mentioned that in the interview between you and Mr. Beecher at 5 o'clock on that afternoon, June 26, he mentioned the names of seven or eight gentlemen, the most of whom were afterward placed, in fact, upon the Investigating Committee, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that in the evening after 9:30 the names of the same gentlemen, with some others, were mentioned to Mr. Beecher, either by yourself or by Mr. Shearman. Now, can you explain any reason—well, in the first place, did you tell Mr. Shearman or Gen. Tracy anything about matters which Mr. Beecher had suggested? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, can you explain why it was that the same names which Mr. Beecher named himself were suggested to him in the evening without knowledge of it? A.—It was because of an interview the evening before between Gen. Tracy and yourself and myself in regard to what steps would likely be taken in regard to the publication of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, we have no right to ask any further than this: were these same names mentioned in that interview? A.—They were.

Q.—And at that time had there been any consultation with Mr. Beecher about it? A.—None whatever.

Q.—And when Mr. Beecher came to speak of members for the committee, the same names, among others, occurred to him, did they not, as stated by you before? A.—They did.

Q.—Well, sir, one of those names—we will give you the benefit of the exception of yourself—some of those names were the names of the most leading, prominent and best known members of the church and congregation? A.—With that exception, names that would have occurred to every member of Plymouth Church, if called upon to judge—strong names for an investigation.

Q.—You have been asked something about the interview which took place between yourself, Mr. Beecher, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman, and the appointment of the committee; can you recollect whether the subject of appointing a committee to be selected from outside of the church was brought up on that occasion? A.—It was.

Q.—Well, what was said on that subject?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Shearman—It is part of the conversation that they have drawn out, your Honor.

The Court—I do not think it is material.

Mr. Beach—No relation—but a part of the conversation.

Mr. Shearman—It is a part of the very same conversation.

The Court—It is an independent topic.

Mr. Shearman—The same conversation.

The Court—It is an independent topic.

Mr. Shearman—I beg your Honor's pardon; they have brought in the question how names were suggested to this committee.

Mr. Morris—On the 26th?

Mr. Shearman—On the 26th; that is what I am talking about; that very interview between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Cleveland, Gen. Tracy, and myself. I propose to complete that conversation, because it was a part of one conversation.

Mr. Beach—The only subject to which he directed his attention was the mention of the names that composed the committee.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That subject was the making up of the committee; that was the reason—

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Evarts—It was introduced.

Mr. Beach—No; it was the names.

Mr. Evarts—As bearing upon the same question—the making up of the committee—our friends have made the discovery, equally unpleasant about a jury or a committee, that it was a packed committee. Now the whole of that conversation, out of which they are seeking to extract materials for some suggestion of that kind, with greater or less force, we think can be properly brought in, and as a part of that consultation, there was a consideration of the very important question whether or not the committee might not properly be taken entirely outside of the church or congregation, of men prominent in the community, and the disposition of the question upon such grounds as it was then disposed of; and it won't do for my learned friends to say that when the whole interview relates to the making up of a committee, and they have extracted from the conversation such parts of it as relates to the making up to make their arguments on, we cannot show the consultation out of which these final results flowed, and which included this separate and important view of the subject.

Mr. Beach—The simple point to which we directed the witness' attention was, and for the purpose of proving the fact, that Mr. Beecher suggested the names, or some of them, who ultimately composed this committee. As to the discussion which arose upon that suggestion, or as to the considerations which were proposed in that conversation by the different parties to it, we made no inquiry whatever. It was upon the simple question which I have stated to your Honor, and that which was not connected at all with the motives or the reasons then expressed or urged by the several parties for the selection of the particular names, who afterward did form that committee. Now, we have before, Sir, in the course of this trial had occasion to discuss the rule settled in the Court of Appeals, that getting a part of a conversation does not necessarily lead to the investigation of the whole of that conversation by the other side. It is not necessary to discuss that rule any further, and I submit that the extent to which we went on that single point does not enable them to introduce all the discussions and reasons and arguments which were advanced as between Mr. Beecher and his friends upon the subject of this selection.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, after making offers of testimony upon this point upon the cross-examination, Judge Morris inquires:

> "I ask you again if the question as to the selection of proper persons to compose the committee was one of the reasons why Mr. Tracy's and Mr. Shearman's presence was desired at Mr. Beecher's that night? A.—Mr. Beecher gave no special reasons for their being there that evening, except that he wanted to consult some of his legal friends.
>
> Q.—With reference to what? A.—With reference to this matter—the matter of investigation.
>
> Q.—Well, what about that—did he want to discuss? A.—It was a matter that I did not ask him specially.
>
> Q.—Had he any doubt upon any questions that were suggested? A.—I don't know whether he had or not.
>
> Q.—Were any suggestions made? A.—He wanted to take legal advice."

Then he is further asked about the names, and your Honor will recollect that he could not at that moment refresh his memory as to all the names that were mentioned. Now, simply what I propose to prove is this: That Mr. Beecher invited these three gentlemen around—as we have heard the whole consultation—and that the first proposition he made with reference to the names on a Committee of Investigation was this: He asked these three gentlemen whether they thought it would be a proper thing for him to invite William M. Evarts, George William Curtis, and William Cullen Bryant to sit as a committee to investigate this matter. And that was Mr. Beecher's proposition. And those were the three names that the counsel on the other side were trying to get at. I should be very glad to help them get at it. The witness could not then recollect; and I propose further to show that the reason those gentlemen were not consulted was because Mr. Beecher was advised by the legal gentlemen he had brought in for consultation on that occasion that there was no protection to such a committee against innumerable libel suits, and that the only legal method of investigation was by a committee in his own church, under the auspices of the Examining Committee, the communications to which would be held privileged by the law. That is my offer.

The Court—Well, Sir, I think you may show that. Don't give the conversation to any extent.

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir.

The Court—Give us the simple fact.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I will ask you then, Mr. Cleveland, to save time, whether Mr. Beecher did or did not at that time submit to the consideration of the gentlemen thus called in the names of William M. Evarts, George William Curtis, and William Cullen Bryant as a committee to investigate this matter? A.—He did.

Q.—And was he, or was he not, advised by Mr. Shearman and Mr. Tracy that such a committee could not be protected against libel suits in the course of such an investigation, and that he must, in order to protect a committee, select one under the auspices of the Examining Committee of his own church?

Mr. Beach—Well, one moment, Sir. I object to any such question as that.

Mr. Evarts—Of course it is leading.

Mr. Shearman—Of course. Do you object to it on that ground?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Very well; I withdraw that question. I ask you what advice Mr. Beecher received from the two lawyers who were present? A.—I have no recollection of Gen. Tracy's advice in regard to the matter. My recollection is that Mr. Shearman suggested that the committee had better be formed from Plymouth Church as a society. The reasons—the legal reasons—I suppose were given. I have no recollection.

The Court—Well, that is sufficient.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. [To the witness.] One question it is proper to ask. At that time, so far as you had any knowledge and information, and for a long time afterward, Mr. Evarts had no relation to Mr. Beecher as counsel, or in any other way, had he? A.—None that I know of.

THE FIRST FORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shearman (to counsel)—You will see that Mr. Evarts had not, until some time after the commencement of this suit. [To the witness]—You were asked as to when the first formal meeting of the Committee of Investigation took place. Have you any explanation now to give as to what you meant by a formal meeting—why you stated that you thought it met the first time formally on the 10th of July? A.—Simply this: the conference of the four members of the committee, on Sunday evening, the 28th. On the next evening several members of the committee—four or five, I cannot tell which—met and appointed a chairman.

Q.—What was the distinction between the meeting of July 10 and that of any preceding meeting? A.—The meeting of July—or until the—Mr. White had not returned.

Q.—Mr. White was never present before that meeting? A.—Mr. White was not present until the meeting of July 10, the evening that Mr. Tilton came before the committee; the announcement of the committee had not been made; it was—we were advised that—

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—No; that is not proper; but had any action been taken by the Examining Committee of the church between the 26th of June and the 10th of July? A.—Not—

Q.—Well, between the 26th of June and the 10th of July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that action taken? A.—That was taken on Tuesday morning, the 7th of July, if I recollect right.

Q.—Yes, the 7th. A.—The 7th of July.

Q.—That was the first time at which the Examining Committee indorsed the appointment of this Investigating Committee? A.—That was the first time that the appointment was ratified by the Examining Committee.

A.—Yes, Sir; well, did you receive any advice as a member of the committee concerning the necessity of such a ratification by the Examining Committee—any legal advice? A.—I did.

Q.—And what was the substance of that advice? A.—That the Investigating Committee, before the ratification by the Examining Committee, would be liable to libel suits and obliged to prove the truth of the statements made, if any were made reflecting upon character.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—And after the ratification, any publication that the Investigating Committee might make would be privileged, and that no action could lie against the committee.

Mr. Beach—Will you ask him when that advice was given.

Mr. Shearman—When was that advice given? A.—That was given immediately after the appointment of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Beach—Before the 6th?

The witness nodded assent.

Mr. Shearman—Do you know whether it was given before the 6th or not? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—The advice thus given related to the danger of publication, not to the danger of taking testimony? A.—I said, I think, the danger of publication of any testimony reflecting upon character taken by the committee.

Q.—You were not advised that there was danger in merely taking the testimony? A.—No, Sir; the publication of testimony taken by the committee without the ratification of the Examining Committee.

Q.—Was there, in fact, any testimony published before the 7th of July? A.—Not a word.

WHY MR. WEST WAS NOT CALLED.

Q.—You have been asked why Mr. West was not called before that committee. Did you have any knowledge or information that Mr. West was in possession of any evidence whatever against Mr. Beecher? A.—No knowledge whatever.

Q.—Had you any information that he had any such evidence? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did Mr. West ever make the least suggestion of the kind? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Were not all Mr. West's charges directed against Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—That will be found from the charge.

The Court—That appears from the paper we have on file.

The Witness—I don't recall that.

Mr. Shearman—Was that your understanding? A.—I don't recollect about that.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any charges made by Mr. West against Mr. Beecher? A.—Never.

Q.—What was the reason, in your mind, for declining to call Mr. Moulton again, when he telegraphed to Mr. Sage, as you have said, on the 25th or 26th of August, 1874, that he desired to come before the committee? A.—Simply that we had exhausted every effort to get detailed statements and documents from Mr. Moulton, and had failed, and that dispatch came after the labors of the committee were closed and the report written and signed.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not there had been any request made in church meeting on the previous Friday evening for action on the part—for report from the Investigating Committee? A.—There was.

Q.—And was the time fixed when you received this message from Mr. Moulton for the giving in of the report of the Investigating Committee? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—And it was actually delivered to the church on the 28th, was it not?—Friday evening the 28th? A.—It was.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you, or to your knowledge or information any member of the committee, have any expectation that Mrs. Tilton would leave her house on the 11th of July, 1874—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. We object to it.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if it please your Honor, we were informed as a reason for bringing in the correspondence between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Cleveland that, while it was admitted that it could not bear on Mr. Beecher, except in a most remote way, it was part of the chain of evidence which was to prove a conspiracy between the committee and Mrs. Ovington to get Mrs. Tilton away from the house.

Mr. Beach—Oh, by no means.

Mr. Shearman—Then there was no pertinence in that evidence whatever.

Mr. Beach—That may very well be. There is no reason why you should record such an avowal on our part.

Mr. Shearman—The avowal was made that there was a conspiracy to get Mrs. Tilton away from her house.

Mr. Beach—Yes, but not on the part of the committee.

DID MR. CLEVELAND KNOW MRS. TILTON WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE HER HOME?

Mr. Shearman—Then this correspondence between Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Ovington was offered to prove that. Upon whose part could that conspiracy be if not Mr. Cleveland's, if that evidence was to be in any way material? Certainly it was not a conspiracy on the part of Mr. Beecher. It was not one with which he was identified—

Mr. Morris—Are you arguing that now?

Mr. Shearman—I am talking of the evidence. There is not a particle of evidence of that kind. There is no imputation of that in the counsel's speeches. I never have heard a speech which imputed that to Mr. Beecher, for there was no evidence of it. And this correspondence between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Cleveland was given as evidence against somebody. If it was not evidence against Mr. Cleveland, I don't know whom it was against. Now I propose to ask Mr. Cleveland if he had any part in any such plan, and I lay the foundation for that by asking whether he or any member of the committee had any expectation that Mrs. Tilton would leave the house, and I expect to follow that up by asking whether they expected that anybody would ask her to leave the house. I cannot see any objection to it.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it is obviously totally immaterial. Conspiracy against this committee to entice Mrs. Tilton from her house? Nobody has ever heard a suggestion of that until the counsel has made it, and it is not worth while for him to create figments of that character for the purpose of meeting them by evidence. The gentleman says there is no evidence charging any conspiracy against anybody.

Continued on Ninth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISH STATESMAN OF THE PERIOD OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LIFE OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTERWARD FIRST MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE. Vol. I., 1737-1766. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

Students of the Revolutionary period of American history, both in this country and in England, will find this volume of great interest and value. Although by no means a statesman of the largest abilities, Lord Shelburne was so long and so prominently connected with public affairs, he held such intimate relations with the first men of his time, and was so steadfast an antagonist of everything which seemed like oppression in the treatment of the Colonies, that his career cannot be sketched without bringing forward some of those whose names will always be held in affectionate reverence by all Americans. He was born in Dublin, May 20, 1737. In 1761, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he entered the House of Commons. A few months afterward the death of his father called him to the House of Lords. Lord Grenville appointed him head of the Board of Trade in 1763. Three years afterward Lord Chatham made him one of the Secretaries of State. Upon the fall of Lord North's government in 1782, George III. invited him to form a government, but this he declined, and went to the Marquis of Rockingham with an offer of the Treasury. Upon the death of Rockingham the King offered him the Treasury, which he accepted without consulting his colleagues. This led to the resignation of Fox. Lord Shelburne accepted the situation, boldly declared himself opposed to family rule in the Government, and making William Pitt, who was only twenty-three years of age, Chancellor of the Exchequer, undertook to carry on the Government. The Fox and North coalition soon proved too strong for the Shelburne administration, although after accomplishing its overthrow it went to pieces itself. Lord Shelburne had, meanwhile, initiated the movement which was destined to result in the recognition of the independence of the Colonies; but Pitt was made Prime Minister, and thus secured the honor of perfecting this measure, while Shelburne was made Marquess of Lansdowne. With his retirement from office he devoted himself to the adornment of Lansdowne House, where he accumulated a library of 10,000 volumes and a collection of MSS., which were afterward sold to the British Museum for £5,000. Although he constantly lamented his own lack of a liberal education, he proved himself a generous patron of literature and the arts, drawing around him some of the most distinguished scientific men of the day. Thus Priestley, who was his companion and friend, made his famous discovery of oxygen while he was Lord Shelburne's librarian, and Hume, Price, Bentham, and Sir Samuel Romilly were among the more eminent of the guests who were sure of a cordial welcome at Lansdowne House, while its master was also on intimate terms with Mirabeau, Dumont, and others among the statesmen of Europe. Lord Shelburne died in 1805, in his sixty-eighth year. It certainly seems strange that one who was himself so prominent in a most important period of English politics, and who, by virtue of his wealth and liberality held such intimate relations with so many of the distinguished men of his day should have waited three-quarters of a century for a separate memorial. This is all the more remarkable, since, as this volume makes it apparent, the material for a life of Lord Shelburne has all the time been accessible, and only needed a little editing to put it in the proper shape for publication. Meanwhile Mr. Bancroft was so fortunate as to secure access to the Lansdowne manuscripts, and made use of them in his History. Subsequently, when the correspondence of Lord Shelburne with George III. was brought to light, that was placed at his disposal. The general character of the contents of this memoir has thus been to some extent foreshadowed, but these indications of its importance should, after all, only serve to excite more general interest in the work, the first volume of which is now given to the public. We here have an autobiographic fragment giving an account of Lord Shelburne's early life, and also sketches of the political history of England and of the characters of the leading statesmen of the period previous to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Then there are six chapters which are respectively devoted to the following subjects: "Lord Shelburne, Lord Bute, and Mr. Fox," "The Pious Fraud," "The Presidency of the Board of Trade," "Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt," and "The Repeal of the Stamp Act." Little besides the mere arrangement of these papers fell to the share of the editor, who is the great grandson of Lord Shelburne. He shows discrimination and judgment in this part of his work, and a fair degree of skill where more is required of him.

Earl Shelburne was a direct descendant of the Lords of Kerry, upon whom Henry II. conferred such extensive grants of land in the South of Ireland in consideration of their loyalty and attachment to the English Government. These grants comprised 100,000 acres, and over that whole region these Lords of Kerry were absolute autocrats. As the extent of their rule was gradually diminished, the tyrannical, overbearing disposition of their descendants lost but little of its force. An aged grandfather with whom Lord Shelburne spent his earliest years, "reigned, or rather tyrannized equally over his own family and the neighboring county as if it was his family," as his ancestors had done. This grandfather is further described as "the most severe character which can be imagined, obstinate and inflexible; he had not much understanding, but strong nerves and perseverance, and no education except what he had in the army, where he served in his youth with a good degree of reputation for personal bravery and activity." His children did not love him but dreaded him, and his servants did the same. During the last four years of his life his affections seemed to be concentrated on his youthful grandson. John, Earl of Shelburne, the second son of this Earl of Kerry was the father of William, the subject of this memoir. Through some strange chance John was bred at Westminster School, and spent some time afterward in the south of France; subsequently he was compelled to remain in attendance upon his father at his court of Lixnaw, not emerging "from the state of slavery and feudal habits" until he was forty-five years old. Then it was the influence of his wife, Mary Fitzmaurice, of Gallane, a persevering and ambitious woman, but "economical to excess in the most minute particulars," who lifted him out of this restricted sphere, and thus gave her son the opportunity of becoming something more than "the chief of some little provincial faction." Earl Shelburne does not seem to have felt any marked affection for either his father or mother. His aunt on his father's side, Lady Arabella Fitzmaurice, who married Alfred Denny, grandson of the Earl of Coningsby, seems to have exercised a most happy influence over him. To her "virtues, talents, temper, taste, true religion, and goodness of every kind," he writes, "it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice any more than to the unspeakable gratitude I owe her. If it was not for her I should scarce have known how to read, write, or articulate. It was to her alone I owed any alternation of the domestic brutality and ill-usage I daily experienced at home." Then, to illustrate her strength of character, he relates this curious passage in her life:

> "She was married young to a neighboring gentleman, one of the oldest families among the English-Irish, a very good sort of man, uninformed and ignorant, but who had a brother, Sir Denny, a coward, a savage, and a fool—who set himself to make her life unhappy. She knew that if she complained, or even told her husband, it would make an irreconcilable breach between the two brothers, and, therefore, she could not reconcile it to her principles. She told me, however, that, finding she could not endure his brutality, and that her nerves began to fail her, she had recourse to the following stratagem: She determined to learn privately to fire a pistol. When she had practised sufficiently to become a very good shot, she prevailed upon him, without letting him into the secret, to accompany her to the retired spot where she practiced, and showed him how dexterous she had become, telling him at the same time that she suffered so much from his brutality that, if he did not alter his behavior, she was determined to apply the skill she had obtained by coming behind him, or by the surest means she could invent, his ill-usage having made her regardless as to her own life. After this conversation he immediately changed his manner, and never afterward gave her the least trouble. It is impossible to form any judgment of her merit in this transaction without having known her feminine manners, character, and figure. She told me that before she had recourse to this stratagem, in a little apothecary's shop which she kept for the benefit of the poor, furnished with shelves, she was obliged to put the laudanum upon the upper shelf, that the notion of going up the stepladder to get at it might make her change so desperate a resolution."

The life of this remarkable woman, Lord Shelburne says, deserved to be recorded much more than did that of Mme. de Maintenon or Mme. Roland, or even Catherine II. of Russia.

From the time when he was four years of age until he was fourteen Lord Shelburne's education was entirely neglected. He was first sent to an ordinary public school. Then he was shut up with a private tutor—a narrow-minded clergyman of a French refugee family, "with no great parts and no great learning, as good humored and as good natured as a narrow mind is capable of being, with a dash of that pertness of character which commonly belongs to the French." This man seems to have exercised little influence over his pupil in any direction. Soon after he was fifteen Earl Shelburne went to London, where he was suffered to go about and pick up such acquaintances as offered. At sixteen he went to Christ Church, where he had the misfortune to fall under a narrow-minded tutor. Meanwhile, before he left London, his father took him to visit some of the celebrities of the day. He was much struck with the "wit, brilliancy, and good breeding" of Lord Chesterfield; Lord Granville was "quite plain and simple in his manner," but at the same time "commanding and captivating;" the Duke of Newcastle "had the appearance of a 'hubble-bubble' man, as he himself always described the Irish; Lord Shannon of a calm and sagacious man."

Earl Shelburne hits off very racily the political situation at the time of, and immediately preceding, his entry into public affairs. Lord Sunderland, he tells us, "was not only the most intriguing but the most passionate man of his time. In making up one of his administrations it was recommended to him to nominate Sir James Lowther one of his Treasury, on account of his great property. He appointed him one morning to come to Marlborough House. The morning was bad, nobody came into Lord Sunderland, who at last rung his bell to know whether Sir James Lowther had been there. The servants answered that nobody had called. Upon his repeating the inquiry the servants said that there was an old man, somewhat wet, sitting by the fireside in the hall, who they supposed had some petition to deliver his Lordship. When he went out it proved to be Sir James Lowther. Lord Sunderland desired him to be sent about his business, saying that no such mean fellow should sit at his Treasury."

Sir Robert Walpole is described, on Lord Melcombe's authority, as "inconceivably coarse and low-mannered." Lord Melcombe frequently went down to Houghton with Sir Robert Walpole, and as they were compelled to pass a bad common, where they were more than once benighted, Lord Melcombe suggested that it would be both convenient and becoming Sir Robert's rank to "have flambeaux ready for such occasions." Sir Robert said he would give orders accordingly. The first time the circumstance occurred again, Lord Melcombe reminded his companion of the suggestion. Sir Robert stopped the coach and called for the "links," whereupon, to the surprise and amusement of all concerned, some links of sausages were produced. In giving his orders it turned out that Sir Robert had used the theatrical phraseology of the day in calling the lights "links," which the servants interpreted "links of sausages." "Everybody," Lord Shelburne alleges, "agrees that Sir Robert Walpole was coarse in his conversation, particularly about women, scouting all sentiment and sentimental love. He was, however, their slave in his turn. When some of his friends were going to tell him some infidelity of Mrs. —— he stopped their mouths by saying that he wished to hear nothing of the sort; she was indispensable to his happiness. He was not at all so to hers." Seeing Mr. Fox reading in the library of Houghton he said: "You can read. It is a great happiness. I totally neglected it while I was in business, which has been the whole of my life, and to such a degree that I cannot now read a page—a warning to all ministers." The Duke of Newcastle once showed Sir Robert Walpole a dispatch. Sir Robert said it was incomparably drawn and had but one fault, "which was that nothing should be wrote at all." Lord Chesterfield used to say of him that "he lost an hour in the morning and was all the day looking after it."

Lord Shelburne writes with equal frankness of Mr. Pitt. Gov. Pitt, his grandfather, the founder of the family, he reminds us was called "Diamond" Pitt, on account of a vast diamond which he obtained in some way in the East Indies. "It is no scandal," he adds, "to say that there was a great degree of madness in the family. One sister is now confined, another described to be so on account of a most profligate life which she led, which prevents her being admitted into any company, and I believe there was a third in the style of the second." The elder brother, although not confined, was obliged to lead a retired life, first in England and afterward on the continent. He impoverished himself by dissipation, "by bad projects, and by bad economy, unaccompanied with generosity or dignity, so as not to leave him a single friend in his distress. I passed a whole night with him at Utrecht, when he did nothing but abuse his brother for a hypocrite and a scoundrel and an impostor, with a great flow of language, and a quantity of anecdotes." It is remarkable that neither William Pitt nor Lord Granville "could write a common letter well." Pitt used to say that his imagination was so strong "that most things returned to him with stronger force the second time than the first." He was so attentive to forming his own taste that he would not look at a bad print if he could avoid it, not wishing to hazard his eye for a moment. Further than this, we are told, "it was the fashion to say that Mr. Pitt was violent, impetuous romantic, a despiser of money, intrigue, and patronage, ignorant of the character of men, and one who disregarded consequences. Nothing could be less just than the whole of this, which may be judged by the leading features of his life without relying on any private testimony. He certainly was above avarice, but as to everything else he only repressed his desires and acted; he was naturally ostentatious to a degree of ridicule, profuse in his house and family beyond what any degree of prudence could warrant. * * * It was his favorite maxim that a little new went a great way. He depended on taking quick turns, which was his forte. * * * It would not be believed how much time he took to compose the most trifling note. He passed his time studying words and expressions always with a view to throw the whole responsibility of every measure upon some other, while he held a high, pompous, unmeaning language. * * * I was in the most intimate political habits with him for ten years, the time that I was Secretary of State included, he Minister, and necessarily was with him at all hours, in town and country, without drinking a glass of water in his house or company, or five minutes' conversation out of the way of business. I went to see him afterward in Somersetshire, where I fell into more familiar habits with him which continued, and confirmed me in all that I have said. He was tall in his person, and as genteel as a martyr to the gout could be; with the eye of a hawk, a little head, thin face, long aquiline nose, and perfectly erect. He was very well bred, and preserved all the manners of the *vielle cour*, with a degree of pedantry, however, in his conversation, especially when he affected levity. I never found him when I have gone to him, which was always by appointment, with as much as a book before him, but always sitting alone in a drawing-room, waiting the hour of appointment, and in the country with his hat and stick in his hand. It was a long time before I could learn from Mr. Pitt his opinion of Mr. Fox's private character. He then told me that he thought him the *blackest* man that ever lived; that he was a great dealer in anonymous letters to set people at variance with each other, and suggest to each such opinions as he thought convenient; that he carried it so far that, to his latter end, whenever he went about purchasing an estate, he had recourse to sure methods of undervaluing it and deterring others from bidding for it; that he dealt much in newspaper abuse, though he was continually complaining and crying about it; that he educated his children without the least regard to morality, and with such extravagant, vulgar indulgence that the great change which has taken place among our youth has been dated from the time of his son's going to Eton. His letters to his sons still exist in the family, inciting them to extravagance."

The sketches of those who were less prominent, but still distinguished, are quite as bold and characteristic. They are, however, so generally depreciatory as to excite a suspicion of Lord Shelburne's fairness and impartiality. Lord Mansfield is described as "a very able advocate, but of no kind of force or elevation. * * * He was the most diligent of human beings. It is a great mistake to suppose that these remarkable men are not diligent. I have known many and never knew an instance to the contrary. William Murray was sixteen years of age when he came out of Scotland, and spoke such broad Scotch that he stands entered in the University books at Oxford as born at *Bath*, the Vice Chancellor mistaking *Bath* for *Perth*. He certainly was by nature a very eminent man, bred like all the great families of Scotland, an intriguing aristocrat, poor and indefatigable, very friendly and very timid. He contrived, like several of the Scotch, Lord Loughborough, &c., to get rid of his brogue, but always spoke in a feigned voice, like Leoni, the Jew singer. * * * Like the generality of Scotch, Lord Mansfield had no regard to truth whatever. Sir Thomas Clerk, Master of the Rolls, said to Sir Eardley Wilmot, 'You and I have lived long in the world, and, of course, have met with a great many liars, but did you ever know such a liar as Will Murray, whom we have seen capable of lying before twelve people, every one of whom he knows knows also that he lies.' But the worst part of his character as a Judge was what Mr. Pitt called inventing law, and no fond parent could be more attached to his offspring than he was to such inventions. He had a most indecent habit of attending the appeals against his own decrees in the House of Lords. * * * Mr. Hume told me that after one of his Sunday evening circles Lord Mansfield was boasting to him, which he was apt to do, of the quantity of business which he went through. Mr. Hume said, 'How was it possible?' Lord Mansfield said he would tell him his secret. When he went to the sittings at the Council, or any of the other courts, he called for a list of the causes, and he could easily distinguish which would draw attention, and those he studied as well as he could, or as his time permitted; the others he left to chance or off-hand opinions. Lord Camden always said that he was sure Lord Mansfield never decided a cause right or wrong from a pure motive all his life." Lord Shelburne's contempt for Scotchmen crops out again when he quotes the saying of Admiral Boscawen, that the people of that nationality were "good soles" but "bad upper leather." Mr. Pitt, he says, further brought forward "the most producible of the Scotch" into administration and about the court as grooms, &c.; "not many, for it is wonderful how those that are long out of employment or business of any kind fall off in talent and knowledge of mankind." The autographic fragment from which we have thus far quoted ends in 1757, and leaves Lord Shelburne in the Army under the command of Gen. Wolfe, whose gallantry at Quebec has secured his name a place in history. Gen. Wolfe is described as "handsome in his person, thin, tall, well made, with blue eyes, which rather marked life than penetration. He asked me what allowance my father gave me, and, upon finding it did not exceed £600 a year, he told me I must borrow, and not touch my pay, but give it among distressed officers as occasion offered. * * * Gen. Wolfe had no education. He was the son of a dull Irishman, who was Colonel of the Guards, and saved Sir Robert Walpole's life—or at least Sir Robert thought so—in some of the riots about the House of Commons in the last years of his ministry. * * * His principal talent was forming of troops. His manner was calculated for it. I was much beholden to him. He made me read not only military books but philosophy; he gave me liberal notions of every kind; he unprejudiced my mind; he advised me in everything, so particularly as to make me lists of company to ask to supper, which, with other such friendly hints, made me popular in the regiment, and gained me friends who never quitted me, and he connected me with all the military men of character then coming forward, among others Gen. Clarke, the planner of the expedition against Rochefort, with whom I fell into a most intimate connection, especially after Gen. Wolfe's departure to Louisburg, whither I could not obtain leave to attend him." Here the autobiography abruptly breaks of. Its evidently candid sketches of men, as Lord Shelburne came to estimate them, must make every reader regret that there is not more of it.

The succeeding chapters of the Life take us more into the intricacies of the politics of the time. They furnish material of the greatest value to the historian, but to give a clear idea of them would call for a closer and more detailed study than our space permits. Now and then additional bits of this incomplete autobiography are worked in by the editor, which gives us further glimpses of Lord Shelburne himself and of those with whom he had to deal. Thus Lord Melcombe comes in for an anecdote, which is interesting in itself, rather than on account of the one of whom it is told. Lord Melcombe, it seems, had in some underhand way opposed the election to Parliament of Lord Shelburne's candidate, at the same time giving Lord Shelburne to understand that he was doing all he could for the success of his man. The duplicity was discovered. Lord Shelburne writes:

> "My indignation knew no bounds. All the world was of my side. The contest was very unequal between a young man just coming into the world and an old one just going out of it. I determined never to open my lips to him. However, soon after being to walk at the coronation, the order of the procession put first Lord Lyttleton and me together, but Lady Lyttleton, quickly staring her husband out of countenance, from whom she had been separated some time, Lord Melcombe succeeded to his place. As we were to walk two and two, I thought it stupid to pass so many hours together without speaking. I broke my resolution, and, as he was more than ready, on his part, we conversed very freely during the whole day. In the warmth and openness of my temper I could not help asking him what could possibly tempt him to raise an opposition against me at Wycombe. He made the same answer as he did to Lord Bute, 'that he conceived I was too young to trouble my head about such things.' I told him that it was that which provoked me the most of anything, for he knew the contrary most intimately well. 'Well,' said he, 'when did you ever know anybody get out of a great scrape but by a great lye.' After this it was impossible to '*formaliser avec lui*,' and I lived afterward upon very familiar terms with him to the time of his death."

In political affairs this volume brings us down to the exciting period in British politics—1765-6—covering the repeal of the Stamp act. Just now, of course, when we are entering upon the series of centennial celebrations, this inside history of these momentous events will be read with peculiar interest. During the two preceding years (1763-5) Lord Shelburne was in retirement at Bowood, improving his estate, collecting the manuscripts which afterward proved to be such valuable treasures, entertaining such distinguished guests as Blackstone, Hume, and Franklin. During this interval, too, he contracted a marriage with Lady Sophia Carteret, the only child of Lady Sophia Fermer, by Lord Granville. "By a curious coincidence," writes his biographer, "the Stamp act was passing through Parliament at the time that the statesman, whose whole career was to be so influenced by it, was being married." Upon the retirement of Granville, Bedford, and their colleagues, in 1765, the King sent for Pitt to form a Ministry. Shelburne had all the time been in communication with him. Again taking his seat in the House of Lords, he at once made a vigorous attack upon the Stamp act. Although he was unsupported and alone, it was clear that this course was adopted in pursuance of an understanding arrived at with his chief during a conference which he had with him at Bath. For the determination with which he adhered to his purpose then declared, and for the constancy of his friendship, Americans owe Lord Shelburne a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. It is fortunate, however, that these memoirs are published just at that juncture when they are likely to attract more attention than it would be possible for them to receive at at any other period. Thus the value of his services are sure to be more generally recognized in this country than they would otherwise have been.

The concluding pages of this first volume of Lord Shelburne's *Memoirs*, and the record which they contain of the opening of the bitter struggle which terminated in the recognition of the independence of the American colonies, are enlivened with some extracts from the diary of Lady Shelburne. These display a delicacy and refinement which are quite as charming as is that little gossip which flows so naturally from the pen of a woman. A few extracts will indicate the character of these diaries. Under date of Jan. 10, 1766, we read:

> "Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice told us at breakfast a very genteel repartee of Mr. Grenville's to the Duke of Gloucester, who was accusing Lady Waldegrave of affectation for pretending to be ill and looking so well, to which she answered that her's was such an apple face that it never looked sick. 'What do you mean by an apple face?' says the Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Grenville, who stood next her, and saw her at a loss to explain it, answered for her, 'A nonpareil Sir.'
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> Feb. 28.—Lord Dunmore, Mr. Hume, the author; Mr. Cambridge, the poet, dined here. Mr. Hume was Secretary to Lord Hertford's Embassy at Paris, where he was received with uncommon openness, on account of his reputation as an author and the esteem the English were in then since the late peace. His company was universally courted, and he was the first person that got admission into the Scotch College to see seven volumes of King James II.'s writing there, which he had left to that society at his death, together with all his correspondent's letters from England, and his heart to be deposited there. The books were all wrote in his own hand, and contained an account of most part of his life. * * * The King says in these memoirs that his brother, Charles II., was so bigoted that in the little council where the treaty with Louis XIV. (made after the triple alliance was concluded in 1667) was settled, he cried for joy at the prospect of bringing in the Roman Catholic religion in England. It was signed by Lord Arundel of Wardour, at Paris, on the part of the King. There were likewise several sheets of advice to his son. In them he takes the revolution for granted, and advises him of all things to beware of women. He says that very far in life he was seduced by the allurements of the sex, and repeats again and again to him to beware of such cattle.
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> March 5.—Lady Louisa and I went to Law, the linen draper, to give him the first breadth of the gown she is working for me in the tambour to be callendered, and from thence we went to see a picture begun of Lord Shelburne at Reynold's, and a famous table at Mayhew's in which I was disappointed. Lord Dunmore and Col. Barré dined here. Lady Charlotte came to see Lord Fitzmaurice in the morning, admired him, and assured me he was much bigger than any of the Princes had been, and than Prince William is even now, though allowed to be a very fine child. She further flattered me by saying she saw a strong likeness to Lord Shelburne. Gen. Clarke came afterward and looked at him and was polite about him. Lord Shelburne spent the evening with us. We had no other company."

And so Lady Shelburne gossips on in a most charmingly unaffected way, which is in strong and delightful contrast with the cautious and guarded tone and occasionally vigorous expressions of the political documents which her diaries most agreeably interrupt. This volume, as its title indicates, covers the period between 1737 and 1766, and ends rather abruptly, with the acceptance by Lord Shelburne of the post of Secretary of State in the ministry of Lord Chatham. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice promises, in the next volume, "to give an account of the political life of Lord Shelburne in office and in opposition; to explain how it was that Mr. Pitt, in 1783, did not have Lord Shelburne for his colleague; to give some new details as to the Whig Party during the French Revolution; to draw a picture of the society of which Mr. Bowood was the centre during the latter part of the century, and to describe the connection of Priestly, Price, and Bentham with Lord Shelburne." This brief summary indicates that, like the first, the second volume will contain enough fresh historical material to prove an important contribution to the proper understanding of the political movements of the period, while it must be even more notable than its predecessor, because of the larger proportion of personal gossip regarding distinguished literary characters which it is to contain.

AN UNRULY TICKET SPECULATOR.

Philip Rosenbaum, an unlicensed theatrical ticket speculator, was arrested a few days ago at the instance of Mr. Robert Finan, a ticket-taker attached to the Lyceum Theatre, and arraigned before Judge Moss at the Brooklyn Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault and battery. The assault took place on the night of the 18th of March last, when Rosenbaum, with a companion whose avocation he was afraid to disclose, attempted to force their way into the Academy of Music, where Mr. Finan was engaged for that night as ticket-taker, without tickets of admission. Mr. Finan properly refused to admit them, whereupon Rosenbaum threw a lighted cigar in his face, struck him on the cheek, and ran off. Rosenbaum has been a source of annoyance to the authorities at the Academy of Music by his unruly conduct. The offense was clearly proved yesterday, and he was ordered to pay a fine of $10, with costs, and ordered to find bail in $250 to keep the peace for twelve months.

A COLLEGE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Phrenocosmian Society of the College of the City of New-York celebrated its twenty-third anniversary last evening at the Academy of Music. About twenty gentlemen occupied seats on the stage, among them Alexander S. Webb, President of the college; Judge Larremore, Profs. Jesse A. Spencer, Adolph Werner, G. B. Docharty, and Commissioners Man and Dowd, of the Board of Education. The exercises of the occasion were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gregory, and consisted of an address by the President of the society, Mr. George N. Messiter, and essays on various subjects by Wilbur Larremore, Irving H. Tifft, Hanford Crawford, Nelson S. Spencer, Vernon M. Davis, J. Van Vechten Olcott, William H. Kenyon, James M. Smith, Charles I. Henry, and Henry E. Jenkins. Prof. F. J. Eben's orchestra provided the music.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE BOND FORGERIES.

A VERDICT AGAINST ALL THE DEFENDANTS FOR $33,600—THE CRIME BROUGHT HOME TO THE AUTHORS AT LAST.

The suit of the National Trust Company against Charles Rolston, Samuel Corp, Valentine Gleason, Andrew L. Roberts, and the wives of the two last named, which has been on trial for three weeks past before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, in Trial Term, Part II., of the Superior Court, was concluded yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $30,000, which the company had advanced on forty-two forged bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, of $1,000 each. The loan was made to the defendant Rolston, but it is claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that he represented all the other defendants, all of whom, it is charged, either aided in the forgeries by which the money was obtained, or shared in the proceeds. Especially is this alleged against Andrew L. Roberts, one of the principal defendants, reputed also the richest among them, and the originator of the scheme in 1872, whereby it was sought to put on the market, here and in London, forged bonds of railroad and telegraph companies estimated at nearly $1,000,000. As it was, there seems to be no doubt that several hundred thousand dollars' worth of them had been successfully negotiated before the forgery was discovered. The testimony in the case loses much of its present interest by reason of the fact that Roberts, one of the defendants, has already had a trial before the Criminal Court, in which nearly all the same testimony as now produced was given, and published very fully in THE TIMES. Of that which was new a report has been published from time to time in the columns of this paper during the trial, including the interesting story of "Spence" Pettus, who admits having been one of the confederates in the forgery, and who charges his confederates, the defendants in this case, with co-operating in the business, more especially Roberts, whom he charges with having been the most active, having printed the bonds, furnished the necessary advances to purchase materials, and having gone to England to aid in negotiating a portion there. In his testimony Pettus gave various details of meetings between him and Roberts and the other defendants, of the purchase of paper in Philadelphia, the purchase of seals in Nassau street, the admission of Roberts that he was printing the bonds, the sending of $300,000 of the bonds to England by one Wilkes, Roberts' subsequent visit to England in person, and his being met on his return by Officer Farley at the dock. To contradict and break down the testimony of Pettus was the chief aim of defendant's counsel, and this they claimed to have done on many points, while in many other points the plaintiff's counsel succeeded in sustaining him by collateral proof. In a portion of his testimony Pettus asserted that he met Roberts in William street, his hands blackened with ink, and Roberts told him his hands were so blacked in printing the bonds. On another occasion it was stated to him by Gleason that only 385 of the bonds were found to be good, but that the stone was still good and would print more; and again that the plate was all ready for some paper which was purchased. In opposition to this, proof was given on the part of defendants that neither the genuine bonds of the Buffalo and Erie, nor the forged ones on which the loan in suit was made, were printed on a stone or a plate, but on type, and that in printing them it was not necessary to color the hands. Pettus testified further that, on a certain day, Gleason went with him to Philadelphia to purchase paper, but the defense produced a receipt dated the same day from the Messrs. O'Brien, the bankers, to Gleason, connected with the purchase of stock, and from that it was argued that Gleason could not have been in Philadelphia on the day named by Pettus. Pettus' testimony was to the effect that the paper which was purchased in Philadelphia was blue bond paper, known as No. 31, while the defense showed that the paper used for the bonds covered by this suit was proved to be No. 16, and its production in court, together with the genuine bond, showed the paper to be almost a perfect white. From this testimony it was argued by ex-Recorder Smith, in summing up, that the story of Pettus was untrue; that the paper, according to his testimony, which might have been purchased in Philadelphia, could not have been the same used for the forgeries on which the present suit was based, and must have been used for some other forgeries with which Pettus was connected; that his testimony as to Detective Farley meeting Roberts on the dock on the occasion of the latter's return from Europe, in response to a telegram sent him by Roberts, must have been untrue, not only because Farley had contradicted it, but because no such telegram could be found on the files of the company; that, in fact, Pettus in his testimony was detailing some forgery scheme in which he had been engaged himself, and in which Roberts, at least, had not participated; that his testimony against Roberts was begotten of revenge against him for not having come to aid in keeping him [Pettus] out of prison, and that because of his life of crime and his present position as a convicted felon, if for no other reason, he [Pettus] was wholly unworthy of belief.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, senior counsel for the plaintiff in the case, in his argument called the attention of the jury to the fact of the enormous wealth which Roberts had accumulated without giving any reasonable explanation as to whence it came. He (Roberts) "toiled not, neither did he spin," yet when his boxes in the Safe Deposit were opened thousands of dollars worth of stocks were found, and on the records of real estate an equal amount of property of that character was discovered to stand in his name. There was no essential contradiction, counsel said, between Pettis' testimony and the theory of the defense on the point urged so strenuously by the latter—the question of the kind of paper purchased—for no doubt the paper described by Pettis as having been purchased in Philadelphia was used for the printing of some others of the large amount of forged bonds prepared by the parties, while the paper used by Roberts for the printing of the bonds in question was that which Roberts already had, and which Pettis in his testimony says he had instructed him how to bleach by a chemical process. After reviewing at great length and in detail the numerous points of apparently contradictory testimony relied on by counsel for the defendants, and reconciling them to his satisfaction with the truth of the story of Pettis and the other witnesses for the plaintiff, counsel closed with an eloquent appeal to the jury to protect, so far as the evidence for the plaintiff was reconcilable with their judgment and consciences, the interests, honor, confidence, and stabilty of commerce so gravely and so often put in peril by the outlawry of persons such as the defendants were proved to have been all their lives long.

Judge Sedgwick, in a charge which occupied an hour, defined with great precision and clearness the rules of law which should govern a jury in accepting or rejecting testimony sought to be discredited, and in many respects apparently conflicting, and under those rules, left it to the jurors to apply the facts and determine whether any or all of the defendants had participated in the production of the bonds on which the fraudulent loan in suit had been obtained.

The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict against each and all of the defendants for the sum of $33,600, and the court granted an extra allowance to plaintiff of five per cent. on the amount of the verdict.

The suit on behalf of plaintiff was prosecuted by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan as senior counsel, assisted by William Wirt Hewitt and Arnold & Elliott; for the defendants appeared ex-Recorder Smith, A. Oakey Hall, and Mr. Brown, of Beach & Brown.

WHICH SHALL BE FIRST.

A somewhat complicated foreclosure suit was tried before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, and is still undecided. The evidence and documents in the case were to the effect that, on the 25th of March, 1873, Joseph H. Racey and his wife Amanda A. executed to Dennis S. Pardee a mortgage for $7,000 on property on which there was already a mortgage for $8,000. On the day following the execution of this $7,000 mortgage it was duly recorded, and on the 16th of April following it was assigned to Adolph Heilbron. On the 29th of April, 1874, Racey and wife, desiring to discharge the original $8,000 mortgage, obtained a loan from the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, of the same amount, and took up that mortgage, the bank taking a new mortgage for the loan. The mortgage to Pardee had been assigned to Heilbron for over $2,000 less than its face, and the bank, now claiming that the assignment was invalid by reason of the mortgage being originally usurious, and Heilbron having had knowledge of that fact when he took the assignment of it, claims to be entitled to the place of first mortgagee. Following the bank mortgage was one to Edward A. Hammond on the same property for $5,000, and Mr. Hammond, taking the same ground as the bank as to the invalidity of the mortgage sought to be foreclosed, seeks to have his mortgage declared as the second mortgage on the property.

Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision in the case.

ALLEGED SEWING-MACHINE INJUSTICE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, the Howe Sewing-machine Company made application for an order of injunction against its agents, Hiscox & Hiscox. The complaint on the part of the company was that, under its contract with the agents named, the practice of the latter has been to receive payments by way of installments under "lease" of the machines, reserving the right to forcibly repossess themselves of the machines at any time while an installment remained overdue and the purchase incomplete. By this means, the company claims, they have suffered not only in pocket, by having to take back old and well-worn machines, giving the agent credit for all the installments paid, and their percentage on the sale, less a small percentage, but they had suffered also in their business. The leases, it is claimed on the part of the company, are all made out in its name, and whatever discredit attaches to an inequitable foreclosure on leases of machines, recoils upon it. For the company's interests, it was claimed by its officers, it was preferable to be more liberal with "lessees" of machines, *i. e.*, purchasers, and an injunction was asked restraining the agents from taking possession of the machines for non-payment until after the company's officers had been consulted, and an option permitted them to authorize the act or make some more liberal arrangement with those having possession of the machines. On the part of the agents the claim was put forward that the only reason of the company's action was found in the fact that it had been discovered they (the agents) had a good and profitable contract as against it, and was now anxious to rescind it. The interests of those who had purchased the machines on the company's conditions were not made the subject of argument on the motion, and appeared only incidentally amid the conflicting interests of the company and its agents.

Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

END OF A LONG LITIGATION.

TERMINATION OF THE "THREAD" LACE CASE—CONCLUSION OF A LONG LITIGATION—A VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A case involving very nice discriminations at the Custom-house as to the trade nomenclature of imported goods was yesterday determined in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. Mr. J. A. Lahey, importer of laces, paid under protest a duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem on laces imported by him, this amount being imposed by Collector Arthur on the ground that the laces were what are known to the trade as "silk" laces. Mr. Lahey contended that they were known to the trade as "thread" laces, on which a duty of only thirty per cent. is exacted. Mr. Lahey brought suit to recover the difference between the two rates of duty. The lace, in reality, was both "silk" and "thread" lace, for it was made of silk thread, but the point was as to the name under which it was generally recognized or known to the trade. As great quantities of this kind of lace have been imported, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing, and the difference between the disputed rates of duty so large, great interest was felt by lace importers as to the result. It had been tried four times before the trial which was concluded yesterday, but the difficulties in the way of determining the question at issue seemed insurmountable, the jury disagreeing on each trial. On the fifth and last trial Mr. A. T. Stewart, who had been called by the Government as a witness, expressed a disinclination to testify, on the ground that he was interested in the result, but counsel for Mr. Lahey waived any objection to him, and the substance of his testimony was to the effect that there is very little genuine "thread" lace in the market, and that what is known as "thread" lace is usually white, whether genuine or not. The lace in question was black. The jury found in favor of Mr. Lahey, giving him a verdict for $675 40, the amount of alleged excess of duties paid by him under protest, with interest.

AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND—DESERTION, MARRIAGE, AND RETRIBUTION.

A rather curious case of grand larceny was tried before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. From the evidence it appeared that Martin Gunning, aged fifty, who keeps a hardware store at No. 295 Tenth avenue, and who has a wife and grown-up family living, made overtures to a widowed customer named Mrs. Rogers *nee* Elizabeth Young, aged forty-nine, with a view to matrimony. Mrs. Rogers, not knowing that Gunning was a married man, consented to accept him as her husband, and at his suggestion accompanied him to Boston to become his wife. There Gunning experienced considerable difficulty in procuring a clergyman to perform the ceremony, but finally succeeded. After the pair had been made one flesh, the bride, as sworn to by Gunning, took $1,885 from his boot, in which he had hidden it, while he slept, and appropriated it to her own use. Gunning tried every means in his power to get possession of the money, but his bride refused to part with it, offering, however, to invest it in business for their mutual profit. This arrangement was not consummated, and the newly-married couple finally returned to New-York. On arriving in this City, Mrs. Gunning, in her husband's presence, deposited the money in three banks, to be used for their joint benefit. They also rented a store on Second avenue, and made arrangements for opening the hardware business next day. Meanwhile, however, Mrs. Gunning had been informed that Gunning, when he married her had another wife and several grown-up children, and she at once broke off all connection and refused to live with him. Gunning then renewed his efforts to obtain possession of the money. Negotiations were entered into between Gunning and his wife, and the latter offered to return him $1,000 in liquidation of all claims. This offer Gunning refused, and made a complaint of grand larceny against his wife. On the trial yesterday Mrs. Gunning tearfully related how she had been induced to marry Gunning, and produced what purported to be the certificate of her marriage in Boston. She had not stolen Gunning's money, she said, but he had in a fit of generosity given it to her as a marriage portion. The prisoner was vigorously cross-examined by District Attorney Nolan, and became considerably confused in explaining her finance affairs. The case had not concluded when the court rose.

THE RESULT OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a respectable-looking young man named George F. Meiggs, was charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at $200, the property of his employer, Oscar C. Quirk, who keeps a safe-store at No. 512 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street. Quirk swore that he saw the ring in Meiggs' hand on the 11th of March, and was informed by his wife next day that she had lost a ring. Difficulties subsequently arose which resulted in the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Quirk, and the dismissal of Meiggs, whom his employer looked upon as dishonest and an enemy to his business. Meiggs attempted to remove his valise from the store of Quirk, but was prevented by the latter, who subsequently had it opened and found it to contain the missing diamond ring and about $1,500 worth of Mrs. Quirk's jewelry. Quirk thereupon had Meiggs indicted for grand larceny, and the case, as already stated, was brought to trial yesterday by District Attorney Nolan. After the evidence of Mr. Quirk had been taken it became apparent that the charge of larceny was but the result of the family troubles of the complainant and his wife, which, as claimed by the husband, Meiggs had been instrumental in fomenting. Recorder Hackett said it was pretty evident that Meiggs had not stolen the ring in question, but had probably agreed to convey the jewelry to Mrs. Quirk. By direction of the court the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE BROADWAY BANK.

In the suit brought by the City to recover from the Broadway Bank about $6,000,000, alleged to have been improperly paid out during the "Ring" administration, and while Mr. Palmer, the President of the bank, was Chamberlain, the facts of which have been already frequently noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence yesterday settled the terms of the order compelling plaintiff in the case to furnish a bill of particulars to the defendant. The order provides that in such bill of particulars, plaintiff shall designate the drafts fraudulently drawn, those irregularly drawn, those forged, and those with forged indorsements, but provides that plaintiff need not specify what particular deposit or any portion thereof had been improperly paid out. This last point formed the chief objection presented by Mr. James C. Carter on behalf of the City to the order originally presented by ex-Judge Emott on the part of the defendant, as he (Mr. Carter) understood it, but which interpretation Judge Emott disclaimed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Cornell vs. Slater.—Memorandum.

Mott vs. Humeston; Soper vs. Davis et al.—Orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Union Trust Company of New-York vs. Whiton; Bleecker et al. vs. Spofford.—Settled. See amendments.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Studwell vs. Kimast.—Order settled.

Schewer vs. Adler.—Application denied. See memorandum.

Zuleck vs. Hoyt.—Application denied. Plaintiff has sustained no loss as yet.

Mackellar vs. McGinnis.—Motion granted.

COURT NOTES.

The examination in the case of Thomas Betts, alias C. J. Sprague, alias Charles Thompson, charged before Commissioner Osborn with having counterfeited internal revenue check-stamps, which was to have taken place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was adjourned to 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court to-day, Augustus Myers, a seaman on the American bark John Sherwood, convicted of having stabbed Joseph H. Stewart, the colored steward of the vessel, is to be arraigned for sentence. In the event of an adverse decision on the motion for a new trial, George Albert Mason, convicted of passing counterfeit money, will also be arraigned for sentence at the same time.

United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that Charles L. Lawrence, the Custom-house officer, who has been held in London for extradition to the United States on the charge of being concerned in forging the entries under which silks were smuggled as hosiery, will leave England for this port about the 1st prox. He and Col. Des Anges and Gustavus W. Ball, his alleged accomplices, will be tried at the June term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict. Attempts to procure the extradition of Lafayette Graff, the other accomplice, from Canada, have thus far failed, on account of inability to directly connect him with the forgery of the entries, smuggling not coming within the provisions of the treaty.

On Thursday night the basement of No. 200 Varick street, occupied by Nathaniel Roe, a real estate agent, was broken open, and a boiler valued at $30 stolen. Samuel Reid, of No. 413 Hudson street, and John Maroney, of No. 435 Hudson street, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the burglary. They were taken before Justice Kasmire at the Washington Place Police Court, and having confessed their guilt, were held in default of $2,000 bail each for trial.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Shipman, on the application of Mr. Edward Fitch, counsel for Mr. J. J. Schillinger, granted an injunction restraining Mr. H. A. Gunther from infringing the patent right of Mr. Schillinger to what is known as the concrete, sectional sidewalk pavement, such as has been laid around the lower end of City Hall Park, and around the greater portion of Madison square. It had been contended by Mr. A. W. Briesen, counsel for Mr. Gunther, that the pavement was neither patentable, nor an invention of plaintiff's.

A DECISION AFFECTING SHIP-OWNERS AND PILOTS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH'S OPINION IN AN IMPORTANT CASE—FAVORABLE TO THE SHIP-OWNERS—THE EFFECT OF IT.

A decision for the defendant was given by Chief Justice Church in the case of Gillespie against Zittlosen, in the Court of Appeals, and a dispatch from Albany was posted in the rooms of the Maritime Exchange yesterday, giving the following extract from the decision, which is understood to be its substance: "There is no law compelling a vessel to accept the first pilot speaking her, or to pay him, if his services are refused. In Cisco against Roberts, the decision has been reversed by subsequent laws, and is not now in force. It is unjust, and cannot hold good that a vessel should be compelled to pay pilots when no service is rendered or needed."

This, if it be the true force of the decision, settles a question that has given rise to much litigation between ship-owners and pilots. The news caused great elation among the former class yesterday, and corresponding chagrin among the latter. The question involves the payment of sums large in the aggregate, and the pilots have, as a rule, been successful in collecting what is called off-pilotage. This off-pilotage is an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the regular pilot fees, and is payable for services in bringing a vessel from beyond a certain distance from shore. It is in pursuit of this off-pilotage that the pilots make their long cruises, which expose them to such danger that the insurance companies charge one per cent. a month to insure their boats. The off-pilotage system originated with the merchants. In former years the pilots went only to Sandy Hook to meet inward-bound vessels, and in stormy weather would come inside the Hook and lie there in safe harbor unheeding the signal-guns of vessels that might be outside desirous of a pilot. The merchants agreed to the addition of twenty-five per cent. for pilotage off shore, and the additional money to be earned has given rise to the daring cruises for which the pilots are noted. A pilot-boat seldom comes in for harborage, no matter how severe the storm may be, but in the worst weather she continues her cruise. A pilot is obliged by law to go to any vessel which displays the signal calling on him, and heretofore the supposition has been, that the master of any vessel was bound to accept the services of any pilot who offered.

This reciprocity, however, has been repudiated systematically by the European steamers for some time. They have refused to pay the off-pilotage, and the lawsuits growing out of this refusal have been numerous. It is supposed by many that the effect of this decision by Chief Justice Church will be to discourage the pilots and induce them to discontinue their cruises. In any case it decreases the receipts of a business which has hitherto been far more perilous than profitable.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, April 23, the following cases were heard:

No. 184.—*Calvin L. Hathaway, Supervisor, &c., appellant, vs. The Town of Cincinnatus, respondent.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 187.—*Appleby vs. Erie County Savings Bank.*—By request of the court this cause, argued on the 12th inst., was reargued by counsel to-day on some of the points involved.

No. 199.—*Stephen Remington et al., appellants, vs. Oliver H. Palmer, respondent.*—Argued by J. C. Cochrane, of counsel for appellants, and by W. F. Cogswell for respondent.

No. 201.—*Henry F. Smith, respondent, vs. The Glens Falls Insurance Company.*—Argued by W. F. Cogswell, of counsel for appellant, and by J. C. Cochrane for respondent.

No. 205.—*The Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, respondent, vs. William Otis et al., appellants.*—Argued by W. F. Cogswell, of counsel for appellants, and by George F. Danforth for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 231.—*Steamer Rio Grande and the Ocean Tow-boat Company vs. Otis et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Alabama.—This was a libel for supplies furnished to the steamer at the port of Mobile, the libellant claiming a maritime lien for their value. The District Court found that the supplies were furnished on personal credit, and that no lien existed. Pending an appeal from the decree the steamer was delivered over to other claimants, mortgagees, and subsequently the Circuit Court reversed the decree and found for the libellant, ordering that as the steamer had been released and removed from the jurisdiction on the bond of stipulators, they be condemned to pay the amount of the decree and costs. It is here argued that the decree is a nullity, because the steamer was removed out of the jurisdiction of the court before it was rendered. To this the answer is that jurisdiction vested and was complete when the vessel was seized by the order of the court, and that the improper or fraudulent removal of it did not affect the jurisdiction which had been acquired.

D. C. Labatt for appellants; P. Phillips for assignees.

No. 232.—*Wood vs. Bailey, assignee, and Whitehead.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Alabama.—This case raises a question of the right of appeal after filing a petition for review, the appellant contending for the right and the appellees insisting that the filing of such petition is a waiver of the right of appeal. A further question is also raised as to the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States to proceed in a summary way to take and dispose of mortgaged property in possession of a mortgagee by virtue of a simple adjudication of bankruptcy against the mortgageor. The appellant contends that this summary jurisdiction is not possessed where the mortgagee has not become a party in any way (by proving his claim or otherwise) except by a rule to show cause against him, and that such a rule cannot properly be issued in the case presented.

T. H. Pierce for appellant; P. Phillips for appellees.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Goforth, Joseph K. McCammon, of Philadelphia, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 9. (original.)—*Ex parte Louise Medway, petitioner.*—The petition for a peremptory mandamus on the Court of Claims in this case was argued by Thomas Wilson in support of the same, and by Assistant Attorney General Goforth in opposition thereto.

No. 8 (original.)—*Ex-parte the United States, petitioner.*—The petition for a peremptory mandamus on the Court of Claims in this case was argued by John S. Blair, of counsel for the United States, in support of the same, and W. Penn Clark in opposition thereto.

No. 214.—*The United States, appellants, vs. David G. Farragut, Admiral, &c., et al.*—This cause was argued by R. M. Corwine and Attorney General Williams, of counsel for the appellants, and by B. F. Butler for the appellees, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Nathaniel Wilson and Mr. J. H. Ashton in behalf of Admiral Porter and Rear Admiral Bailey, appellees.

The court adjourned until Monday, the 3d of May, at 12 o'clock.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE RULES PROPOSED.

A number of amendments to the constitution of the Cotton Exchange have passed the Board of Managers, and are now posted for the information of members prior to their consideration at a meeting on May 3, when they are to receive final action. Article 2 is amended to read that "all persons of good standing permanently engaged in the cotton trade of New-York City, may be elected," &c. To section 3, article 7, is added, "The fees for the Supervisory Committees be $15 on each case submitted to them under article 11, to be paid as the committee may direct." To article 13 is added a section to be known as section 5, as follows: "The Board of Managers shall expel any member on his refusal to abide by a decision of the Board of Managers or of any arbitration committee if not appealed from, or of the Board of Appeals if appealed to." Article 10 is also amended in relation to the reporting of sales, and article 11 in relation to failures to meet contracts. Rule 3 is also amended to allow either party to a contract to demand a margin of $5 a bale on or before signing the contract.

THE ALLEN BANKRUPTCY.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—A Dubuque special says the Eastern and Western creditors of F. B. Allen, the banker, yesterday joined issue there, and in Judge Love's court a decree was issued throwing Allen into bankruptcy. Mr. I. J. Polk, of Des Moines, appeared for the Western, and L. H. Busbee for the Eastern creditors and for the Cook County National Bank, which holds $900,000 indebtedness against Allen. Mr. S. S. Eldridge was appointed Receiver, until an assignee is appointed by the Register of the State. In the opinion of Mr. Busbee, Allen's estate will not pay over ten cents on the dollar.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert by the Philharmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederick Thorne. Miss Berthe Girardin. Matinee at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass. Matinee at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Duboucho. Matinee at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company. Matinée at 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We suspect that more than one of our contemporaries in this City could testify to the fact that since the Beecher trial began the usual proportion of anonymous letters has largely increased. It is part of the daily business of newspaper editors to receive anonymous letters, abusive of most public men in the country, and sometimes of the editor himself, who is generally an inoffensive being, and not properly to be ranked as a public man. But let any newspaper venture to make a remark which is not violently in favor of Mr. Beecher and all his counsel and his friends, and straightway some anonymous person writes to say that he will "stop the paper," as if that threat could possibly weigh for a moment with any journal which was worth its salt. It seems scarcely probable that there are many persons, even in Brooklyn, who seriously believe that the press of the country can be bullied into joining the ranks of Mr. Beecher's counsel by threats of "stopping the paper." Newspapers cannot make black white, or white black; and if they express erroneous or unjust opinions, they will cease to have weight with the public. The effect of Mr. Beecher's letters, and of his "cautious" answers in cross-examination, can neither be added to nor diminished by the newspapers. Truth will tell. But when a private coterie undertakes to gag the newspapers by threatening to stop their circulation in Brooklyn or elsewhere, the only effect of its course will be to set people thinking that its case must be a very bad one, or it would never resort to such tactics to support it.

It is a very curious fact that none of the anonymous letters now flying about come from the Tilton side. They are all written by persons professing to be friends of Mr. Beecher—and surely no man of distinction ever had so miscellaneous an assortment of friends before. He has testified that there was "not one" in all his church whom he could trust in his recent troubles; and we must presume that he knew his so-called friends better than anybody else. To show the fine point to which his supporters are now reducing their operations, we may mention that whenever Mr. Fullerton has been mentioned in this journal as a skillful cross-examiner, we have instantly received three or four letters, in a disguised handwriting, heaping much bitter scorn upon our heads. All these letters are evidently written by one person, and all concur in extolling Mr. Tracy as a lawyer far superior to Mr. Fullerton in ability. It seems to us like comparing a cockchafer with a man—and of one thing we are quite sure, that Mr. Tracy's attempt to introduce the written essay into pleadings, as a substitute for the old-fashioned *speech*, fully justifies the severest condemnation which can be pronounced upon it. It is the work of a poor lawyer and a flabby intellect. We say this all the more freely, because we do not happen ever to have seen Mr. Fullerton, or to have received any communication whatever from him. We feel sure that he is too good a lawyer and too much of a gentleman to write anonymous letters to newspapers, or to incite his friends to write them; and we hope that Mr. Tracy could say as much for himself.

Mr. Beecher's innocence or guilt has, luckily, to be decided by a jury, not by the public journals. But, so far as our experience goes, all attempts to make capital for an accused person through the newspapers will be fruitless, if the accused person is in the wrong. The public cannot be deceived in the long run—a truth which we have often tried to impress upon writers of anonymous letters and sundry other persons. We have pronounced no judgment on Mr. Beecher's case, although it is not very long since we were accused of being published in "his interest." But we may safely say that when we think it right and proper to express an opinion on this or any other subject, we shall assuredly declare it, without the slightest regard to the threats of Mr. Tracy's friends, if they come from his friends.

The bill transferring to a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen the functions of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. As the bill is simply a Tammany "strike" for patronage and spoils, the favor accorded to it by the Democratic majority in the House is not surprising. Like other jobs which have originated in the same quarter, it has, however, an excellent chance of being killed in the Senate. There is no public demand whatever for any such change as this bill contemplates in the conduct of the street-cleaning business. The only obstacles which at present interfere with the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau spring from the system of political interference with its appointments. This evil will certainly not be lessened by a bill which would result in handing over to a Tammany Committee on patronage the entire control over the annual expenditure of a million of dollars of public money.

Dr. Kenealy has at last had his hearing in the House of Commons on the Tichborne case. His statement of the condition of public sentiment in England seems, at this distance, rather exaggerated—although a good deal of floating madness seems to exist just now in England. Half the people appear to be running after Arthur Orton, and the other half after Moody and Sankey. Dr. Kenealy may firmly believe that only a Royal Commission can satisfy the British people that justice has been done the Claimant, but we are at a loss to understand how the champion of Arthur Orton could have evolved from his inner consciousness the sympathy which he says has reached him in American correspondence. Our prairies and mountain tops are by no means on fire with zeal for the "Claimant." Dr. Kenealy was left voting alone for his crazy motion, and we hope people on the other side will understand that we wish to leave them in undisturbed possession of Kenealy and Orton, Moody and Sankey.

MORE "HOME RULE."

On March 18, Mayor Wickham addressed a Message to the Common Council, of which the following was the leading proposition: "The burdens which the bonded and funded debt have already imposed upon the tax-payers have, in my judgment, now attained a magnitude which cannot safely be increased." In harmony with this general principle, the Mayor made the following specific recommendations: First, "it should be provided by statute that no obligation payable from proceeds of bonds may be incurred by any office or department beyond the limit of the appropriation made by the board for the particular work out of which it arises." Second, "a limit should be fixed beyond which the City authorities cannot proceed with works of regulating, grading, sewering, or paving streets, roads, or avenues, the expense of which is payable from assessments upon the property benefited." Third, "The present system of special proceedings and separate commissions for each street-opening should be abolished. * * * In all proceedings to determine the compensation to be paid by the City for property taken and for rights acquired for such streets, &c., the fees of Commissioners and the expenses which can be lawfully incurred by them should be restricted." Fourth, "Since 1871 the practice has existed of borrowing money on the bonds of the City for meeting expenses incurred in repairing or rebuilding sewers. The authority for it is found in a statute passed March 29, 1871. * * * The law referred to should be immediately repealed." Fifth, "Another statute was passed in 1871, which authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works, acting on his own motion, to take such lands and proceed with such works as he may concede necessary for securing a further and inexhaustible supply of water for the City. * * * The power should not continue in the Commissioner of Public Works to proceed with new enterprises of this sort on his own motion merely." Sixth, "I know of no good reason why the ordinary expenses for salaries, rent, or supplies should not be provided in the Tax Levy for the Dock Department as it is for all the other departments of the City Government. The expenditures of the department for original construction and repair should not in any one year be allowed to exceed a fixed sum, less perhaps than that now provided."

The Mayor's organs loudly congratulated him on his "excellent Message," and though some doubts were cast upon its originality, the justice of its conclusions was generally commended. The Board of Aldermen referred the Message to the Law Committee, and a special meeting was called to receive and consider the report which that committee had to make on the subject. The committee were "pleased to be able to report" that they fully and heartily concurred "in each and every one of the views and recommendations so clearly and forcibly presented by his Honor the Mayor." That report was indorsed by the entire board. Meanwhile, there was introduced into the State Senate a series of bills in which every one of the views and recommendations which we have quoted were faithfully embodied. These bills were passed by the Senate with the apparent approval of both Mayor and Aldermen. They have now reached the Assembly Committee on Cities, and as they not only affect some of the reforms most needed in our City Government, but affect them in a way to which the City authorities stood committed, it might reasonably have been expected that their passage was secure. New light, however, has broken on the Board of Aldermen. They now find that their approval of the Mayor's recommendation was made in a purely Pickwickian sense. The Chairman of the Law Committee, who had drawn up the warmly eulogistic report on the Mayor's Message, and had concurred "in each and every one" of the views and recommendations therein contained, moved at Thursday's meeting that the board request the Legislature not to pass the bills intended to carry out these recommendations. The board agreed to the resolution as promptly as it had agreed to the same person's report on the Message.

It remains to be seen what the Mayor will do when the resolution is presented to him for signature. The Democratic Aldermen have so often made themselves ridiculous, that one instance more or less will hardly alter the public estimate of their character and abilities. If the Mayor desires to stultify himself as completely as the Common Council, he has now an excellent opportunity for doing it. Meanwhile tax-payers, who have a vital interest in checking the increase of local burdens, and limiting the opportunities for official extravagance and fraud, might profitably make their influence felt before the Assembly Committee on Cities. The fact that the bills in question were drawn in conformity with the recommendations of the Controller will not be considered a fatal defect by the public, however much it may trouble the Aldermen. Of course, if the people whose property is depreciated by the increase of the City debt, and the wasteful system of City work, do not take the trouble to express their approval of legislation designed in their interest, they need hardly be surprised if the Tammany influence in the Assembly succeeds in defeating it.

THE COST OF LIVING—SCHOOLS.

Among the most important of the family expenses which every parent finds himself obliged to meet is that attendant on the education of his children. Of course, there is open to all a resort to the public schools, where the tuition is free, and the only outlay is the very moderate one for text-books. We fully appreciate the value of these schools and the special excellence which many of them have attained in the City of New-York. At the same time, there is a large number of parents who prefer to give their children, if they can, instruction of a somewhat different order from that of the public schools, or who deem some of the associations connected with many of these schools bad, and such as should be avoided if possible. They choose private schools because they hope to obtain in these closer attention to the individual wants and capacities of their children on the one hand, and less exposure to the impure or vicious influences which are inseparable from any promiscuous collection of children. To this class the cost of instruction is a very serious item in the family expenditures.

Suppose a family of four children, the youngest of whom has reached an age to be sent to school—say eight or nine years, and the eldest of whom is eight or nine years older, or of an age to pursue the upper grades of study in the ordinary private schools. The parents of such a family will find plenty of schools soliciting their patronage. There will be day schools and boarding schools; schools where the ordinary English branches only are taught, and others where the Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, drawing, music, dancing, and "deportment" are embraced in the regular course, or submitted as "extras"—generally falling, we may add, in the latter category. We will suppose that the parents of the family we have chosen as a representative one desire only the English branches and French or German for their sons, and the same, with the addition of music, for their daughters. This is a sufficiently modest course of study, and is such as the custom of society, and, we may add, the substantial interests of the children would be generally regarded as requiring.

We have before us the circulars of ten schools, situated either in this City or its immediate vicinity, giving the terms for the course we have indicated, mostly in four different grades, corresponding to the ages of the children whose education we are considering. For the highest grade the terms for ordinary English branches vary from $250 a year to $150; for the next from $175 to $80; for the third from $140 to $60, and for the fourth from $100 to $40. The average is for the highest grade, $201; for the second, $143; for the third, $112, and for the fourth, $76.

To these sums must be added the charge for music in the case of the girls, and the "extra" language in the case of the boys, and these charges average $140 in the one case, and $60, in the other. Supposing that there are no extra charges for the youngest child, we shall find the average charges, with music and one foreign language, to be as follows, for the respective grades: $341, $252, $203, and $76. In all, these amount to $872 for the four children. To this gross sum must be added the expense of school-books, car-fare, and incidentals, that will bring the total up to well-nigh $1,000. This, as we have said, is the average charge. It may be considerably less than this, though, judging by the circulars to which we have referred, it can hardly fall below $750. It may, also, be indefinitely higher, and instances are within our knowledge where the expenses of education are at a rate that would, for the family we have supposed, double and nearly triple the sum we have mentioned. As an average amount, the sum we have arrived at is probably not far out of the way.

We venture to suggest that this average is unduly high; that it is out of proportion to the incomes of those who have to pay it; that the result attained is not commensurate with the expense, and that it ought to be possible to secure a better result for less money. The average net income of the families who maintain these schools cannot be very clearly ascertained. Our own impression is that it does not exceed $6,000. In that case, schooling costs about seventeen per cent. of the entire income. Out of the remainder must come all the expenditures for rent, food, clothing, attendance, and social demands, and that percentage of saving which ought to be calculated for in every well-regulated household. The problem of how to secure even a respectable percentage of the kind last mentioned becomes a very difficult one. Disregarding the question of the value of the schooling obtained—which is a wide question, with a good many sides to it—there remains the query whether the same or better schooling ought not to be attainable at lower rates. We incline to affirm that it should be. The average cost of the tuition of each scholar in the public schools is not over one-fifth of that of tuition of a similar grade in private schools. The difference is one mainly of organization. Rent is lower for the City schools. Salaries, it is safe to assume, are somewhat, but not much, lower. The difference, therefore, is principally in the system. We do not assume that private schools can be systematized to the degree that public schools are, but the greater difficulties are not sufficient to justify so large a difference in cost.

POPE AND INTERVIEWER.

In Thackeray's time, at least, it was said that "the Pope he is a happy man," and that his palace was the Vatican. And when the poet pictured the Pontiff sitting in his palace and draining his can, he was tempted to wish that *he* were Pope of Rome. All this is no longer true of Pius IX., if it ever was. The *Herald* Interviewer has invaded the Vatican. If his Holiness "drains his can," he must do it on the sly. His ancient privacy is gone. The Pontiff undoubtedly has had many sorrows; it was reserved for a New-York newspaper to make him ridiculous by an interviewer. But, having received orders, the emissary, sometimes called a "commissioner," accomplished his worst purpose, and flung himself upon the old man with a tenacity all his own. The interview was "semi-private," we are told, whatever that may be. And when we see that it makes six mortal columns in the *Herald*, we are moved with compassion for "the prisoner of the Vatican" who suffered this cruel and unusual punishment. The correspondent approaches his subject with so much poetry, and leaves it with so much prose, that the interview dwindles to a "stickful" of type. The structure is chiefly portico. When the writer attempts, on the 31st of March, to tell the waiting world of his interview, he gives us a column of poetry, and then, as if the subject were too much for him, he breaks off until All-Fool's day, when he begins again.

Having safely got away with a "private caricature," made in the Vatican, and picturing the Ablegate and Noble Guard floundering in the Atlantic, the Interviewer dashes into a minute account of his approaches to the Presence. He went, he says, to thank the Pope for having given "exclusive news" to the *Herald*, a paper which, he confesses, "is not strictly religious, though a halo of pious glory has gathered about it, its proprietor, and representatives." The touching picture of the proprietor and "intellectual department" of the *Herald* being enveloped in a halo of pious glory must impress the reader. Henceforth the gifted author of "Cæsarism" wears a religious halo as a regular garb. That well-known bray now issues from a saintly nimbus. The venerable Pontiff is described in a way that the "intellectual department" declares to be "picturesque." The "hanging lineaments" of the commentator will puzzle the average reader. How do lineaments, Papal or otherwise, hang? But, says the awe-stricken Interviewer, who had his note-book handy, the Pope walked "shufflingly, as old men do who have passed threescore years and ten." Young men who have passed that age, we must suppose, do not walk so. The information is valuable. "There is no concealing the ravages that old age and trouble have wrought," says the pensive Interviewer, with a hysteric gasp; therefore, we are not permitted to share in his wish that the Pope will "yet live to see the final victory of the Catholic Church over all her enemies." But the interview imbedded in this mass of magnificent sentiment at last approaches. The Pope gave the reporter his hand, which the reporter, wearing his steely halo of pious glory, saluted—"as is etiquette," adds this careful chronicler. We are not left to infer that it is etiquette to shake the Pope's hand at a semi-private interview, whatever else may be done. His Holiness then, having been reminded that there was such a paper as the *Herald*, and that this was its representative, wearing his halo of religious glory, gave the Interviewer a broad hint. Said the keeper of the keys of St. Peter, "Why are you, too, not in New-York in order to describe the festivities that are about to take place there?" The Interviewer affected not to see this mild suggestion, "but ventured to say there were a score of more capable persons" than he still left in New-York. Can this be possible? Perhaps the Pope thought it was not, for he immediately considered that he was far from New-York, and asked, "How many days does it take for them to cross the ocean?" The Interviewer, conscious of his own fallibility, cautiously replied, "From ten to fourteen days, Holy Father, depending on the state of the winds." All this in very choice Italian, we make no doubt. Having received his lesson in navigation, the Pope looked bored, or, as the reporter deftly says, "as if his mind had wandered." Perhaps he was wondering at the vast information of the Interviewer, who could wear a halo of religious glory, and tell how long it took to cross the ocean. With a complimentary allusion to the new American Cardinal, the "dialogue" closed.

But the "interview," meagre as it was, affords the "intellectual department" an opportunity not to be neglected. One would suppose that the Pontiff was about to be cut off in the bloom and freshness of his youth, to read the gushing editorial comment on the "semi-private" interview. Old age is always pathetic; unhappily it is not phenomenal. But wherever the Interviewer fails to magnify his office, the home intellect supplies the deficiency. The audience, where everybody goes, was "a mark of recognition to the *Herald*" by the Pope. That potentate, it says, "of course, made no confidential communications to our correspondent. The secrets, the policy, the hopes, of the Vatican must be learned or conjectured from other sources." That is, the Pope did not say to the Interviewer, "I'm going to give the Monster of Germany another dose of encyclicals next week," but, in effect, he said, "Mum's the word, my boy; but just you go down the back stairs, and you'll find Antonelli in the kitchen eating bread and honey. He'll tell you all about it." So down the back stairs went the reporter, and found the Cardinal, who grumbled about having the water shut off from the Vatican in consequence of the rates being unpaid. The veracious reporter having exhausted the water question and Antonelli, secured a free pass, which was the real object of this six columns of interview, and so gracefully slid out with the satisfactory remark, "This is all that I can remember." As if this were not enough. The poetical extract which winds up the story is a needless Alexandrine. The Pope has sufficiently celebrated the Interviewer.

"WILL" AND "SHALL."

One of the incidental effects of the interest in orthography which has of late been occasioned in many parts of the country by "spelling matches," has been that of calling a good deal of attention also to etymology and syntax. Many of the common mistakes in the use of language have thus been brought to notice. Some of these errors have excited a much smaller proportion of remark than their importance demands. Among this class may be prominently mentioned the misplacement of the auxiliaries "will" and "shall"—an error which Mr. Richard Grant White has labored hard to correct. It would save us a good deal of time if writers for the press would read his chapters on the subject.

The employment of "will" for "shall" in many cases where good usage requires the latter, is not only a mistake which very often occurs, but one which appears to be increasing in frequency. The use of "shall" for "will" is far less common; and, indeed, is so seldom heard that we shall not stop here to remark upon it. But the number of persons who habitually say or write "will" in certain connections where the word ought to be "shall," and "would" where it ought to be "should," is, even among well-educated people, very great. Indeed, we doubt whether there is one in five of our college-educated men who does not often make this mistake. It is very certain that a great many of them do make it, not only frequently, but habitually, and that there are not a few of the young men who have graduated with high honors at our principal universities who show very plainly that however much Latin and Greek they may have learned, they are, at least in the particular respect of which we are speaking, very deficient in acquaintance with their own language.

Perhaps the most marked and noticeable form in which the mistake we have just mentioned is made, occurs in questions asked for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes or commands of others in regard to the questioner's action. "What book will I get for you at the library?" "Where will I wait for you this afternoon?" "Doctor, will I take any more of those pills?" "Mamma, what dress will I wear to the party?" Obvious as the error in these and similar instances is, it is one which is often heard from persons who would be very much surprised at the suggestion that they ever talked bad grammar. In fact, there are a good many people who use this form of expression without being aware that they do so. And there are great numbers of parents whose children habitually employ it who have become so much accustomed to the phraseology that it would take some time to convince them that the children use it at all.

There is, when we consider the matter, perhaps less reason for surprise that so many people misplace the words "will" and "shall" than that anybody ever learns to use them correctly. There are, it is true, certain rules in regard to their employment. But these rules are not easily remembered, and besides, they are necessarily expressed in language entirely incomprehensible to great numbers of persons, including, of course, all little children. If a little boy were obliged to wait till he could understand for instance, the formal statement of the distinctions between the meaning of "shall" in connection with a nominative of the first person and its meanings in connection with a nominative of the second or third person, in order to be able practically to make the distinction, he would most assuredly acquire habits of inaccuracy in regard to its employment, which it would be very hard to break by the study of rules. And, indeed, we do not believe that the correct use of "will" and "shall" could by any possibility be perfectly learned by any formal rules. No rules that could be given in regard to the matter could be so expressed as to cover all cases. It is one of those points, of which they are so many in the use of language, respecting which accuracy can only be attained by example and practice. Unfortunately, the example which is, in regard to this point, set before young people by persons of otherwise excellent education is in very many cases far from advantageous.

We particularly commend this subject to the attention of teachers. There is many a school where strict care is taken to correct the smallest mistakes in a Latin or French exercise, in which the habitual employment by the great majority of the pupils of the auxiliary "will" in cases where its use is glaringly incorrect is passed by entirely unnoticed. This may be considered by some people as a small matter; but the ability to speak and write the English language properly is not an insignificant branch of education, and no one can be said to be well trained in this branch who habitually makes the class of mistakes of which we have been speaking.

A SCOTCH GRIEVANCE.

If there are any gentlemen in New-York engaged in the burglary business, and who are not on the best possible terms with the Police, there is now an opportunity for them to alter their condition: and we hope they will avail themselves of it. The people of Edinburgh are not at all satisfied with their burglars. The few they have are not equal to the work which is expected of them—so that there is evidently an opening in the modern Athens for a number of enterprising spirits of this class. In fact, it is doubtful, from the form of the complaints which have gone forth, whether just now Edinburgh can lay claim to the possession of any burglars at all. The supply seems to have become exhausted, but whether from lack of plunder, or from a degeneracy of the profession into mere trespassers, is not stated.

To entitle a person to rank as a burglar, it is, we believe, settled that he must show his capacity for breaking into a house or a dwelling-place or other building, which we need not specify, with intent to commit a felony. The Edinburgh people are complaining that they have no one who can fulfill this requirement, or, if they have, those persons do not make their capacity known. Houses in that city are constantly being broken into. There is no complaint on that score. But the trouble is that the gentlemen who do this part of the business—and they do it with energy and persistence—are incapable of showing any felonious intent. They steal nothing. They evince the utmost ingenuity and skill in getting into the houses and out again, for they successfully baffle all attempts to discover who they are. But they will not take anything away. The only article that has been missed over a period of several months, and among a long list of burglarious entries, was a ham sandwich. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be wondered that the citizens grumble. They cannot at all see the joke of having their houses broken into and not robbed. To the practical Scotch mind this seems to be a most unbusinesslike and unprofitable proceeding—one quite unworthy of the northern capital, and liable to be very wrongly construed by strangers.

We do not believe, however, that many people would attempt to explain the mystery on the theory that there is nothing in Edinburgh worth stealing. No such injustice as that is possible. It is much to be hoped that any New-York thieves who may feel disposed to take our advice and remove to Scotland will not be led into the delusion that such a journey would be fruitless. There is abundant wealth in Edinburgh. The city presents a good opportunity for active men who are willing not to stop halfway in the performance of their professional duties. The people are complaining through the public press that they are not robbed. We find them describing it as "annoying," and "worrying," and "disheartening" to have their houses entered, and no property beyond a solitary ham sandwich taken away. Such an opportunity, it seems to us, ought not to be lost by New-York thieves, who are not guilty of this kind of shortcoming if they can help it.

The Edinburgh folk are perplexed at their condition. They know very well that they are not destitute of worldly goods. They feel that there is no more reason why house-breakers should treat them as impecunious people, than there would be in the case of London, Paris, or New-York; and they are sad and worried at the slight thus passed upon them. They consider that they are not treated fairly, and they have vainly striven to find an explanation for the neglect. The Police, too, have used their utmost exertions to the same end, and with the same unsatisfactory result. The only conclusion they have arrived at, and that is not capable at present of absolute proof, although it seems highly probable, is that all the Scotch burglars are lunatics. But it is a serious thing to make such a charge. They feel this, and in their despair they have found nothing better to do than to publish their grievance in their newspapers, and trust that some good may come of it.

We are quite sure that New-York will be willing to help them as far as possible. We, here, cannot experience the feelings of those Scotchmen, for the day when thieves did not steal is not within the memory of any of us. But we can understand that they must have become very intolerable, when nothing was left but to complain of them through the public press. The idea of doing it was good, and with that view, as well as to assist our neighbors on the other side, we have thus far furthered their purpose. We can well spare a large supply of thieves from this City, and if a number of them will take passage at once for Scotland, they will benefit us, and, we hope, allay the troubles that just now exist in Edinburgh.

WHITTIER ON WAR AND THE CHURCH.

The Boston *Globe* publishes the following letter of Mr. John G. Whittier, written to his friend, Rev. J. B. Miles, D. D., General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations:

Amesbury, 14, 4th Month, 1875.

To James B. Miles, Secretary, &c.:

My Dear Friend: It is eminently fitting to connect the centennial anniversary of the opening battles of the Revolution with the growing sentiment of civilization that there is "a more excellent way" of settling the disputes of nations than the ordeal of war. It is cheering to note the very general favor with which the plan of arbitration has been received by statesmen and civilians in this country and in Europe; but there are other signs of the times well calculated to occasion solicitude on the part of every lover of peace. The menace of danger now seems to come from the professed Church of Christ. At this moment the peace of all Europe is threatened by the secret plots and monstrous public pretensions of ecclesiasticism. If war comes in consequence, if the fairest harvest fields of the world are made an arena of battle, men who claim to be especially the priests and representatives of the Gospel of peace will be held responsible. Woe to that church which, for the sake of power and dogma, breaks the truce of God among the nations, makes its missionaries assassins, and mingles blood with its wine of sacrament. It is high time for the Christian Church to awaken to a full sense of its awful responsibility. If, after the dreadful experience of eighteen hundred years, it fails to perceive the necessity of shaking itself clear of the barbarism of war, it has small claim upon the world's respect and confidence. Its leaves are not for the healing of the nations. I am, very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The Alumni of Union College who reside in the City of New-York and vicinity will meet for a social reunion at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening next. This college, which is one of the oldest of the country, has a great many graduates in the City, and a plan is on foot to enlist their interest in strengthening the influence of the college. Alumni associations have been formed in many of the larger cities of the Union, and it would surprise some of the "boys" of twenty or even ten years ago to find how strong and earnest a feeling of brotherhood has been shown in these associations, and how many unexpected friends of college days have turned up in them, who had been living in the same cities unknown to each other. The meeting at Delmonico's will undoubtedly be a large one.

THE REPORTED DISASTER AT SEA.

San Francisco, April 22.—A dispatch just received from Santa Barbara says that the schooner sent to the assistance of the supposed burning steamer has returned, and reports that a man-of-war passed yesterday, firing guns for practice. No information tending to confirm the rumor of a disaster was obtained.

WASHINGTON.

EFFECT OF THE ALARM OVER THE YELLOW FEVER.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN SOUTHERN CITIES—THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH HEALTH BOARDS—MR. WILLIAMS' PROBABLE SUCCESSOR—THE MAIL-CONTRACT SWINDLERS—NEW COUNTERFEIT—STRIKE OF THE CHRONICLE PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, April 23.—The four cases of yellow fever that occurred at Key West some time ago have served as a warning, especially to the cities of the South, and information has reached here from many points through official sources that sanitary and preventive measures are begun at the places most exposed. The prospect of the fever becoming epidemic in American cities is thereby greatly diminished. Medical men here believe that by the enforcement of proper quarantine regulations, and by efficient work of the local health authorities in the South, it is possible to protect the country against any serious ravages from the fever. In support of this theory the experience of New-Orleans in 1873, compared with the cities further up the Mississippi, is cited. In New-Orleans, where unusual precautions were taken, and where the streets, and alleys, and low parts of the city were disinfected, but few cases of fever occurred, and at no time did it become epidemic. In several cities up the river, where no preventive measures were taken, the fearful devastation during several weeks will never be forgotten. The Government medical officers in the Army and Navy will be prepared to co-operate with the local health boards in every possible manner, especially in diffusing information as to the best measures to be adopted. No recent cases have been reported at Key West, but it is not improbable that the disease may break out there with renewed force at any time.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

There is no authority whatever for any of the announcements concerning a successor for the Attorney General. The most senseless of all is that report which pretends that Mr. Bristow would accept such a promotion, downward as it would be, to leave the Treasury Department for the Department of Justice. There has been a great deal of political pressure for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, and politicians are pretty free in their expressions of opposition to some of the present officers, apart from any charges affecting their personal integrity or private character. This pressure will have far more effect upon the officers against whom it is directed than upon the President, and if any changes result from it they will occur without demands or requests from the President.

STRIKE OF PRINTERS.

The printers' strike at the *Chronicle* office continues, and presents some interesting features. The publication office is watched by a Vigilance Committee of 100 men appointed by the Union, with instructions to intercept all "rats" and pay them $50 each to stay away. Five compositors arrived to-day, three of whom were from Cincinnati and two from Burlington, Iowa. The Cincinnati men were prevailed upon to return home, each receiving $50 and a return ticket on the railroad. The Burlington men are at work. Eleven compositors left Pittsburg to-day, and a committee of Washington printers are now in Baltimore supplied with $1,000 in cash to induce them to turn back. Another committee is at the Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to intercept any printers who may be coming by that road. Six men and boys are at work to-night. Several columns of matter from yesterday's edition had to be re-used in order to get the paper out to-day. The Union here have received offers of pecuniary assistance from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York printers, and are confident of their ability to force an abandonment of the experiment.

SECRETARY DELANO AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members. Up to this time nothing additional to last night's reports has occurred to occasion special comment. All the bureau officers of the Interior Department, headed by Assistant Secretary Cowen, voluntarily called on the President just previous to the meeting of the Cabinet. The visit was for the purpose of refuting published statements to the effect that Secretary Delano had been in the habit of interfering with them in decisions of cases before them for official action. Each bureau officer present made a statement to the President substantially asserting that in no instance had Mr. Delano interfered with them in transacting public business, and no decisions ever made by any of them had been overruled by the Secretary without full consultation and mature deliberation. The President in reply remarked that while he was glad to meet them personally, their visit and explanations were entirely unnecessary, as he ever had the utmost confidence in Secretary Delano, and that his confidence in his integrity and consistent official deportment remained unimpaired.

UNITED STATES TREASURER NEW.

Treasurer New is here to-day, and has been passing much of his time in the Treasury. He had a long interview with Gen. Spinner, and was also for some time in consultation with Assistant Secretary Conant.

THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The investigation of the mail contract frauds by the Postmaster General and Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner is still in progress. They this morning discovered a fraudulent bid among those for mail routes in Louisiana. About six clerks have already been discharged for complicity in the frauds, and it is understood that at least a dozen more are implicated. Judge Tyner states that he is determined to make a thorough investigation if it takes all Summer.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT FIVE.

A new and dangerous counterfeit has recently made its appearance at the National Bank Redemption Agency in the $5 notes of the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill. It is evidently altered from the plate on which the counterfeit $5 notes on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago were printed. The plate had previously been altered to the First, Third, and Merchants' National Banks of Chicago.

THE PORTS RECENTLY CLOSED IN VENEZUELA.

The Treasury Department is in possession of a decree issued at Caracas, Venezuela, closing the ports of Maracaibo and La Vela del Coro to foreign commerce. The object of the decree is officially stated to be to prevent unlawful trade with Curacoa, and to punish that place for past offenses. A Custom-house has been established at Porto Cabello, in pursuance of the policy of the decree. As the exports from Maracaibo to the United States for the year ending September, 1874, amounted to $4,198,168, including more than 20,000,000 pounds of coffee, the change may affect considerably the interests of merchants in this country.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Secretary Bristow left here to-night for New-York, to be absent three or four days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters: Edward H. Brooks, at Camden, S. C., vice James A. Boswell, heretofore appointed, but not commissioned; Harry S. Park, at Henderson, Ky., (a reappointment;) Ralph Thayer, at Oakland, Md., vice Rowan White, suspended under the Tenure of Office act.

A POLITICAL EPISODE.

THE PLAN TO FORCE ACTION ON THE REMOVAL BILL.

ITS FAILURE AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT—HOW THE PLAN WAS ARRANGED AND THE PARTIES WHO WERE IN IT—MIDNIGHT CONSULTATIONS WITH JOHN KELLY—A CONFERENCE IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM—A COMMITTEE WITHOUT BACKBONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The sharp intrigue which was entered into last night, and which at that time promised to be successfully put in operation this morning, so as to secure immediate passage in the Assembly of the Jacobs Removal bill, has failed most ingloriously. That bill was introduced by Mr. Daly, of New-York, yesterday, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Waehner is Chairman. As there was considerable halting, indecision, and delay in the Senate on the subject of passing any of the proposed Removal bills, the Governor and his friends determined to force the fighting and bring matters to an immediate issue. The Jacobs-Daly bill provided for the removal absolutely of the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners only. Quite early in the evening there were rumors afloat that the Governor's supporters in the House intended to make a demonstration at last night's session by moving to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, but no such effort was made, probably because there were doubts as to the success of the plan. The tactics were at once changed by moving on the committee itself. Shortly after 10 o'clock, when the House adjourned, Senator Jacobs, who had posted himself in the vestibule of the Capitol, met a number of members of the Judiciary Committee, and invited them to a consultation in the Executive Chamber. The gentlemen who were induced to enter into this conference were Messrs. Hammond, Sheil, Benedict, Kennaday, and Prince. While Senator Jacobs was in the vestibule, Speaker McGuire and Mr. Waehner also passed and became engaged together with T. J. Campbell, who chanced that way, in a discussion with Jacobs as to the merits and policy of passing such a bill. In the course of the discussion Waehner and the Speaker were both quite hostile to the measure, and declared that it should not be taken out of the committee until the committee had first fully discussed its provisions and given a hearing on it. Jacobs spoke with the utmost confidence of his opinion that the committee would report the bill at a very early hour, much earlier than was generally supposed. The Speaker declared himself as unalterably opposed on principle to giving the Governor any such power as the power of absolute removal of elected officers, and closed by saying he meant to be heard before the committee on the bill, and then Jacobs would see whether they would report it. The gentlemen then separated, the Speaker, Waehner, and Campbell leaving the Capitol, and Jacobs joining the small but select coterie of committeemen in the Governor's room. The conference was brief, and resulted in the five members named agreeing to report favorably the bill, and signing their names to resolutions to that effect, which they had also adopted. The programme agreed upon was that they, a majority of the committee, should declare themselves in favor of the bill, and that Waehner was to be forced to report it to the House. Hammond, it was understood, was to go to Waehner this morning and ask him privately to report the bill, and if he declined to do so Hammond was instructed to move that the committee be required to report the bill back to the House forthwith. Subsequent to the adjournment of the conference from the Governor's office Waehner became advised of the project that was on foot and went to work to perfect plans for its frustration. Meantime, Jacobs and John Kelly had a lengthy interview in Jacobs' rooms at Congress Hall, in which Jacobs sought Kelly's influence over Waehner, or rather his commands that Waehner should report the bill. It is understood that Kelly substantially agreed to see that the bill should be reported promptly this morning. Later in the night, sometime after midnight, Waehner saw Kelly also, and put affairs in a somewhat different light. As soon as the House convened this morning there was very general interest manifested to see the course in which events were to shape themselves. Waehner was early in his seat and Hammond and his four associates also. Soon after the House was in order, however, Kelly sent for Waehner, and Speaker McGuire called Hammond to the chair as temporary Speaker, so as to take him off the floor, and joined Waehner in Kelly's parlors. It became evident that the five, or some of them, were "weakening," as no attempt was made to draw the report from Waehner at the opening of the House, and now that he had left the chamber, and Hammond was in the chair, it was impossible to get it. Senator Woodin, up stairs, knew of the position of affairs, of course, and desiring, so far as he could, to demoralize the friends of the Jacobs bill, pushed the Senate bill to an immediate passage. Jacobs was exasperated at the weakness of the party down stairs, and openly declared that they, and especially Hammond, had not an inch of sound backbone. Waehner and the Speaker returned to the Chamber after an hour's absence, and looked contented and jubilant, as they had convinced Kelly that he would do best to keep his hands off for the present. Waehner shortly afterward went to Hammond, told him that Jacobs declared that the five committeemen had no backbone, and dared Hammond to refute Jacobs' assertion on that point by moving to compel the report. The Speaker was very earnest in his expressions of the impolicy of the movement, and of the bill, during his interview with Kelly. At noon everybody knew that the scheme was lifeless, and that the resolutions and signatures of the five committeemen were the only relics of the midnight intrigue which had created such a sharp sensation among the *quidnuncs* of the capital.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

The sale of the Force collection of paintings was concluded last night, at the Somerville Gallery, with the following result: No. 171, "Landscape," Moreland, London, $12, Mr. Livermore; Nos. 172 and 173, "Apples," (companion pieces,) Hess, New-York, $5 each, Mr. Hammond; No. 174, "At the Trough," Van Willis, New-York, $11, Mr. Hoyt; No. 175, "Horse's Head," same artist, $11, Mr. Paul; No. 176, "Pointer's Head," same artist, $7, Mr. Hoyt; No. 177, "Launch of the Great Eastern," Butterworth, New-York, $32, Mr. Dakin; No. 178, "The Hare," Elmer, $32, Mr. Graves; No. 179, "Devotion," Grips, Munich, $70, Mr. Oliver; No. 180, "Leda and the Swan," Whappel, $20, Mr. Fanning; No. 181, "Winter Scene, Long Island," Doughty, New-York, $21, Mr. Martin; No. 182, "Poultry," Tait, New-York, $31, Mr. Paul; No. 183, "Washington," Frothingham, Brooklyn, $50, Mr. Hammond; No. 184, "Portrait of Girl," attributed to Gainsborough, London, $37, Mr. Fanning; No. 185, "Landscape," Oddie, New-York, $40, Mr. Thomas; No. 186, "Sunrise," Fanning, Paris, $11, Mr. Brett; No. 187, "Landscape," William Hart, New-York, $10, Mr. Levison; No. 188, "Landscape," Cropsey, New-York, $14, Mr. Peligreene; No. 189, "Street Scene in Leipsic," unknown, $46, Mr. Fanning; No. 190, "Snow Scene in New-Hampshire," Mignot, New-York, $200, Mr. Hoyt; No. 191, "Oyster-dredging off English Coast," Robins, London, $160, Mr. Austin; No. 192, "On the Balustrade," unknown, $19, Mr. Savoy; No. 193, "Breakers," Knall, London, $17, Mr. Fanning; No. 194, "Departure of Queen Victoria and Albert from Antwerp," Schaeffels, Antwerp, $325, Mrs. Linken; No. 195, "The Strolling Players," De Voss, Paris, $305, Mr. Graves; No. 196, "Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire," Whittle, London, $150, Mr. Hammond; No. 197, "First Boat In," William Shayer, Sr., London, $75, Mr. Hammond; No. 198, "Ponies," Tait, New-York, $62, Mr. Hoyt; No. 199, "Mother and Child," attributed to Gainsborough, London, $255, Mr. Harlan; No. 200, "The Standard Bearers," Scheeres, Hague, $60, Mr. Fanning; No. 201, "Scene on the Cornish Coast," Willis, London, $121, Mr. Fanning; No. 202, "Chickens," De Buell, Brussels, $70, Mr. Martin; No. 203, "Landscape," Kock-Koek, $85, Mr. Agnew; No. 204, "Charles Dickens," (proof engraving,) Hall, New-York, $20, Mr. Townsend; No. 205, "Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," (proof engraving,) Hall, New-York, $22, Mr. Hammond; No. 206, "Lithograph of the Hound's Dream," Dean, $30, Mr. Fanning; No. 207, "The Waterfall," (water-color,) Clowe, New-York, $3, Mr. Hammond; No. 208, "Moonlight," (water color,) Hamilton, Philadelphia, $7, Mr. Fanning; No. 209, "Leda and the Swan," Guimard, Paris, $12, Mr. Austin; No. 210, "Washington at Valley Forge," Chapell, New-York, $16, Mr. Martin; No. 211, "The Strolling Players Caught in a Storm," Rohm, Dusseldorf, $8, Mr. Townsend; "Water-color," Guy, New-York, $4, Mr. Hammond; No. 213, colored engraving of "Raphael's Infant Jesus," $2, Mr. Townsend; No. 214, "On the Beach," Hardy, London, $6; No. 215, "Water Spaniel," Guntos, New-York, $9, Mr. Austin; No. 216, "Pen-and-Ink Sketch," unknown, $8, Mr. Lawson; No. 217, "Study of Heads" (pencil drawing,) unknown, $2 50, Mr. Strong; No. 218, "Jenny Lind," (pencil drawing,) Norman, $1 50; No. 219, "Flowers," Maria Troost, Munich, $110, Mr. Dolph; No. 220, "Two English Carriage Horses," French bronze, Cavanaud, Paris, $35 each, Mr. Thorn.

This concluded the sale of the Force collection, after which a miscellaneous collection on the catalogue was put up and sold. The most important pieces were one by Cropsey, of New-York, called "Italy, Past and Present," which sold for $57; "English River Fish," by Rolfe, $132; "Landscape," by Sharp, $45; "Landscape," by Shorer, $27; "Sunset After a Shower," Chapin, $47; "Autumn," Cropsey, $87; "Marine," Chambers, $32; "Death of Marc Antony," Poussin, $65; "Fruit," (two pieces,) Lawrie, $10 each; "Sheep," (drawings,) Bispham, $40; "A Neighborly Visit," Moreland, $26, and "Midday on the Catskills," Chapin, $150.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, who was well known here as a composer and pianist a few years since, last evening gave a recital of several of his works at Steinway Hall. It would have been judicious, in our opinion, to have varied the programme by the introduction of a few other compositions, for the entertainment was a little uniform; Mr. Goldbeck, however, appears to have had sufficient confidence in the variety of his achievements to avoid drawing from other sources, and as the audience was quite large and liberal in its applause, he doubtless did not regret his determination. Mr. Goldbeck's instrumental works impressed us most favorably. The second movement of a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, with which the programme commenced—a largo appassionato—was quite worthy its name in point of thought, and very skillfully treated, and two movements of a quintet—an allegro con brio and an andante quasi allegretto—very melodious, and developed with clearness and fullness, are to be mentioned as particularly strong proofs of the writer's imagination, ingenuity, and science. Mr. Goldbeck's piano solo was better fitted to set forth the player's school and his command of all known embellishments than to afford evidence of the composer's wealth of ideas or of the instrument's limited power of expression. The gentleman's vocal music was not at all satisfactory; two lugubrious part-songs and a quintet were cleverly harmonized, but revealed no other excellences; one of the former selections, "The Three Fishers," sounded the more meaningless because the text has been made familiar by what can almost be considered a standard setting. As a pianist, Mr. Goldbeck merits warm praise for precision, brilliancy, fluency, and vigor, which we would gladly see asserted through more effective media than his own compositions.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

In addition to the matinée performance of "The Road to Ruin" at Wallack's, day representations are to be attended at all the theatres. At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" is to be the afternoon attraction. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Big Bonanza" will be performed. At the Park Theatre Mr. Frank Mayo appears in "Davy Crockett." The last matinée-rehearsal of "Ahmed" is announced at the Grand Opera-house. Mlle. Aimée may be applauded at the Lyceum Theatre in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and "Henry V." is to be seen at Booth's, where its final recital is set down for to-night. Day representations are also to be enjoyed at the Bowery and at the Olympic; the Colosseum is open as usual, day and evening, and there will be a matinée at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Holcroft's fine comedy, "The Road to Ruin," is to be reproduced at this house this afternoon. It will also be performed this evening. The cast is appended, and speaks with sufficient clearness as to the excellence of the representation to make comment upon its promise superfluous. The distribution is as follows:

Harry Dornton	Mr. H. J. Montague
Old Dornton	Mr. John Gilbert
Goldfinch	Mr. Harry Beckett
Sulky	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Silky	Mr. E. M. Holland
Milford	Mr. E. Plympton
Mr. Smith	Mr. G. F. Browne
Sophia	Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Widow Warren	Mme. Ponisi
Jenny	Miss Kate Bartlett

THIS EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The programme for this evening's Philharmonic concert, at the Academy of Music, is arranged as follows:

Overture, "Manfred"	Schumann
Grande Scena ed Aria, "Ah, Perfido"	Beethoven
Miss Annie J. Borie.	
First Concerto, for Piano, in E flat	Liszt
Miss Julia Rivé.	
Overture to Thomas Moore's "Paradise and Peri," Op. 42, (first time,)	Bennett
To Thomas Moore's "Paradise and Peri."	
Overture, "Les Francs Juges," in F	Berlioz
"Faschingsschwank," for Piano	Schumann
Miss Julia Rivé.	
Symphony, No. 5, in C minor	Beethoven

SUICIDE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

COMMODORE ALANSON P. ST. JOHN SHOOTS HIMSELF ON THE ALBANY STEAMER ST. JOHN—TEMPORARY INSANITY BROUGHT ON BY ILLNESS THE CAUSE.

Commodore Alanson P. St. John, the veteran steam-boat Captain, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the cabin of the Albany steamer St. John, which was temporarily lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East River. The deceased left his residence yesterday morning, apparently in good health, and went to the steamer, and took a seat in an easy chair and shot himself through the right temple. His death must have been instantaneous, as, when discovered, the body was in a natural position, the head inclined to one side, giving the impression that he was asleep. At 6 P. M. the remains were taken to his residence, Lafayette, N. J., where they will be buried. Mr. St. John was born in Norwich, Conn., in the year 1798, and was consequently seventy-six years of age. At the age of eleven years he came to this City and obtained employment in a flour store on South street, where he remained for three years. On leaving that position he went into partnership with Capt. John Brooks in the navigation of a steam-boat between this City and Bridgeport, Conn., and achieved considerable notoriety in that connection. In the year 1845 he accepted the position of Captain of the Oregon, of the Stonington Line, but at the expiration of about a year he resigned and connected himself with the Hudson River Steam-boat Association, which was subsequently renamed the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, and is now known as the People's Line. He remained in this company up to his death, holding the several offices of Captain, Superintendent, General Manager, and Treasurer. During the month of December last he was prostrated by a serious illness, which greatly enfeebled him and he has been since in very low spirits. The repeated attacks of the malady from which he suffered affected his mind somewhat, and he had on one or two occasions expressed a desire for death. His condition, however, was not such as to create any suspicion that he had an intention of destroying himself, and no precautions were taken to guard against it. Mr. St. John was one of the largest stockholders in the People's Line, and was held in the highest esteem by the Directors. His property is estimated to be worth some $2,000,000, and no cause whatever can be assigned which could lead him to commit the deed, except upon the ground of temporary mental derangement, brought on by old age and his recent severe illness. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF DON QUIXOTE.

The 259th anniversary of the death of Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, the author of *Don Quixote*, who died in Madrid, April 23, 1616, was celebrated yesterday by the Spanish residents of this City with appropriate ceremonies. The religious portion of the ceremonial took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The services consisted of a solemn Requiem mass, and a sermon by Father Soler, a Spanish priest, temporarily residing in this City. The catafalque, which was placed in front of the altar and draped with a pall of black velvet, with lighted candles placed at the head and foot, was beautifully decorated with a profusion of rare flowers furnished by the Spanish ladies residing in New-York. Among the persons who were present at the mass were his Excellency Don Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, the Spanish Minister at Washington; Mr. Hipólito De Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General of this City; Mr. Federico Granados, Vice Consul General; Mr. Manuel Suarez, Mr. Ferrer De Couto, editor of the Spanish journal the *El Cronista*; Mr. Juan M. Ceballos, Mr. Juan N. Navarro, Consul General of Mexico, a number of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the South American Republics, and many others. At 8 o'clock in the evening a vigil, at which his Excellency Don Antonio Mantilla de los Rios presided, was kept in the parlors of the Hoffman House, and lasted until midnight. In the earlier part of the evening discourses and poems were read, and speeches eulogistic of the great author were pronounced. At the close of the literary exercises the guests partook of an elegant supper, which was spread in one of the large dining-rooms of the hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The closing reception of De Garmo's Academy will take place to-night at No. 82 Fifth avenue.

The annual festival of St. Ann's P. E. Church will be held at the chapel, No. 254 West Eighteenth street, this morning at 8 o'clock.

Robert J. Dunlap, aged nineteen, a native of Ireland, was found dead in his bed at No. 41 Marion street, yesterday morning.

Prof. Edward Judson, Pastor-elect of the Baptist Church at Orange, N. J., arrived from Europe last Saturday, and will occupy the pulpit of that church on Sunday next.

The fifth lecture of the free course of the Catholic Union will be delivered at Cooper Institute on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. F. R. Coudert will deliver an address on "Lying as a Fine Art."

An average of $2,000 per day has been received by the Excise Board since the adoption of the resolution to refuse licenses to all dealers who do not present a clean record on the books of the department on May 1.

A child, named William J. Heeney, three years of age, residing at No. 346 East Fifty-ninth street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by car No. 117 of the Belt Railroad. James Brahan, the driver was arrested.

The Commissioner of Public Works received the following proposals yesterday for furnishing gas to the public offices and markets: New-York Gas Company, $2 75 per 1,000 feet; Manhattan Gas Company, $2 75; Mutual Gas Company, $2 75; Metropolitan Gas Company, $2 70; Harlem, $3.

The reception of the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place on Monday evening, at Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. The exercises will include an address by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., supplemented by vocal and instrumental music.

The fifty-sixth anniversary entertainment and ball of the I. O. O. F., under the auspices of Warren Lodge, No. 84, Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, Amaranthis Lodge, No. 126, and Hermitage Lodge, No. 165, will be celebrated at Irving Hall on Monday evening next.

The Book Trade Association will hold a meeting at Leavitt's salesroom, in Astor place, at 11 A. M. to-day, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. John Harper, who was for a long series of years its leading spirit. The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 234 Fifth avenue, on Monday. Dr. George E. Belcher, son-in-law of Mr. Harper, and who attended him throughout his long illness, is now lying seriously ill.

The following notice was posted yesterday on the bulletin board of the Cotton Exchange, in pursuance of a settlement of the affairs of Mr. J. H. Hunt, who failed some time since: "To the Members: Unpaid claims against Mr. J. H. Hunt having been proved, his failure is hereby posted by order of the Supervisory Committee. Any member having a claim or claims against him is hereby notified to file them with the Superintendent within thirty days. By order, E. R. Powers, Superintendent."

In the report of the Examining Physician of the Out-door Poor Bureau of the Department of Charities and Correction for the three months ending March 31, the following total of patients assigned to the various hospitals are given: Bellevue Hospital, 1,309; Charity Hospital, 1,451; Convalescent Hospital, 113; Fever Hospital, 22; Small-pox Hospital, 13; Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, 35; Hospital for Incurables, 3; Bureau of Relief, 106; grand total, 3,051.

The Stonington still lies under water at the dock foot of East Ninth street. The necessary preparations for raising her will probably consume two or three days, so that it will be impossible for the workmen to commence pumping her out until Monday at the least. The schooner Meteor is now anchored alongside, with three steam-pumps on deck, which will be put in operation as soon as the work of planking the opening on the side of the sunken vessel is completed. Part of the furniture stored in the upper cabin escaped damage by the water.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Charles J. Pierson, residing in Carmine street, entered an oyster saloon, at the corner of Sullivan and Canal streets, and after partaking of some refreshments fell asleep in the saloon. When he awoke, he discovered that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $200, a locket worth $60, and $100 in currency. He at once communicated the fact to the officers of the Eighth Precinct, and shortly afterward Capt. McDonnell and Officer Mead arrested a tinsmith named James J. Duffey, of No. 446 West Twenty-sixth street, upon whom the watch and chain were found. The money was not found.

In the case of Stiner against Westbrook, in which Matthew Westbrook, of No. 242 Hudson street, was charged with libeling Joseph Stiner & Co., and was held for examination by Justice Smith, it appears that Westbrook bought a barrel of sugar of Joseph Stiner & Co., and, after taking it away, learned from a man in his (Westbrook's) employ that there was a "pumpkin hole" in the sugar. The man was directed to weigh the sugar, which he did by tub-fuls, and reported it eighteen pounds short. Westbrook applied to Stiner & Co. for the price of eighteen pounds of sugar, and that firm, not being satisfied with the evidence, and having the evidence of their books as to the correctness of the weight marked, refused to pay the sum demanded. Thereupon Westbrook published the circular for which he was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

All the cases on the calendar of the Court of Sessions having been disposed of, the court has adjourned for the remainder of the month.

Edward Barnard, of No. 5 Siegel street, was committed by Justice Elliott yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing $50 from the factory of James D. Wicks, in Hope street.

In the City Court, before Judge Reynolds, yesterday morning, Aaron Spenning sued Patrick Campbell for assault and battery, laying his damages at $1,500. The jury gave the plaintiff $300.

The strike of the hod-carriers still continues, but the prospects of success for the strikers are diminishing rapidly. The employers are determined to resist the eight-hour movement at all hazards.

Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Pastor of the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, will to-morrow morning preach upon the attitude of the Church toward the parochial school question.

Delegations of Democrats and "Liberal Republicans" are constantly calling on Mayor Hunter to urge the appointment of their friends to the offices which will be in the gift of the Mayor on May 1.

Christian Smith, aged fourteen, of No. 73 Grand street, who was shot in the foot by a playmate of the same age, named Andrew Fintel, on April 1, died at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. Young Fintel is in jail awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The Eighteenth Ward Improvement Association have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, James Page; Vice Presidents, John McCarthy and George Willbrick; Secretaries, Messrs. O'Reilly and Sprague; Treasurer, Henry Bosch.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Co-operative Association of Tarrytown has elected William F. Minnerly Treasurer, and J. N. Van Tassell Secretary.

At the organization of the new Board of Trustees at Sing Sing, Edward G. Robertson was appointed Clerk; Lewis Hitchcock, Chief of Police, and Nelson H. Baker, Corporation Counsel.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Dorcas Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of St. Barnabas Hospital, in Newark, netted $1,718 19.

An inquest is being held at Orange in the case of the boy, Patrick Walsh, who was killed by a blow from a cane in the hands of Ebenezer Green, a blind man.

Thomas Shields has been held to bail, in Newark, to answer a charge of fraud, having sold some property which he represented as unincumbered, when in reality it was mortgaged for $2,800.

The Reformed Classis of Raritan have appointed Rev. Messrs. William Bailey, H. Doolittle, John A. Davis, P. M. Doolittle, and Elders A. Demun, J. A. Schenck, John Potter, and G. V. Tunison, delegates to the Particular Synod of New-Brunswick.

The Common Council of Elizabeth appointed a committee to ascertain what the City Treasurer, William D. Bruen, did to earn his salary. They first ascertained that in a week he had signed his name 18,000 times besides performing various other duties, and that satisfied them.

An inquest has been commenced in the case of Joseph Obert, the German, who was murdered near Millville, Wednesday night. Frederick Schwartz, the man who was arrested on suspicion, has made a full confession of the crime. He says he was in company with his victim for two days, and a sight of the money the latter had in his possession prompted him to do the deed. The murdered man's face was literally cut to pieces, and his skull crushed in several places. He was evidently an emigrant, and from papers found in his possession is supposed to have been a fruit merchant at Buchon, Wurtemburg. The prisoner is lodged in the county jail at Bridgeton, where he will be retained until the Grand Jury, which will be in session shortly, acts upon the case.

Julius Dellere, residing at No. 83 Erie street, Jersey City, committed suicide Thursday night by shooting himself through the head. He went up stairs to his room about 6 o'clock in the evening, and not coming down again some of the family went up about 11 o'clock and found him lying on the floor dead. Deceased was about thirty-three years of age, and was a manufacturing jeweler, doing business in Fulton street, New-York. He has been subject to fits of temporary insanity, caused originally by typhoid fever and aggravated by serious business troubles. He made an attempt on his life once before by taking a dose of laudanum, but his friends discovered it in time to save his life. He leaves a wife and two children.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The annual prize examinations of Columbia College Law School were conducted yesterday in the class-rooms of the law-school in Great Jones street by Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law, assisted by Profs. Chase and Ordronaux. Three prizes were offered this year, one of $250, one of $150, and a third, of $100. Of the 500 students attending the law school, twenty-four candidates presented themselves to compete for the prizes, and the essays and answers to the printed questions prepared for the occasion were submitted to a committee selected by the Trustees of the College, consisting of Messrs. Edward Patterson, Hamilton Odell, and Hamilton Cole. The result of the examination will not be made known until the annual commencement, which will take place in the Academy of Music on May 12. The graduating class numbers 200.

Mr. E. C. Dudley, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1873, has been elected valedictorian of the Graduating Class of Long Island College Hospital.

REGULARITY OF OCEAN PASSAGES.

In this busy age, when Europe and America are closely joined by mercantile ties, it becomes daily more necessary that ocean steamers should not only be swift, but also so regular in their passages from port to port that the traveler stepping on board at New-York can tell within a few hours when he will arrive in Queenstown or Liverpool. Our attention has been attracted to this subject by the perusal of a statement of the passages of the new Inman steam-ships City of Chester (4,566 tons) and City of Richmond (4,607 tons,) covering the whole of the year 1874, when the vessels were subjected to all the different phases of the variable Atlantic:

City of Chester.				City of Richmond.			
Voyages.	D.	H.	M.	Voyages.	D.	H.	M.
First	8	1	38	First	8	11	58
Second	8	5	58	Second	8	2	38
Third	8	11	28	Third	8	9	43
Fourth	8	2	8	Fourth	8	18	23
Fifth	8	4	33	Fifth	8	7	13
Sixth	8	6	8	Sixth	8	21	48
Seventh	8	8	38	Seventh	8	2	48
Average	8	5	47	Average	8	10	38

This table shows that in no case was either of these steamers nine days in going from New-York to Queenstown; so that a passenger embarking on the City of Chester or City of Richmond could make an appointment to dine with a friend in London ten days later, with a certainty of keeping it. This remarkable regularity is no doubt a result of the superior size and weight of the steamers as compared with those built years ago, together with the increased power of the machinery which drives the enormous vessels through the water steadily, and with irresistible force.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

DURING fourteen years experience with advertisers and advertising agencies, we have never had dealings with a firm whose straightforward, upright policy so largely secured our confidence and respect as that of George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, New-York. Their contracts are always plain, intelligible and specific. They secure the most advantageous rates from publishers for the reason that the latter feel assured that they are secured beyond chance or technicality in getting whatever the amount of their contract calls for, providing always that publishers have done as they agreed to.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Times.*

For healthful luxury and pleasure nothing equals Russian baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Exchange.*

PLEURISY PAINS, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning.—*Advertisement.*

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head, that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre, or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me. Very gratefully,

MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

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MARRIED.

CLANCY—MOORE.—On the 13th inst., by Rev. Richard Parker, GEORGE CLANCY to KATE, eldest daughter of Thomas Moore, all of this City.

FABRIS—LAING.—On Monday, April 19, by Rev. L. H. King, followed by the civil ceremony by his Honor the Mayor, TRISTANNO FABRIS to ELIZABETH B. LAING.

SWIFT—DAVIES.—Wednesday, April 21, 1875, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., LUCY, daughter of Henry E. Davies, of New-York City, to SAMUEL SWIFT, M. D., of Yonkers, N. Y.

TURNBULL—SCREVEN.—On Tuesday, April 20, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. S. Cook, ROBERT J. TURNBULL to CATHERINE V. R., daughter of John H. SCREVEN, of Westchester, N. Y.

DIED.

ADAIR.—On Friday, 23d inst., of pneumonia, ROBERT ADAIR, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services to take place from his late residence, No. 440 Canal st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ARCHER.—At Upper New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 22, LEWIS ARCHER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 25, at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Upper New-Rochelle.

BROWNING.—On Wednesday, April 21, ELIZA S., wife of John H. Browning, and daughter of John W. Hull, of Stonington, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 48th st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, April 21, of consumption, CASSIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Bulkley.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., returning at 6:15 P. M.

BOLTON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday morning, 22d inst., of diphtheria, CAROLINE HOFF BOLTON, youngest child of Dr. Edward C. and Fanny R. Bolton, aged 3 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M.

CARTER.—On Friday morning, April 23, LOTTIE L. SUTPHEN, wife of Robert Carter, Jr.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 61 West 53d st., on Monday morning, April 26, at 11 o'clock.

COCHRANE.—On Thursday, 22d inst., CAROLINE M., wife of David E. Cochrane, aged 32 years, 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 220 High st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—On Friday, April 23, JENNIE, daughter of John and Annie Davidson.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 711 Lexington av., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DEMARAY.—At Piermont, on the 22d inst., MARY DEMARAY, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the Reformed Church of Tappan, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 21, PETER V. B. FOWLER, aged 75 years and 2 months.

HARPER.—April 22, 1875, JOHN HARPER, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HOLDEN.—On Thursday, April 22, at Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, Mrs. A. MARIA, wife of David L. Holden, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Universalist,) Summit av., on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HEYBERGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 21, 1875, WILLIAM H. HEYBERGER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, John E. Cammeyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., near Clark, Brooklyn.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, 22d inst., RAY, son of Oscar E. and Sadie A. Madden, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 232 2d av., Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited.

MACKIRDY.—April 23, 1875, at No. 66 Orange st., Brooklyn, ARCHIBALD DUNCAN MACKIRDY, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and the members of Constitution Lodge are cordially invited to attend.

NICHOLAS.—On Thursday morning, April 22, HARRY WADSWORTH, only son of Harry I. and Alice M. Nicholas, aged three years and eight months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 24.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 23, at his residence, No. 241 Duffield st., THOMAS C. PLATT, aged 18 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Sands Street M. E. Church, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 20, Miss MARY V. W. PLATT, daughter of the late Judge Jonas Platt and Helen Livingston.

Remains were sent to Yonkers for interment.

SOMERS.—On Friday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, WALTER LESTRANGE, infant son of Joseph L. and Helen A. Somers, aged eight months and fourteen days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday, 25th inst., at the residence of the parents, No. 356 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

VAN DYKE.—At Wabasha, Minn., on the 13th inst., MARY DIX, wife of Hon. John Van Dyke and daughter of the late Prof. Theodore Strong, LL. D.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE WHITNEY, aged 88 years.

Funeral will take place at the Baptist Home, on 68th st., near 4th av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives, and members of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, are invited to attend.

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This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

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SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 U. P. 1st...c.101
32,000 do..........101
25,000 U. P. S. F.... 93½
5,000 U. P. L. Gt.... 97½
450 A. & P. Tel....... 27
100 do.......... 26⅞
100 do.......... 26¾
100 do.......... 26⅞
15 N. Y. C. & H......102⅜
400 Pacific Mail...... 44⅞
1700 do.......... 45
1000 do.......b3. 45
100 do........c. 44⅞
500 do.......s3. 44⅞
700 do.......... 44¾
100 Erie Railway..... 30⅝
100 do........c. 30⅝
300 do.......b3. 30¾
600 do.......b3. 30⅞
300 do.......... 30¾
700 do.......s3. 30⅝
1500 do.......... 30¾
200 Panama..........143
50 do..........145
50 do..........144
150 do..........143
2700 Western Union.. 78
7 do.......... 77¾
300 do.......b3. 78⅛
600 do.......s3. 78
800 do.......b3. 78⅛
100 St. Paul.......... 37¾
300 do.......... 37⅞
100 do......s10. 37⅞
500 Lake Shore...... 72½
500 do.......... 72¾
600 do.......... 72⅝
2000 do.......... 72¾
1100 do.......... 72⅞
1800 do.......... 73
3100 do.......... 73⅛
4700 do.......... 73¼
1800 do.......... 73⅛
3100 do.......s3. 73
500 do.......s3. 72⅞
100 do........c. 72⅞
400 do.......... 72¾
600 do.......... 72⅞
200 Kansas Pac...b3. 26

200 North-western.... 43
100 do.......... 43¼
100 do......s3. 43⅛
300 do.......... 43¼
100 do.......b3. 43⅜
400 do.......s3. 43¼
500 do.......... 43⅛
400 do.......s3. 43⅛
100 Ohio & Miss....... 28
200 do.......s3. 28⅛
100 do........c. 28
600 do.......... 28⅛
300 do.......s3. 28
400 Union Pacific..... 76½
500 do.......... 76⅜
3200 do.......... 76½
1000 do.......... 76⅝
500 do.......... 76¾
500 do.......... 76⅞
600 do.......... 77
700 do.......... 77⅛
500 do.......... 77¼
2300 do.......... 77⅜
100 do........c. 77½
1000 do.......... 77⅜
600 do.......... 77¼
500 do.......... 77⅛
800 do.......... 77
500 do.......... 76⅞
800 do.......... 76¾
600 do.......... 76⅞
300 do.......... 77
500 At. & Pac. Pf..b3. 15
100 do.......b3. 15¼
100 do.......... 15¼
100 do.......... 15⅛
300 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......... 15½
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 49¾
450 do.......... 50
100 do.......... 50¼
200 do.......... 50½
200 do.......... 51
100 North-western P. 55⅛
100 Pittsburg......... 92
1200 Tol. & Wab...... 16⅞
200 do.......... 16¾
800 do.......... 16⅝
600 do.......... 16½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$52,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..........121⅜
2,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.121½
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.122⅛

$10,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.115¾
500 U. S. 10-40 C., small..........115½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 N.C. 6s, Sp. T., 3d class....... 4
11,000 S. Car. 6s, n., April & Oct... 32
10,000 S. Car. 7s, '88. 33
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 51
1,000 Mo. 6s,75.b.c.101¼
12,000 Mo.6s,'76.b.c.101⅛
3,000 B., H. & E.1st. 29½
1,000 Chi. & N. W.C. 94
6,000 Chi. & N.W.C. C. G. B........ 85¾
10,000 D., L.&W.Con.117⅛
1,000 Erie 3d........100½
9,000 Erie 4th....... 97
6,000 M. & E 7s,'71.104
4,000 Mor. & E. 1st.113
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 99½
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78
10,000 C. Pac. G. B..102¼
5,000 Cen.P.1st,Cal. & Ore. B........ 93
5,000 Cen. P.1st,San J. Branch...... 91¼
1,000 West. Pac. B.. 96½
1,000 do.......... 97⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st....100⅞
6,000 do..........101
2,000 do..........100¾
35,000 U. Pac.7s,L.G. 97½
10,000 do.......... 98¼
1,000 U. Pac. S. F... 93½
20,000 do......b. c. 93¾
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 95
1,000 P.R. of Mo.1st, Carond. B...... 80
1,000 P.R. of Mo. 2d. 80½
7,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d107
1,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.106½
5,000 do..........106⅝
20,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.106½
5 Bk.of Commerce.120
10 Metropolitan Bk.135
100 Phœnix Bank.... 97
100 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.117⅞
800 Mar. L. & M., As't paid........b.c. 7¾
200 Atl & P. Tel..b.c. 26¾
200 do.......... 26⅞
50 U. S. Express..... 62
10 do.......s3. 62
37 do....b. c. 61½
10 Adams Ex...b. c.102
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 30⅝
100 do.......s15. 30½
700 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......... 30⅝
200 do.......b3. 30¾
700 do.......... 30⅞
1900 West.U.T.b.c.s3. 78
1000 do.......... 78
100 do.......b3. 78
1000 do.......b3. 78⅛
800 do.......... 78⅛
3200 do.......... 78¼
200 do.......b3. 78¼
200 do........c. 78¼
1800 do.......... 78⅛
2200 do.......... 78
2200 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 44⅝
500 do........c. 44⅝
2400 do.......... 44⅝
300 do.......b3. 44¾
900 do.......... 44¾
300 do.......s3. 44¾
800 do.......... 44⅞
200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 74
100 Atl.& Pac.Pf..b.c. 15½
100 do........c. 15¾
500 do.......... 16
400 do.......... 16⅛
700 do.......... 16¼
200 do.......... 16⅛

100 L. S. & M. S...u.r. 72⅞
200 do......b.c. 72⅞
100 do.......... 72¾
700 do.......... 72⅞
100 do.......b3. 73
3700 do.......... 72¾
100 do.......b3. 72¾
2300 do.......... 72⅝
300 do.......s3. 72¾
100 Panama......b.c.144
100 do..........144½
100 Ill. Cen....b.c.s3 103
300 Union Pac.b.c.b3. 77
1200 do.......... 77⅛
500 do.......... 77
100 do.......s3. 76⅞
100 do.......... 76¾
200 do.......... 76⅞
200 do.......s3. 77
600 do........c. 77
525 do.......... 77¼
100 do.......... 77⅛
1000 do.......b3. 77¼
700 do.......s3. 77⅜
100 do.......b3. 77½
200 do.......b3. 77⅝
400 do........c. 77½
1300 do.......... 77⅝
1000 do........c. 77⅝
500 do.......b3. 77¾
100 do.......s3. 77¾
1400 do.......... 77¾
400 do.......b3. 77⅞
125 N. J. Central.....113¼
40 do..........113⅛
100 do...b.c. b3.113⅜
100 do..........113½
200 C. & N.W...b.c.s3. 43⅛
300 do.......... 43¼
400 do.......... 43⅛
300 do.......b3. 43¼
100 do........c. 43¼
700 do.......... 43⅜
700 do.......... 43½
100 do........c. 43½
200 do.......s3. 43⅜
24 Chi. & R. I....b.c.103⅞
100 do........c.103½
100 do..........103⅝
1200 Chi., Mil. & St. P.........b.c.s3. 37⅞
200 do.......... 37⅞
600 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 16½
1800 do.......... 16⅜
500 do.......b3. 16½
300 do.......... 16⅝
360 Del.L.& W....b.c.116
15 C. & Alt. Pf....b.c.107½
100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.........b.c. 37½
700 do.......... 38
200 do.......... 39
300 P.R. of Mo.b.c.b3. 51
200 do.......... 50⅞
600 do.......... 51
500 do.......... 51¼
300 do.......... 51½
100 do.......b3. 51¾
500 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 51⅞
600 do.......... 52
200 do.......... 52¼
6 Mor. & Es....b.c.101¼
10 do..........102
20 do..........101½
100 Kan. Pacific..b.c. 25½
800 do.......b3. 26
600 do.......... 26½
200 do.......s3. 26½
200 do.......... 26⅝
300 do.......... 26¾
200 do.......... 27
500 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 28⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 T.& W.Con.cl. 41
20,000 U.Pac.L.Gt.s3. 98½
5,000 Un. Pac. S.F... 93¾
25,000 do.......... 93⅞
10,000 do.......... 94
10,000 Pac.of Mo. 1st. 95
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78⅛
800 Pacific Mail...... 44¾
200 do.......... 44⅝
300 do.......... 44¾
500 Lake Shore...s3. 72⅝
800 do.......... 72½
1200 do.......... 72⅜
300 do.......... 72¼
100 do.......b3. 72⅜
100 do.......... 72⅜
100 Union Pacific..... 77⅝
500 do.......... 77½
200 do.......... 77⅝
300 do.......... 77¾
500 do........c. 77⅞
200 do.......... 78
900 do.......b3. 78
700 do.......... 77⅞
500 do.......b3. 78
300 do.......s3. 78
1400 do.......... 78
100 do.......... 78⅛
1100 do.......s3. 78
300 do.......... 77⅞
100 do.......s3. 77¾
3000 do.......... 77⅞
1500 do.......... 78
100 do.......s3. 77⅞

300 A. & P. Tel....... 26⅞
5000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50½
1500 West'n Un...b3. 78
1900 do.......... 78
100 do.......... 78⅛
1500 do.......... 78
200 do.......s3. 77⅞
1300 do.......b3. 78
100 Rock Island 103⅝
1600 Erie Railway.... 30¾
100 do.......b3. 30¾
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 38½
300 do.......b3. 38
200 do.......... 38⅞
200 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 38¾
100 Ohio & Miss....... 28
100 North-west'n...c. 43¼
200 do.......... 43¼
500 Tol. & Wab....... 16¼
500 do.......... 16⅜
200 do.......... 16½
100 Pac. R. of Mo...c. 52¼
500 do.......... 52¼
100 do.......b3. 51¾
100 Panama..........144½
300 Atlantic & Pac. P. 16
400 do.......... 16⅛
100 do.......s3. 16
200 Kansas Pac....... 27
200 do.......... 26½
100 do.......... 26⅝
400 do.......... 27
200 do.......b3. 27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$67,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81..........121¾
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........117
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......121½

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........122⅝
5,000 do..........122½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........122½
20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..124¾
10,000 do..........124⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. Y. S. 7s. B. L., C....b.c.108½
2,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., Reg......108½
3,000 Tenn. 6s old, ex Cp....b.c. 52½
1,000 Texas 10s,'76 99
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87........b.c.102
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq.Br. 91½
14,000 do.......... 91¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O. Br. 94
1,000 do.......... 93⅞
1,000 West. Pac..Bs. 97½
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 98⅜
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94
1,000 Louis. & Nash. Con. '98..... 88
12,000 Cen. Pacific G. Bds......b.c.102¾
45,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78
15,000 C.,C.& I. C 1st 50¾
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st 99⅜
6,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. 85⅝
1,000 L. S. Con. 2d C. 94½
15,000 M. & St. P. 1st Consol...... 74
5,000 Bos., H.&E.1st 29⅞
9,000 Pac.R.of Mo.2d 81
4,000 Gt. W. 1st '88. 79
400 Mar. L. & M.Pt. ass't pd..b.c. 7½
600 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 78
400 do.......... 77⅞
200 do.......s3. 77⅞
1200 do.......... 77¾
500 At. & Pac.....b.c. 26⅞
200 do.......... 26¾
100 do........c. 26⅞
100 do.......b3. 27
100 do.......... 26⅞
100 do.......... 26¾
10 Amer. Express... 64½
10 do......b.c. 64⅜

50 Adams Ex....b.c.102
200 U. S. Express.b.c. 61⅝
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 44¾
300 do.......... 44⅝
10 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 96¾
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 30¾
200 do........c. 30¾
300 do.......b3. 30⅞
200 do.......s3. 30¾
200 do.......... 30¾
1400 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 72½
100 do.......b3. 72⅜
1000 do.......... 72¼
35 do.......... 72
200 do.......... 72¼
200 do.......s5. 72⅛
100 do.......... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72¼
300 Chi. & N. W.b.c.b3 43¼
200 do......b30. 43⅛
700 do.......... 43
100 Union Pac....b.c. 77⅞
500 do.......... 78
1500 do.......... 78⅛
100 do.......s3. 78
200 do.......s3. 78⅛
2300 do.......... 78¼
4000 do.......... 78⅛
600 do........c. 78⅛
1200 do.......... 78¼
200 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3.103¾
200 do..........103⅝
200 Chi.,M. & St.P.b.c. 37¾
200 do.......b3. 37¾
100 do.......s3. 37⅝
200 do.......... 87⅝
100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 16⅜
900 do.......... 16¼
300 do.......s3. 16⅛
30 Del., L. & W..b.c.116¼
60 C., B. & Q..b.c.b3.114
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27¾
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 16
600 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 51½
200 Kansas Pac...b.c. 26½
1100 do.......... 26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac 1st..100⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 98½
7,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94⅛
50 Del. & Hud........117⅝
16 do..........117⅜
1500 West. Union.... 77¾
100 Mar. L. & M., A. P. 7⅝
200 do.......... 7¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 26⅝
100 do.......s3. 26½
500 do.......... 26½
300 Erie Railway.b3. 30⅞
500 do.......... 30¾
600 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝
900 do.......... 44½
100 do.......... 44⅜
500 do.......... 44½
3800 do.......... 44⅝
100 do.......b3. 44½
300 do.......s3. 44⅜
2300 do.......... 44½
49 C., C. C. & Ind... 61¼
200 Lake Shore....s3. 72⅛
1100 do.......... 72
100 do.......s4. 72
300 do.......... 72⅛
100 do......b3 72¼
200 do......s3. 72⅛
200 do.......... 72¼
100 do......s10. 72⅛
400 do.......... 72⅛
100 Rock Island..b3.103¾

700 Union Pacific..... 78⅛
400 do.......... 78
500 do.......... 78⅛
100 do.......s3. 78⅛
100 do.......b3. 78¼
2300 do.......... 78¼
800 do.......b3. 78⅜
1200 do.......... 78⅜
500 do.......... 77¼
100 do.......... 78⅛
121 Panama..........144¾
100 do.......b3.145
1100 Tol. & Wab...... 16⅛
200 do.......... 16¼
400 do.......... 16⅛
100 Del., Lack. & W...116⅜
400 North-western... 42⅞
100 do.......s3. 42⅞
300 do.......... 43
400 do.......b3. 43
100 do.......s3. 43
500 do.......... 42⅞
36 North-western Pf. 55
100 Kansas Pacific... 25½
400 Ohio & Miss....... 27½
500 do.......... 27⅝
100 do.......b3. 27¾
500 do.......s3. 27½
20 Atlantic & Pac... 16
100 do.......... 15¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 51½
300 do.......... 51½

FRIDAY, April 23—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further improvement in values, quite important in some cases. The chief interest centered in Union Pacific, which was favorably affected by the consummation of the contract between the Panama and the Pacific Mail Companies, the stock rising from 76½ to 78⅜, with a reaction of only ¼ per cent. at the close. No official announcement has yet been made as to the precise terms of the new contract; but it was currently reported to-day that the Panama Company was guaranteed $40,000 a month on through business, and that the Union Pacific would gain about $5,000,000 per annum, while the Pacific Mail Company would also participate in the advantages. No figures, however, were mentioned. This places the working of the three companies on a harmonious basis, and enables them to increase largely their earnings from the advanced rates. Panama advanced from 143 to 145 on small dealings. Missouri Pacific rose from 49¾ to 52¼, and reacted to 51½. Kansas Pacific advanced fram 25 to 27, and the preferred from 37½ to 39, with the closing sales at the highest point. Atlantic and Pacific preferred was more active than of late, and advanced from 15 to 16½. Lake Shore was strong before the call and advanced from 72½ to 73¼, but in the afternoon sold down to 72. North-west advanced from 43 to 43½ and afterward reacted. Pacific Mail fell off from 45 to 44⅜, and closed at 44½. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 28⅛ to 27½, and Wabash from 16⅞ to 16⅛. Western Union closed at 77¾, after selling at 78@78¼. Erie was steadier than yesterday at 30⅝@30⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 116 to 116⅜. The market closed firm in tone.

The money market was extremely easy and the offerings of capital excessively abundant at 2½@3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a withdrawal of £34,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance. Consols declined ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., closing at 93¾@93⅞ for money and 93⅞@94 for the account. 1865s, old, closed at 105¼, 1867s at 108⅜, 10-40s at 103½, and new 5s at 102¼. The Sterling Exchange market was strong, and the leading bankers advanced rates to $4 88 for sixty day and to $4 91 for demand bills. Actual business was at $4 87¼@$4 87½ and $4 90@$4 90½. The supply of commercial bills is very limited and this fact imparts strength to the market. The advanced rates have already led to the shipment of over $500,000 gold coin and the engagements for to-morrow's European steamers are reported at more than three times that amount. The effect of these large engagements was to advance gold from 115⅛ to 115⅜, the last reported sales being at 115¼. The demand for cash gold was small, and loans were made flat and at 1 ₱ cent. for borrowing throughout the day.

Government bonds were firm on a comparatively small volume of business; 1867s and 1868s, coupon, sold as high as 122½, Currency 6s sold at 124¾ and closed at 124⅝. The special feature of the railroad bond list was the Pacific issues, Unions, Centrals, and Westerns all making an important advance. Union Land Grants rose from 97½ to 98¾, the demand for these having been particularly active, while firsts sold at 100¾@101, and Sinking Funds at 93½@94⅛. Western Pacifics and Central Pacifics, California and Oregon Branch, advanced 1 ₱ cent., rising to 97½ and 84 respectively. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible rose to 117⅛; Fort Wayne second to 107, and Chicago and North-western consolidated to 94, do. gold bonds to 85¾, C., C. & I. C. firsts to 50¾, Toledo and Wabash convertible to 41, and Boston, Hartford and Erie firsts to 29⅞. In State bonds there were no new features. Tennessees were weak and sold at 52½ for old, ex-coupon, and 51 for new series.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day are $1,591,064, and the amount marketed $1,904,957. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 this year are $12,260,048, and the total amount thrown on market, $13,224,884.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$229,950 00
Gold payments	579,628 13
Gold balance	60,173,205 94
Currency receipts	1,369,693 07
Currency payments	1,437,842 21
Currency balance	41,902,060 12
Customs	216,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅛	122½
American gold	115	115⅛
Bills on London 60 days	$4 87¼	$4 87¼@$4 87½
New-York Central	102⅛	102⅛
Rock Island	103⅜	103¾
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44½
St. Paul	37½	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	57	57
Western Union	77⅞	77¾
Union Pacific	76⅛	78⅛
Lake Shore	72⅜	72⅛
Wabash	16⅝	16⅛
North-western	42⅞	43
North-western Preferred	55	55¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	116	116⅜
New-Jersey Central	113	113⅞
Panama	144½	144⅞
Erie	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	27½
C., C. & I. C	6	6
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	30⅞	30⅝	12,500
Lake Shore	73¼	72	39,100
Wabash	16⅞	16⅛	8,300
North-western	43½	42⅞	8,000
North-western Preferred	55¼	55¼	100
Rock Island	103¾	103½	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	37⅝	2,400
Del., Lack., and Western	116⅜	116	530
New-Jersey Central	113⅜	113¼	300
Michigan Central	74	74	200
Illinois Central	103	103	100
Union Pacific	78⅜	76½	49,500
Del. and Hudson Canal	117⅞	117⅞	166
A. and P. Pref.	16¼	15	3,500
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	27½	3,600
Missouri Pacific	52¼	49¾	5,500
Panama	145	143	1,000
Western Union	78¼	77¾	28,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	27	26½	2,600
Pacific Mail	45	44⅜	20,700
Mariposa	7¾	7½	1,200
Kansas Pacific	27	25½	6,100
Kansas Pacific Pref	39	37½	1,700
United States Express	62	61⅝	150
Total sales			198,846

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	124½	124⅝	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅜	121⅝
6s, 1881, r.	121⅝	121⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	121½	121¾
6s, 1881, c.	123⅛	123¼	5-20s 1867, c.	122⅜	122⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¾	122
5-20s, 1862, c.	118¾	119¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	122⅜	122⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅛	117⅜	10-40s, r.	115¾	116
5-20s, 1864, c.	120¾	120⅞	10-40s, c.	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119½	5s, 1881, r.	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅝	123	5s, 1881, c.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121	121½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $248,000 for interest and $15,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$24,525,000
Gold balances	1,015,754
Currency balances	1,170,403

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,556,370
Currency balances	3,376,825
Gold exchanges	5,125 050
Gold balances	570,838

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 39
Alabama 5s, '80...... 38
Alabama 8s, '86...... 45
Alabama 8s, '88...... 42
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 20
Ark. 7s,L.R.&F.S.is. 10
Ark. 7s, M. & L. I... 10
Ark. 7s. L. R. P. B. & N. O.......... 10
Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. 10
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.. 10
California 7s........112
Connecticut 6s........107
Georgia 6s........ 88
Georgia 7s, n. bds... 97
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 92
Georgia 7s, G. bds.. 91
Indiana 5s........101
Illinois c. 6s, '77.....101
Illinois c. 6s, '79.....101
Illinois 6s, W. L....102
Kentucky 6s........102
Louisiana 6s........ 36
Louisiana 6s, n. bs... 36
La. 6s, n. F. Debt... 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 36
Michigan 6s, '78-79..104
Michigan 6s, '83.....105
Michigan 7s, '90.....110
Missouri 6s, due '75.101
Missouri 6s, due '76.101
Missouri 6s, due '77. 99
Missouri 6s, due '78. 99
Missouri 6s, due '79. 99
Missouri 6s, due '80. 99
Fund'g bds., '94-95.. 99¼
Long bs., '81 to'91 in. 99⅝
Asylum or U., '92... 99¼
Han. & St.J., due'75.101
Han. & St. J.,due'86. 99½
Han. & St. J., due'87. 99½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...107½

N. Y. Coup. B'ty L..107½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.115
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.115
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83.115
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75.110
N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju. 20½
N. C. 6s, A. & O.... 20½
N.C.,N.C.R.,Ja.&Ju. 50
N. C.,N.C.R.,A.& O. 50
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ja. & J...... 38½
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & O...... 38½
N. C., Fund'g A.,'66. 12½
N. C., Fund'g A.,'68. 10
N. C., n. bs., J. & J. 10
N. C., n. bs., A. & O. 9
N. C., S. Tax, class 1. 4
N. C., S. Tax, class 2. 3⅝
N. C., S. Tax, class 3. 3¾
Ohio 6s, '75..........101
Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ohio 6s, '86..........108
Rhode Island 6s......107
South Carolina 6s.... 21
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July 32
S. C. 6s, April & Oct 32
S. C., Fund'g A., '66. 31½
S. C., L. C.,'89, J.&J. 31
S. C., L. C., '89,A.&O. 31
S. C. 7s, '88........... 33
S. C, Non-fund. bds. 6
Tenn. 6s, old......... 70
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c... 51
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 60
Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 51
Virginia 6s, old..... 34
Virginia 6s, n. bs.,'66. 34
Virginia 6s, n. bs., '67. 34
Virginia 6s, C. bds.. 59½
Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 54½
Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 40

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..110
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...103⅝
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 29⅜
B.,C.R.&M. 1st,7s,g. 32
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 44
Ches.&O.6s, ex coup. 36
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....113
Chic. & Alt. Inc....103
Jol. & Chic. 1st......109
La. & Mo. 1st, g'd... 91
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.101½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct.1st.113¼
C., B. & Q Con. 7s..105¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac...108⅜
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n..111
Cen. of N.J.1st, Con.106⅜
Cen. N. J.,Con.Conv.113
Am.Dock & Imp.bds.103
M.&St.P.1st 8s. P.D.108¼
M&S.P.1st 7 3-10,P.D. 91⅞
M.& St.P.7s,g'd.R.D. 86¼
M.& S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 75½
M. & St.P.1st,C.& M. 83¼
M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 73¾
M. & St. P. 2d....... 78
C. & N. W. S. F........104½
C. & N. W. In. bds...102
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 94
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95
C. & N. W. 1st....... 99
C. & N. W. C. G.bds. 85½
C. & N. W. R.G.bds. 85
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......106
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......103¼
Peninsula 1st Con.... 96½
C.C.C.&I.1st,7s, S.F.108¾
D., L. & West. 2d....111
D.L.& West. 7s, Con.117¼
Morris & Essex 1st..112⅝
Morris & Essex 2d..105¾
Mor. & Ex. 7s. '71...104
Erie 1st Extended...108
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 97½
Long Dock Bonds.....104
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90
B., N.Y.& E. L. bus. 87
H. & St. J. L.G. bds.107
H. & St. J., 8s, Con.. 88
D. & Sioux City 1st.100
D. & S. C. 2d div......100
C. F. & M. 1st....... 83½
I., B. & W. 1st....... 31
M. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d.....103¾
M. S. N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.108⅜

Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106
Cleve. & Tol., n. bs.101
C., P. & A., old bds.102
C., P. & A., new bds.101½
Det., M. & Tol. bds.101
Buff. & Erie n. bds..101
Buff. & St. Line 7s..102⅛
Lake Shore div. bds.100⅝
L. S. con. reg. 1st...102
L. S. con. coup. 2d.. 94½
M.Cen.1st 8s, '82 S.F.111½
N. J. South. 1st 7s... 31
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...101⅞
N. Y. C. 7s, conv.'76.101½
N.Y.C.& H.1st,coup.114½
N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg.113¼
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.108¼
North Mo. 1st........ 87½
Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 99
Ohio & Miss. con.... 98
Cen. Pacific G. Bds..102
C. Pa., San J. Br.... 91¼
C. Pa., Cal. & O. 1st. 93
Cen. Pa. S. A. Bds..108
Western Pacific Bs. 97
Union Pac. 1st M. B.100¾
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 98¼
Un. Pac. S. F........ 93⅝
Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 95
Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 80
Pac. 7s, Guar.by Mo.101
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..110
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..106
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 99⅛
C. & P. Con. S. F....106½
Clev. & Pitt. 3d......103⅜
Clev. & Pitt. 4th...... 97
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 50¼
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 18¼
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st... 92
St. L. & I. Mt. 2d.... 53
Alton & T. H. 1st.....105
Alton & T. H. 2d,Pf. 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 79
T., P. & W., E. D.... 60½
T., P. & W., W. D... 55
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 81
T.&W.1st,St.L. Div. 60
Tol. & W.Con.Conv. 40½
Han. & Naples 1st.. 42½
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 79
Gt. West. 2d, 1893... 57

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........152
American Exchange.116
Butchers'&Drovers'.132
Chemical.........1600
City..........300
Commerce........120
Continental....... 93¼
Corn Exchange......130
First National......200
Fourth National.... 98½
Gallatin National....128
German-American .. 95½
Gold Exchange......115
Grocers'.......... 99½
Imp'ters' & Traders'.200

Manhattan.........151
Market.........121
Mechanics'.........145
Mechan. & Traders'.130
Merchants'.........123
Metropolitan.......134
North America......101
Park..........151
People's..........140
Phenix.......... 95
Republic.......... 99½
State of New-York..115
Tradesmen's........145
Union..........141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 23.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	106⅝	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	..
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅝	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

Mr. Ernest A. Des Marets, of No. 6 Broad street, has been re-elected to membership in the Stock Exchange.

The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable May 1.

On the first proximo the Gallatin National Bank will pay the coupons, (not the bonds themselves, as was erroneously printed,) of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞POLICY HOLDERS IN THE WORLD MUTUAL Life Insurance Company and in the Merchants' Life Insurance Company will obtain valuable information concerning their rights on application by letter, giving name, address, and amount of policy, addressed INSURANCE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

☞ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour dull, unchanged; sales, White Winter Extras, $5@$6 50; Spring Extras, $4 40@$5 50; Minnesota, $6 75@$8 50; Spring Superfine, $4 25. Wheat lower, in fair demand, and very unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 02; regular, $1 01½ spot, $1 02½ May, $1 04⅞ June; No 3 Spring, 96c.@96½c.; Rejected, 90c.@91. Corn dull, declining, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 73c.@73¼c.; New, 70½c.@71c. spot, 73⅝c. bid May; 74¼c. bid June; High Mixed, 73½c.; Rejected, 70c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 61c.@61¼c. spot, 61⅝c May. Rye advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, $1 06@$1 07. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 22 spot, $1 16@$1 18 May. Pork dull and unsettled at $22 spot, $21 75 May, $22 June. Lard lower and in fair demand at $15 50, spot; $15 67½@$15 70, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky buoyant and unsettled at $1 12½ offered and refused. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat and Corn firm and unchanged. Oats ¼c. higher. Pork firmer at $22 05, June. Lard—Advancing tendency; large sales for May at $15 52½@$15 55; June sold at $15 75. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 176,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Flour steady; sales 600 bbls.; quotations unchanged. Wheat in light speculative demand and prices unsettled; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan Club at $1 16; car lots at $1 17. Corn dull and scarce; sales of 3,500 bushels new at 84c. on track and in store. Oats scarce, retailing at 70c. in store; sale of one car load Canada at 68c. on track. Rye inactive and market bare. Barley very scarce; only Canada offered and that sparingly; no sales. Seeds quiet at $2 60@$3 for Timothy; $8 for Clover, and $9 for large Clover. Pork steady at $22 75. Lard steady at $16. Highwines inactive and prices nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat, advancing tendency; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33½ cash; $1 34½ April; $1 35½ May; $1 35½ June. Corn higher for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 73¾c.@75c., cash; 76½c., June. Oats higher; No. 2, 64½c.@65c.; in elevator, cash; 64¼c., April. Barley and Rye unchanged; little done. Whisky held higher; no sales. Pork held firmly at $22 50; no sales. Dry Salted Meats very dull; easier; no movement in round lots. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard held at 15½c.; no sales. Live Hogs declining; Shippers', $6 50@$7 25; Bacon, $7 40@$7 85; good to choice, $7 90@$8 40. Cattle in good demand; steady for best grades; good native Shippers, $6 25; common to fair native Butchers', $4 75@$5 95; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 65; comon Texans, $2 62½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Flour active and higher; Family, $5 60@$5 75. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn quiet at 73c.@75c. Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet at $1 20 for No 2. Barley quiet at $1 45@$1 50 for Fall. Butter easier at 30c.@33c. for choice. Clover-seed scarce at 12c. Pork quiet at $22 25. Lard easier; prime Steam, 15⅝c. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, buyer, April and May, 11¾c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., jobbing sales. Whisky firm at $1 14. Live Hogs dull at $7 50@$8 50. Receipts, 1,200 head.

TOLEDO, April 23.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 23; May, $1 24; June, $1 27; July, $1 29; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22½; June, $1 27. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 76¾c.; May, 77c.; June, 78c.; July, 79½c.; Low Mixed, 75½c.@76¼c. Oats steady; No. 1, 65¼c.; No. 2, 64½c.; White, 65c.; Michigan, 64¼c.@65c. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—20,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Wheat in brisk demand; sales 3,100 bushels No. 1 White at $1 37½. Rye steady at $1 05@$1 07. Oats higher and active; sales of 4 cars State at 75c.; 5 cars Mixed Canada at 74c.; 3 cars No. 2 Mixed at 73c. Corn quiet and lower; sales of 2 cars No. 2 round State at 89c., 1 car State Yellow bagged at 92c., and 1 car round Yellow, in Central Elevator, at 91c. Barley very active for Canada, and 5c. higher; the range of Canada is given at $1 45@$1 50. Malt steady; sales 8,000 bushels State, from Lake Shore Barley, at $1 50 cash and time delivered in New-York.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90; Clear Sides, $12 25, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90; Clear Sides, 13⅜c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 14. Bagging very strong at 13c.@13½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 23.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter, and $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; extra do., $1 40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley scarce; Canada nominally $1 38. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted, and $34 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $27. ₱ ton.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 34c. Rosin dull at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 65 for Hard, $2 55 for Yellow Dip, and $4 20 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,175 bales; gross receipts, 1,202 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,925 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 143,287 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,258 bales; gross receipts, 8,200 bales; exports to Great Britain, 20,903 bales; to France, 4,758 bales; to the Continent, 600 bales; coastwise, 828 bales; sales, 15,600 bales.

GALVESTON, April 23.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 196 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,396 bales; coastwise, 53 bales; sales, 741 bales; stock, 49,801 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,868 bales; gross receipts, 3,023 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,396 bales; coastwise, 3,174 bales; sales, 2,029 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 569 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,575 bales; coastwise, 454 bales; sales, 268 bales; stock, 34,433 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,858 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,575 bales; to the Continent, 2,487 bales; coastwise, 2,805 bales; sales, 4,622 bales.

MOBILE, April 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 192 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 23,282 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,301 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,222 bales; coastwise, 765 bales; sales, 3,050 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94@94⅛. United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27; do. Preferred, 37.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. Erie Railway Shares, 27.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; for the account, 93⅞@94. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales 10,000, bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 9,000 bales, on speculation; forwarded from ship's side directly to the spinder, 8,000 bales; the stock in port is 888,000 bales, including 517,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 73,000 bales, including 34,000 bales American; actual exports, 9,000 bales. The stock afloat is 443,000 bales, including 203,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 69,000 quarters, including 60,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 3d. ₱ cental for average California White; 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. for Club do., and 8s. 4s.@8s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 73s. 6d ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 68s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 76s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil at 26s.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s.@27s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, April 23—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE A HOUSE BY PAYING THE RENT.

$8,000 for a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, lot 100 feet deep. First payment

$600, AND QUARTERLY PAYMENTS OF $125 THEREAFTER UNTIL PAID, OR WILL RENT FOR $800 PER ANNUM WITH PRIVILEGE

of purchasing. Inquire on the premises, No. 119 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, or at Six Penny Savings Bank, Astor Place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY WELL EDUCATED, speaking English, an experienced housekeeper, desires a position in a gentleman's family to take charge of house and children's education; highest references. Call on or address Mme. P., No. 187 West Baltic st., Brooklyn.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male or female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH PERSON THOROUGHLY qualified to fill any position of trust in a first-class family, as companion and housekeeper, or lady's maid and dress-maker. Address for two days No. 54 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, about thirty; is a good cook and can wash and iron very nicely; will go in the country or City; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR nurse.—By a respectable and competent young woman; well understands any duty of a household; is obliging, respectful, and willing; can furnish the best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid; is fully capable; has very best City reference; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and would assist in the washing or the care of children; unexceptionable City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 121 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBER-maid and waitress; young, active, and obliging; able and willing to do hard work; City or country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a capable and tidy young woman, who is competent to do washing and ironing rightly; City or country; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference; has no objection to town or country. Address M. M., No. 158 West 18th st., in rear, Room No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and assist in washing; has best City references from last place. Call at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to the country; best of reference. Address M. R., BOX NO. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference from her last employer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to take care of children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 29th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 35th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, with several years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, with good City reference. Apply to present employer, No. 50 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, and to do washing or sewing; best reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY respectable colored girls, neat and tidy; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl, or will do the work of a family; no objection to the country; just from Petersburg, Va.; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO PROTestants, as cook and up-stairs girl; cook is experienced in every part of family cooking; have lived together and want a place they will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, ABLE NORTH OF IREland Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a first-class cook; makes bread, biscuits, desserts, &c., and can do any kind of fine or coarse washing; reference; City or country. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; willing to assist at the washing; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family; one as cook; understands meat, game, soups, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 439 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN do all kinds of soups, meats, baking, and makes a variety of desserts; City or country; would do a part of the washing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman young woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and general house-work; has several references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references; wages, $20. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook; would do the washing in a small private family; no others need apply; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, together, in City or country; one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 613 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will do some washing, in a City family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH COOK, HAVING just arrived; good City references from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN of middle age as house-keeper, take the care of a child or invalid lady; is willing to make herself useful; a home desired; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady, with good references, as housekeeper in a good family; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address Housekeeper, No. 25 Madison st., Hoboken.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a private American family. Call at No 332 West 46th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended Swedish girl as kitchen-maid to the 1st of May. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT lady's maid, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; good dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; willing to assist in chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as laundress in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 225 East 46th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; highest City reference given; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and first-class hair-dresser; (Scotch.) Address Seamstress, fancy store, No. 426 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who has first-class recommendations; can take entire charge of an infant or care young children; has no objection to help with chamber-work if required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, either for an infant or grown children; is well recommended, and a very steady girl; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO TAKE CARE of children; understands hair-dressing; no objection to traveling to Europe with a good family. Address M. Florentin's locksmith store, No. 789 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY PROTestant woman; is much experienced in sickness, care of an invalid, lady's wardrobe, &c.; testimonials given. Call or address Assistant, No. 848 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS nurse with a family going to Europe. Inquire at present employer's, No. 27 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant, as infant's nurse; good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; five years' City reference; would assist with the chamber-work. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH-SWISS nurse; can show very good references. Address French-Swiss Nurse, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; HAS THE BEST of reference. Call at Mme Goiard's, No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant seamstress; in the country up the Hudson with a City family preferred; has best of references, and is a first-class seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD OPERATOR; HAS A knowledge of dress-making; no objection to the care of growing children or up-stairs work; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 115 West 15th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as good seamstress, or would take charge of a baby; City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 West 18th st., in rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CUTTER AND FITTER OF family clothing; is a perfect operator; sixteen years' reference. Call at No. 28 West 12th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, about eighteen, City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work, or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored girl; neat and tidy; just from Norfolk, Va., as waitress or do general house-work; no objection to the country, nor particular about high wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; IS perfect in her services, and understands the care of silver perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PERSON SOLICITS ladies' and gents' washing and ironing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; excellent references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER, in a private family; can take full charge of a dining-room; very best references from last employer; no objection to go into the country for the Summer. Address Alexis, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR YACHT STEWARD.—BY AN Englishman; long experience in both capacities; highest of testimonials. Address Yacht, 502 5th av.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGlishman, employment in any capacity. Address H. C., No. 200 West 4th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and good steady driver, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; trains well to saddle and harness; highly recommended. Address D. D. or Coachman, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; EXCELlent driver and groom; willing and obliging; a first-class man every way with horses; left last place on account of the gentleman not keeping house; five and three years' reference from last employers. Address J. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; three years' first-class City and Brooklyn references. Address Coachman, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE THIRTY-five years, married, no family; can produce the very best of reference; five years in last place; don't object to country. Address J. P., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; single, sober; two years' references; speaks good English; willing and obliging; will be useful about the place; in the country. Call at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Protestant; married, small family; willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st. until suited, or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Call or address for two days, N. S., at his present employer's, No. 47 East 52d st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, five feet ten inches high; shaves clean; has the very best City and country recommendations; competent and obliging. Address Q., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the management of horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver; good references. Address G. L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY practical Englishman, which testimonials will show; the best City reference. Address F. M. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Call on or address, for two days, H. B., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS a coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish the best of reference. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL COACHMAN; will be found a trustworthy young man, (single;) good references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 304 East 35th st., New-York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who has eight years' first-class City references from present employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address F. W. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has first-class City reference; is married; has no incumbrance; his wife has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; honest, desirable man lately married. Call or address at No. 109 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN every respect, with the very best recommendations. Apply to H. J., care Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

FARMER—COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A SWEDish couple; no children; man is a thorough groom; work in garden or on a small farm; wife can cook, wash, iron, and do all kinds of work. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; A STRONG ACTIVE young man, aged twenty-eight, not afraid of work, who has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its departments; studied in the London Horticultural University; best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener, call on or address M. H., gardener, No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER—DAIRY-WOMAN.—BY AN ENGlishman; no family; understands greenhouse and graperies, vegetable and flower grounds if required; wife would take charge of dairy and fowls; best City references. Address H. T., B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with a small family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; a Protestant. Apply to Bridgeman & Son, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married, no children; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at or address No. 5 Hunt's alley, Henry st., Brooklyn, present employer's private stable.

MAN AND WIFE.—THE MAN AS HOSTLER AND driver, farm hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are reliable, intelligent, and capable help, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, IN A QUIET private family; understands his duties thoroughly; charge of dining-room, making of salads, care of wines and silver, and making all kinds of drinks; has the very best recommendations. Address A. P. T., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City and European references. Address F. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; THREE years' references; speaks English; is a thoroughly trained waiter; strictly sober and of good behavior. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHman; can do waiting in a private family or make himself useful in any capacities outside of the house; speaks English. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call or address, for two days, Waiter, No. 8 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A private family; best City references. Address for two days, J. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; wages $30, references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—Fully competent. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A GERMAN LAUNdress to go to New-Brighton, Staten Island; no others need apply. Call at Room No. 44, Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER, A rugged, industrious, and intelligent woman to do general house-work in a family of four adults in a Brooklyn house where there are no modern improvements. Address, stating references, age, wages expected, residence, and other particulars, INVALID, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN HAVING a little leisure time to take an interest and place before the public at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, several improvements and inventions. Address S., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY, PROTESTANT nurse, for boy three years old. Address, stating age, experience, references, and terms, C. C., No. 531 5th av.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT GARDENER, who understands green-house and vegetable garden thorough; a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A SINGLE, PROTESTANT GARDENER who understands green-house and vegetable garden thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; best City references required. No. 89 Park av., City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned members of the firm of NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO. expired by its own limitation on the 1st February, 1875. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDSON retires from the firm, and the liabilities will be paid and the claims due the firm collected by the remaining partners, who will continue the China, Glass, and Gas-fixture business at No. 686 Broadway, under the firm name of F. B. NICOL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1875.

FRANCIS B. NICOL,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.

ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, JR.

No. 111 FRONT ST., New-York, April 20, 1875.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University place, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY WANTED for a company now forming for manufacturing purposes; a first-class business man who will take stock to a small amount ($10,000 to $15,000) can secure a salaried position and share in large dividends. Business is regularly established, and only requires more capital, as will be shown, to pay 150 per cent. net profit. Address HARMONY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of office; a young gentleman preferred, acquainted with accounts and correspondence; must invest from $5,000 to $10,000; salary limited to $150 per month; average profits not less than 100 per cent.; replies must give real name and card, or references. Address for one week, DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO IS IN THE hardware business or thoroughly acquainted with it, with capital, $20,000. Address W., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.
HORATIO SEYMOUR, }
EDWARD M. SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, }

"KOUMISS."—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDden to manufacture or sell "Koumiss" in the United States without a special license from the patentee obtainable only by addressing ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, No. 38 Park row, New-York. Infringers will be prosecuted.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon class for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR A BO and girl; the former eight and the latter twelve years of age. Address, stating whether day or boarding school; terms for regular and extra studies; and if boarding school, for board and incidentals. The school must be in New-York or Brooklyn, or immediate vicinity. E. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.
open during the Summer.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 25 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LUCAS HENDRIK WEETJEN, Johan Weetjen, George Lodewyk Wurfbain, Dries Lodewyk Wurfbain, Jacob Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Pieter Adolph Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Julius Hendrik Tutein Nolthenius, Abraham de Haan, Jacob Voorhoeve, Hermanus Corneiliszoon Voorhoeve, Jacob Anthony Voorhoeve, Cornelis Voorhoeve, Jacob Voorhoeve, Junior, C. W. S. Van-de-Velde, and Johan Caro, plaintiffs against THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, William G. Moorhead, Jay Cooke, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Junior, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, Henry D. Cooke, composing the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; Emerson Foote, Chauncey Vibbard, and Alexander P. Fiske, composing the firm of Foote, Vibbard & Co., and Franklin Woodruff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, George C. Robinson and Francis D. Moulton, composing the firm of Woodruff & Robinsons, Hugh McCulloch, John H. Puleston, Frank H. Evans, and George P. Cutter, —— Russell, and —— Moulton, composing the firm of Russell & Moulton; The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 7, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1874.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap10-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA AUGUST, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of HERMON AUGUST, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, Mary A. Lawrence, his wife; Adam W. Youle, James Murphy, William J. Pease, William P. Buckmaster, Francis Weinheimer, Christian Hess, Daniel Becker, Jr., Henry Henn, Philip Lang, Amalia Schuster, Jacob Cohen, James Jones, John L. Eggers, William Kubel, John J. Thomas, David Damaza, John H. Knapp, as survivor of the firm of Ward & Knapp; Max Horuthal, Mayer Whitehead, Patrick Muiledy, James W. Culver, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin Wright, Adolph Liliethal, Parley A. Daly, Andrew Campbell, Stephen Whitehorne, Max Raub, Thomas Butler, William Kefer, Charles Waterman.—To the defendants, Adam W. Youle, Christian Hess, Max Raub: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 16, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vannemann, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Fultz.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.

JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.

WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,) Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap24-law6wS No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
mh27-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ASAHEL H. HEATH, plaintiff; RICHARD DUNBAR and CATHARINE DUNBAR, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap17-law6wS* No. 133 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JULIUS HART, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. LEON and LEONARD M. LEON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To defendant, Morris J. Leon: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 8, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 16th day of April, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF MR. CLEVELAND'S TESTIMONY.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Very well, Sir, if so, then it is not necessary to ask this question in regard to the committee. Certainly there is none imputing any such conspiracy to the committee. Nobody upon our side has dreamed of any such imputation. It is hardly worth while to go into the examination of an issue thus raised by the counsel himself, which is not presented upon our side, and is totally unimportant upon the issues—any issue in this case. I object to it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman will excuse me for reading a little passage from what Judge Morris said yesterday. In offering this evidence, the correspondence between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Cleveland, after our objection, after your Honor had said that you did not see yourself what it had to do with Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, Mr. Morris said: "I can state to your Honor very clearly and briefly what it has to do. I propose to show that it was a part of the conspiracy, entered into deliberately, as we will show, to get Mrs. Tilton to abandon her home, and get possession of her before the committee was announced."

Mr. Morris—That don't impute that to the committee.

Mr. Shearman—It imputes it to Mr. Cleveland, or else what is the pertinence of the testimony?

Mr. Morris—Mr. Cleveland sent the information that Mrs. Ovington requested, and that was a link in the conspiracy to entice Mrs. Tilton from her home.

The Court—Well, Mr. Cleveland, when you had that correspondence with Mrs. Ovington, did you know that Mrs. Tilton was about to leave her house, or might do so the next day? A.—Nothing whatever, Sir.

The Court—Very well, Sir, that answers it. Anything more, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Did you have any design, or enter into any design with any one else, to induce Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband? A.—Never with a human being.

Judge Neilson—Is that all with this witness?

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Morris—The advice that you have spoken of, about publishing the testimony, had no reference to the simple announcement of the fact that there was a committee in existence? You received no such advice as that there would be any danger in announcing that fact? A.—There were several reasons—

Q.—No; did you receive any advice, any legal advice, that there would be any danger in announcing the simple fact that a committee had been appointed? A.—The legal advice related to the publication of the testimony.

Q.—And not in regard to the announcement of the simple fact that a committee had been appointed? A.—It had nothing to do with that.

Q.—You say that you and Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman suggested or discussed names the day previous? A.—I said that several names came up in the interview on Thursday evening.

Q.—Where was that interview held? A.—That was held at Mr. Shearman's house.

Q.—These same names? A.—The most of them.

Q.—When you were examined before, were you not asked specifically to give in detail all the names that Mr. Beecher suggested, either in the afternoon or in the evening, and did you not profess to give all the names that he did suggest? A.—I professed to give all the names connected with Plymouth Church and Society.

Q.—Were you not asked to state specifically all the names that he suggested, without reference to the church or the society? A.—My answer to that question was: All the names in Plymouth Church and Society.

Q.—Have you, until a moment ago, ever mentioned the name of Mr. Curtis or of Mr. William Cullen Bryant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your testimony? A.—Not in my testimony.

Q.—Mr. Shearman has asked you about being examined at your house, and you stated that you were examined while lying down. You were upon a lounge, and dressed, were you not? A. I was.

Q.—Were you not able to go about your house? A.—I was able to go about my room.

Q.—Is your condition now such as to affect your head? A.—It is.

Q.—And your memory? A.—Most decidedly.

Mr. Shearman—You have been asked about the reasons for not publishing the names of the committee before the 11th of July. Can you state what were the reasons, in your own mind, for not publishing them before that time? A.—The only reason was that Mr. White had not yet returned and accepted his appointment. Another reason was that we desired the ratification of the Investigating Committee by the Examining Committee.

Q.—When did Mr. White return? When did he attend the committee? A.—I think that Mr. White's first meeting with the committee was on the evening of 10th July.

Q.—Altogether too late for any publication in the papers of the 10th was it not—and after the publication of even the evening papers? A.—It was on the evening of the 10th.

Mr. Beach—Did he return on the 10th? A.—I do not recollect that. His first meeting with the committee was on the evening of the 10th.

Q.—Do you know when he accepted the appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The members of the committee did not write any formal acceptance, did they? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They did not accept otherwise than by attending the meeting? A.—That is all.

Mr. Beach—Did they not by announcing their willingness to act? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You do not know, then? A.—I know that there was no communication that went from the committee to the Church or to the Pastor.

Mr. Morris—Did this committee hold these various meetings and take testimony before they had been ratified by the Examining Committee? A.—No, Sir; they were ratified on the morning of the 10th, and began to hold regular meetings on the 10th.

Mr. Shearman—Did they hold any meetings prior to the 10th? A.—With one exception; they heard a statement from Mrs. Tilton on the 6th; I did not consider that as before the committee.

MOULTON RECALLED.

Francis D. Moulton called by the defendant for further cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—In further cross-examination, I call your attention now to this question: Do you know Mr. Samuel D. Partridge? A.—I am very well acquainted with him.

Q.—And have known him during all the time that you have yourself been in that firm? A.—Since 1854 to the present time.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation with him shortly after the appearance of the *Life of Victoria Woodhull*, by Mr. Tilton, on the subject of the writing of that life by Mr. Tilton, or the reasons of it? A.—I do not recall any such conversation, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton's reasons for writing that life, or his reason or motive for writing that life, was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, or of the United States; and that there were more Spiritualists in the country than there were Congregationalists; or anything to the effect of that statement, or to the effect of any part of that statement?

MR. FULLERTON OBJECTS, AND A DISCUSSION FOLLOWS.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that. It is entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Evarts—I do not mean to repeat the grounds already stated and urged, as to the relevancy of the Victoria Woodhull life, and the writing of it by Mr. Tilton, to this case. They were recalled to the attention of your Honor a few days ago, in reading over a portion of this testimony. It is a part of their affirmative proof that the writing of that life was under the motive, and, in fact, under the instruction of Mr. Beecher, and was a part of the plan of both Tilton and Beecher of humoring this woman, for the purpose of securing her silence in respect to this scandal. I now ask this witness if he has not stated as I have indicated, with a view to meeting the objection raised to the examination of Mr. Partridge upon the same point, namely, that a proper foundation for such a question as I then asked Mr. Partridge had not been laid.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman is quite mistaken. I think that I satisfied your Honor, the other day, that there was no allegation in the evidence or upon the record anywhere, that Mr. Moulton was concerned in any way with the preparation of the life of Mrs. Woodhull by Mr. Tilton; but that on the contrary, when it came to his knowledge he strenuously objected to it. And I discussed the other day, the theory of the counsel, which was that there being co-operation between the three—Tilton, Beecher, and Moulton—they could, therefore, give the declarations of Moulton upon that subject. Now, it is not pretended that Mr. Moulton, in any part of his evidence, has ever said that Mr. Tilton's object or purpose in writing the life of Woodhull had any connection whatever with the arrangement made between these two gentlemen and Mr. Beecher, for the purpose of suppressing action upon the part of that lady. I maintained to your Honor, the other day, by a reference to the proof, that this was an entirely independent action upon the part of Mr. Tilton. Now they ask this witness whether he did not state to Mr. Partridge what the motive of Mr. Tilton was in writing this life. Mr. Moulton was an entire stranger to that proceeding, so far as any co-operation or connection with it or approbation of it was concerned; yet they seek to get before the jury, by a question of this character, an assertion of Mr. Moulton (if he ever made such assertion) in regard to the motive which actuated Mr. Tilton in writing that life, which shall be contradictory to the reasons assigned by Mr. Tilton in his evidence for his connection with that book. Upon what principle of law can the declarations of Mr. Moulton be received to that effect, or for that purpose? It does not go to indicate the state of feeling, the friendliness or hostility, of either of the parties to this witness. It is not a declaration made out of court, inconsistent with any portion of his testimony given in court. And it is only upon those two principles, or for those two objects, that declarations out of court can be received, so far as this question is concerned. I submit that the inquiry is wholly immaterial. It would be doing injustice to the plaintiff in this case to permit Mr. Moulton, if he made any declaration of the kind indicated in the question, to impute motives to Mr. Tilton affecting the interest of Mr. Tilton in this litigation—however friendly Mr. Moulton may be supposed to be to the interests of that gentleman. Those were the reasons which governed your Honor the other day, as I understood, in rejecting this evidence, in connection with the proposition that Mr. Moulton's attention had not been drawn to it.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt. I offered, the other day, to give this evidence without having laid the foundation for it in the nature of collateral impeachment, and argued that it was admissible independent of that ground. My learned friend argued against me, and used arguments, not perhaps weighty in themselves, but sufficient to satisfy your Honor that I was wrong. Your Honor ruled upon the offer and objection made in this statement, which I will read:

"I have already intimated that it is very clear to me that the examination of this witness must be confined to the contradiction of any statements which it appears that Mr. Moulton made in his examination. That is the extent to which you can go with this witness."

The offer was overruled; and it was overruled as inadmissible until foundation for collateral impeachment had been laid. I think that I have now laid the foundation for collateral impeachment. It must be excluded upon the ground that it belongs to collateral impeachment, if at all. Mr. Moulton, as I suppose, has identified himself with Mr. Tilton in this proceeding, beginning in the last week in December, and until the commencement of this suit, in such a way that the statement of either of them—of Mr. Moulton as well as of Mr. Tilton—bearing upon any of the proceedings that brought them into connection and association with Mr. Beecher, according to their own showing, as to the declared or imputed motive of the conduct of either of them with regard to their motive, interest, and concert in suppressing this scandal, are matters of direct evidence on their part, bearing on the issue of whether Mr. Beecher has been guilty of the wrong imputed to him—to wit, by the evidence against him of that wrong, or by the implied confession in the action, or in the counsel, or in the motive that these proceedings have been instigated and controlled by. Now, my learned friends, seek to dissever the writing of the Woodhull life from the process of influencing Mrs. Woodhull, in respect to which Mr. Moulton is responsible, in the allegation that it was counseled by Mr. Beecher, and was written in his interest, or with the motive of his interest, because it is said that he has disclosed a disapproval of the judgment, of the wisdom and of the worth or value of this particular act. I read to your Honor the other day the statement that we thought that the writing of this life was a mistake, that Mr. Beecher so considered it; and the comment, I think, was, "If it is a mistake, you must make the best of it." Now, certainly, the fact that a particular step in a concerted movement, which is to be charged to Mr. Beecher's responsibility, was injurious, and was not approved by Mr. Moulton, has not any bearing upon the question of whether the act was done under the motive of assisting the common purpose—the interest of Mr. Beecher; for this is the only material consideration with which any of the acts are brought into evidence. It does not bear upon it at all. It does not make any difference in the quality of the evidence, as bearing against Mr. Beecher, to say that it was a mistake or a miscalculation. Mr. Tilton, indeed, gives us a general confession in his testimony that everything had gone wrong; that he had acted foolishly in the matter; that all of it came to nothing. But that does not bear upon the question whether Mr. Beecher is to be prejudiced in the judgment of the jury by being held responsible for this course of action. The writing of this *Life of Victoria Woodhull* is one of the principal things which Mr. Tilton has done, and assigned to this motive, and to the motive alone. Mr. Moulton has not said that this was not one of the steps adopted, as alleged by Tilton in his testimony of influencing Mrs. Woodhull to silence in respect to her proposed publication of the scandal; but he states that he did not think that it was a judicious step. This evidence also tends to contradict the idea conveyed by Mr. Moulton (which I do not regard as important in its bearing upon any issue in this case, but which is creditable to Mr. Moulton's judgment) that he disapproved of the writing of this life, because we propose to show that to this witness he imputed other and different motives to Mr. Tilton in writing it, thus proving that Tilton wrote it under this personal idea, and that Mr. Moulton expressed no disapproval of it at that time. So it seems to me perfectly clear that this is a direct contradiction (by extra-judicial statements, which we propose to offer, and for which we are now laying the foundation,) of the testimony of Mr. Moulton, that this course of dealing with the Woodhulls, in which this writing and publishing of the life was certainly the principal act, and which was most injurious in all its influences—most injurious and most disastrous to Mr. Tilton, as it seems to have turned out—was pursued by Mr. Tilton, who made, as it were, a sacrifice on his part, with a view to the concealment of the scandal and the protection of his wife and Mr. Beecher, and we propose to show by the statement of Mr. Moulton that the motive and object of Mr. Tilton in writing that life was his own personal advantage, his own personal ambition, for he believed that it would put him at the head of the Spiritualists of this country, who were, as he said, more numerous than the Congregationalists.

Mr. Beach—The argument of the counsel discloses the radical mischief of this proposition, and, at the same time, acknowledges the principles upon which the objection to the admission of this evidence rests. He insists upon considering Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton as united in this particular portion of the effort of Mr. Tilton to influence, conciliate, and control Mrs. Woodhull. He therefore recognizes the truth of my proposition that the declarations of Mr. Moulton cannot be admissible, either as against Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton, in respect to this league, not only for the general purpose of influencing this woman, but of influencing her by this particular mode or step in the process, to wit, the publication of her life. This is a declaration of Mr. Moulton, which is offered, not in regard to the general purpose or object of this undertaking on the part of these three persons, for this declaration is not offered for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Mr. Moulton to the effect that there was such a design, concurred in by Mr. Beecher, and entered upon by Mr. Moulton and by Mr. Tilton—I beg your Honor to remark this fact, that this declaration is not offered for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Moulton in regard to his testimony concerning the general combination and co-operation between these three persons in relation to the general influence which should be exerted over the mind and action of Mrs. Woodhull. Now, Mr. Tilton commits a certain act—the publication of this life; and he says that he did it for the purpose of conciliating this lady. Has Mr. Moulton said that? Has Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton anywhere asserted that that act was done by Mr. Tilton with the knowledge of Mr. Beecher, or in pursuance of an arrangement with Mr. Beecher, or that it was communicated to or approved of by him in any respect? There is no evidence of that kind in this case. On the contrary, the testimony of Mr. Moulton was—and this is what is sought to be contradicted by imputing to him declarations with regard to the motive of Mr. Tilton—that he knew nothing about it until Mr. Tilton had told him that it was done; and that then he disapproved and disapprobated the act. In this situation of things—when with reference to this particular act neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Beecher is in any degree involved, when it was not a concurrent act as between these three, or between either two of these three; when it was discountenanced and condemned by Mr. Moulton—they propose to prove Mr. Moulton's declarations in regard to the motives of Mr. Tilton in doing it, for the mere purpose of contradicting Moulton. Wherein does it contradict him? Wherein is the evidence anything else than giving the declarations of Mr. Moulton in regard to a matter in which he did not act in co-operation with Mr. Tilton, and in his absence, for the purpose of concluding or affecting the rights of Mr. Tilton? In this attitude, this question must be excluded. Either your Honor must hold that Moulton and Tilton are identical in the transaction resulting in the publication of that life, or else you must hold that these declarations in some degree go to indicate the sentiments and feelings, the friendliness or hostility of Mr. Moulton to one party or to the other. It is not contended that it can be received in the last point of view, and it is only upon the ground of identity and co-operation in action in regard to that particular thing that it can be urged as admissible. In other words, only as showing a league between these parties in relation to that particular act can this evidence, by any possibility, be admitted? I have shown your Honor before, and will refer to the testimony again, if necessary, to show, that there was no such association, no such unity of action or purpose between these two parties with regard to that act, which makes the declarations of one admissible evidence against the other.

THE COURT DECIDES TO TAKE THE ANSWER.

Judge Neilson—I think I will take the answer of the witness.

A.—The question, Sir, is involved; with regard to the first part of it I answer: I knew no such thing, said no such thing; in regard to that part of it which asks me with regard to whether or not I said that the Spiritualists outnumbered the Congregationalists, I have an indistinct recollection, sufficient, however, for this impression, that I told Mr. Partridge that I had understood from somebody, I do not remember from whom, that the Spiritualists of the country did outnumber the Congregationalists.

Q.—What were you talking about when you told him this last? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, specifically, the opening of the conversation by Mr. Partridge.

Q.—Or by yourself? A.—Nor by myself.

Q.—Something suggested it? A.—Well, Sir, I do not know what did suggest it; I suppose that something did suggest it.

Q.—It was not an independent conversation, beginning and ending with that remark? A.—I remember nothing further about it than what I have stated, with regard to the Spiritualists and Congregationalists; Mr. Partridge and myself frequently conversed together about Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and about Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Are you quite able to say, then, that this remark, of which you have a sufficient impression to be able to make a statement, was not a part of a conversation in which the writing of the Woodhull life by Mr. Tilton was spoken of between Mr. Partridge and yourself? A.—I recollect nothing about any conversation with regard to the life of Victoria Woodhull by Mr. Tilton, with Mr. Partridge.

Q.—Have you any impression, concerning any such conversation, that is sufficient for you to make a statement upon, as you had in regard to the latter part of the question? A.—I have not.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, I will swear distinctly as to one thing in connection with this matter—that if I ever did have a conversation with Mr. Partridge, relative to the life of Victoria Woodhull, that I did not tell him, in that connection, that Mr. Tilton told me, or that I knew from Mr. Tilton, either directly or indirectly, that he had written it for the purpose of placing himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country.

Q.—I did not ask you whether you told Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton told you. A.—I beg pardon. I am trying to make it broad enough—

Q.—I ask you whether you told Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton's motive or object in writing that life was to put himself at the head of the Congregationalists? A.—Very well, Sir, I answer that question—

Q.—Of the Spiritualists, or anything to that effect? A.—I answer that question distinctly, no.

Q.—Whether you invented the reason, or it came from Mr. Tilton has nothing to do with my question. A.—Precisely, Sir; I understand that.

Q.—I want to know whether you told Mr. Partridge that? A.—I did not tell Mr. Partridge that.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, that is all, Sir.

Mr. Beach—It is conceded that we are not to pursue our general examination of Mr. Moulton now.

Mr. Evarts—Of course I only introduced this for the purpose of contradiction.

The Witness—Is that all?

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

MR. PARTRIDGE RECALLED.

Samuel Dwight Partridge recalled and examined by Mr. Evarts as follows:

Q.—I will take up your examination now upon a certain point, at the stage at which it was arrested by a legal objection when you were on the stand before. I called your attention to a conversation with Mr. Moulton on the subject of the fact of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's life by Mr. Tilton, and asked you—which you remember—and asked you if Mr. Tilton said anything to you on the subject of Mr. Tilton's object—if Mr. Moulton said anything to you on the subject of Mr. Tilton's object and motives in writing that life, and you answered that he did. Now, I ask you what did he say to you?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, your Honor, on the ground that the declarations of Mr. Moulton are not evidence against Mr. Tilton, and upon the further ground that the declarations were as to a collateral matter, and are, therefore, not subject of contradiction, and on the further ground that there is nothing in those declarations called for contradictory of the evidence of Mr. Moulton previously given, except, of course, his denial of having made the declarations. And your Honor will perceive, from the testimony drawn out from Mr. Moulton on the stand, that Mr. Moulton declares that no such motives were ever assigned to him by Mr. Tilton, and it is staking his declarations as against Mr. Tilton's declarations, which in themselves are not competent as against him, and declarations which, I submit to your Honor, are entirely upon a collateral topic, and in regard to which the answer of the witness is conclusive.

The Court—And which, if answered, would only show Mr. Moulton's own opinion, whatever it was.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir. It might be very proper to take the answer of Mr. Moulton to the question whether or not he made these declarations, but that answer, I submit to your Honor, is conclusive upon counsel upon the other side, being to a collateral matter, and is not the subject of contradiction.

The Court—I think I will allow the counsel to put the question to the witness, in the very terms of the statement made by Mr. Moulton; not in the general form.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that Mr. Moulton said that he had no conversation with him on the subject of the writing of the life of Woodhull.

The Court—Well, you put a specific question to Mr. Moulton, and frame your question now with regard to that—this self-same matter that you interrogated Mr. Moulton about.

Mr. Evarts—Well, where is the evidence? [turning to Mr. Shearman.]

The Court—Otherwise, the answer might be as to some independent matter and not that as to which you have interrogated Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor will notice that already my question is what he said to him on the subject of Mr. Tilton's motives or objects in writing the life of Victoria Woodhull.

The Court—Well, you must confine that to the very terms of the question you put to Mr. Moulton just now.

Mr. Evarts (in answer to an inaudible remark of Mr. Beach)—Well, I have no doubt, for all purposes of this examination. [To the witness.] In that conversation, and in stating the motives or objects of Mr. Tilton in writing the life of Victoria Woodhull, did Mr. Moulton say to you that Mr. Tilton's motive or object was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, and that the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists, or anything to that effect, or to the effect of any part of that statement? A.—Shall I say yes or no to that, or shall I state what the fact was?

Q.—We say that you should state what he said of that effect. You must keep it within that effect. A.—Mr. Moulton told me that Mr.—

Mr. Beach—I understood that that question was to be put specifically and answered specifically.

Mr. Evarts—Well, to that effect, or to the effect or any part of it.

Mr. Beach—Very well; you must not allow the witness to give what he said. The question calls for yes or no—did he say that?

The Court—Well—yes or no—did he say that?

The Witness—Well, he said that—did not use precisely that phraseology that Mr. Evarts has used. He said that substantially.

Mr. Shearman—Louder.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what did he say? A.—He said—

Mr. Beach—It is not admissible.

Mr. Evarts—My question to Mr. Moulton was whether he said that, or anything to that effect, or to the effect of any part of it.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—The witness says he did say that, not in precise language, but substantially.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean the whole that is taken as an answer—that he said the whole of it substantially?

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are satisfied with that.

Mr. Beach—You ought to be.

The Court—Well, that covers your ground, then.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what is the answer, then, as taken down? We must do justice to the witness, if it is an answer that he did so.

The stenographer read the answer as follows: "Well, he said that he did not use precisely that phraseology that Mr. Evarts has used. He said that substantially."

The Witness—I will say that—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Mr. Partridge.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I suppose that I have a right, and that it is the fair thing both to the present witness and the preceding witness, that what he did state should be said.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman has no right, after your Honor's ruling, to call out that conversation. What may be fair to the preceding witness we will undertake to secure. Very likely I shall call out that.

The Court—I think you have the answer, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, I will ask this question: What did Mr. Moulton say at that conversation?

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—We except. (To the witness) What did Mr. Moulton say in that conversation that was substantially to the effect of what I asked you?

Mr. Beach—That I object to, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I understand it.

Mr. Beach—I understand it is ruled out.

The Court—I think he has answered that question. I think he has answered the question which you put to Mr. Moulton covering the same ground precisely.

Mr. Evarts—I except, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Will you give me that check?

Mr. Shearman looked for the paper called for.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. PARTRIDGE.

Mr. Beach—When was this conversation, Sir? A.—It was very soon after the publication of the book—the pamphlet.

Q.—Well, is that the nearest indication of time you can give? A.—I have no dates.

Q.—I asked you if that was the nearest indication of the time you could give? A.—I don't think of any other indication now.

Q.—It was very soon after the publication of the pamphlet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see that life published? A.—Where did I see it?

Q.—Yes, first? A.—I do not recollect; I don't know that I can tell you.

Q.—In what form did you see it first? A.—I believe it was in a pamphlet form that I saw it.

Q.—Don't you recollect where you saw that? A.—I cannot tell you where I saw it definitely.

Q.—What year was this conversation with Mr. Moulton? A.—It was immediately after—

Q. (sternly)—I don't ask you that, Sir. Answer my question. A.—I can answer it—

Q.—Answer my question, Sir—what year that conversation was in, naming the year? A.—Well, I would state—

Q.—No; you will answer my question, please. A.—I must answer it in such a way as that I can—

Q.—If you cannot answer it in that way, say so. What year was that conversation in, Sir, stating the year? A.—Well, I believe it was in 1872; but I wish to say—

Q.—No, no; wait a minute. A.—Yes, yes; let me state the fact.

Q.—Well, if you ask me a favor I will grant it. A.—I don't ask any favor.

Q.—Well, then, stop. Are you quite certain that it was in the year 1872? A.—I was going to tell what made me think—

Q.—No, I don't want to know that. I ask you now if you are quite certain that it was in the year 1872 that this conversation occurred? A.—I—

Q.—Can you tell whether you are quite certain? A.—I have understood—

Q.—No, no; wait. A.—I—

Q.—Stop when I ask you to stop. Won't you stop when I ask you to, Sir? A.—Certainly.

Q.—What? A.—Certainly.

Q.—I will treat you with entire fairness, but when I request you to cease you will be good enough to do it. I put to you the simple question whether you are quite certain the conversation you have spoken of with Mr. Moulton was in the year 1872. A.—If that was the year that was published then I am certain.

Mr. Beach—I object to that answer, Sir, and move to strike it out.

Mr. Evarts—Why should it be struck out?

Mr. Beach—Because it is not an answer—it is a reasoning.

Mr. Evarts—Exactly, but it is a reasoning that the witness gives you in the form of an answer.

The Court—He did not ask him why he thought it was 1872, but whether he was certain it was 1872.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Now he is certain, or he is not.

Mr. Evarts—Hasn't he said that he was not certain?

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He said he thought it was in 1872.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that answer out.

The Court—Yes. (To to Witness)—I think you could say whether you are certain or not, Mr. Partridge.

The Witness—Well, I have no date to go by except what I take from the publication of the pamphlet.

Mr. Beach—Will you please wait a moment, Sir. If this rambling talk of the witness is taken by the stenographer, I move that it be struck out.

The Court—Everything he has said subsequent to the putting of your question will be struck out, as that (the question) was not answered. [To the Witness]—The question is whether you are certain that that was 1872?

Mr. Porter—We except to your Honor's decision, striking out the answer.

The Court—Yes, Sir. You are either certain, or you are not certain. Which is it? A.—I am certain that it was made after the publication of the book. That is the answer.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out that answer.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—And if—

The Court—No. The witness must pay some attention to the question, and the witness is not at liberty to branch off and carry the examiner with him wheresoever he will.

Mr. Evarts—No.

The Court—Now he is certain, or he is not certain. It is very simple to say.

Mr. Evarts—I am now talking about striking out, if your Honor please.

The Court—That is stricken out, because it was not responsive, nor called for.

Mr. Evarts—I am not following the inquiry, but the witness' mode of answering comes to this: "My knowledge is, as to time, only in connecting it with the recency of the publication."

Mr. Beach—I do not know, Sir, what the object of these interruptions is on the part of the counsel. I insist upon it that in a cross-examination of this character, in answer to a question of this kind, plain and simple, I am entitled to a categorical answer—

The Court—Yes, Sir; certainly you are.

Mr. Beach—And that the reasons of the witness are not to be forced upon me.

Mr. Evarts—You do not understand me. My object is to have the right of evidence preserved to my client and to the witness, and I am speaking only on the question of striking out.

Mr. Beach—That was a very laudable object, but I did not see the object myself, Sir.

Mr. Morris—The evidence has been stricken out.

The Court—It is so easy and simple for a witness to say that he is either certain or not certain that there is no occasion for hesitation, it seems to me.

TESTING THE WITNESS' MEMORY.

Mr. Beach—Well, Mr. Partridge, we will get that stumbling block out of the way. Where was it? A.—It was in the office of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—What season of the year was it? A.—I should think it was in the Fall.

Q.—Do you feel quite positive of that? A.—I feel pretty sure.

Q.—Pretty sure of that—that it was in the Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Early or late in the Fall? A.—I should think not very late in the Fall.

Q.—Some time in the course of the Fall. Was any one present at the conversation besides you and Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recollect any one but him and me.

Q.—Do you recollect in what part of the store it occurred? A.—I presume—

Q.—I don't want any of your presumptions, Sir. A.—No; I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't recollect in what part of the store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, are you enabled to recollect in what portion of the day it was? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect in what portion of the day.

Q.—Don't you remember whether any of your partners or attachés of that establishment were there? A.—I do not recollect that there was anybody but him and me.

Q.—Don't recollect whether there were or were not? Do you recollect anything which you were engaged in at that time? A.—I do not, only listening to what he said, and—

Q.—And during that— A.—Yes, I spoke myself.

Q.—Well, I will get at that by and by. During that day have you any recollection of what your occupation was? Is there any incident connected with your conversation which refreshes your recollection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your ordinary daily duty at that time? A.—My duty was receiving and paying out checks.

Q.—Making entries upon the books? A.—Making entries upon the books.

Q.—There was no noticeable variation in your ordinary employment about that time, I suppose? A.—I don't know that there was.

Q.—Were you in the habit daily of seeing Mr. Moulton? A.—I should think I was.

Q.—He was an active member of the firm? A.—An active participant in the business of the firm.

Q.—Do you recollect what portion of that day he spent at the office of the firm? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Do you recollect any business that was transacted with him that day? A.—I cannot tell you: I don't recollect anything that was done between him and me that day except what I have told you.

Q.—You don't recollect anything done that day except what you have told me as to the declarations of Mr. Moulton? A.—I cannot tell you what day it was.

Q.—Well, my object was to find out, Mr. Partridge, if I could fairly from you, whether there was any incident or circumstance connected with this conversation as arising from your business or occupation which impressed it upon your mind unusually? A.—I do not recollect anything.

Q.—And it was received by you and transpired as an ordinary conversation, making no especial impression upon your mind? A.—It made such an impression—

Mr. Beach—No, no, no, no, Sir!

Mr. Evarts—Well—

Mr. Beach—Did it make any special impression upon your mind? A.—The only thing I remember—

Mr. Beach—I insist, your Honor, that this gentleman must pay some little attention to your Honor's instruction in answer to my question.

The Witness—Certainly, I will.

Mr. Evarts—I see no occasion for my learned friend's animadversion upon this witness, either in expression or in manner. And when he is asked whether it made any special impression upon him, he certainly has the right to state what degree of special impression it did make.

The Court—He has when he is asked. Until he is asked he has a right to say yes or no—it did or it did not make a special impression.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, if witnesses are confined to answering yes or no, we shall have a very strained sort of evidence.

The Court—I hardly think it will be strained, if a witness is obliged to answer, upon the requisition of counsel, a specific question put.

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether it made any special impression upon him.

The Court—I should say yes or no to that question, if it were put to me.

Mr. Evarts—That would depend upon what the fact was.

The Court—Yes; and if I didn't know, I would say I did not. The business of a witness upon cross-examination is to pay special attention to the questions, and answer them without turning to the right or left.

Mr. Evarts—And when he is asked whether it made any special impression upon him, he has a right to say what impression it made upon him, and other people are able to judge whether it is special.

Mr. Beach—I dissent from that, Sir.

The Court—Of course the witness must answer the question.

Mr. Beach—I cannot conclude this examination, Sir. I am perfectly willing to say—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, let this question be decided.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach—Then I withdraw the question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—This single question can be disposed of.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it cannot, when I withdraw it.

The Court [laughing]—You are willing to withdraw it in order to have an adjournment, then?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Can the witness attend to-morrow morning?

Mr. Evarts—It is withdrawn for good, then? [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts' remarks have so impressed me, Sir, that I must put one or two preliminary questions before I put that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—In order to get at the special impression. [Renewed merriment.]

The Court (to the jury)—Retire, gentlemen. Please attend Monday morning next at 11 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	28	Candles, pks	1,000
Beans, bbls	7	Leather, sides	8,115
Bees-wax, pks	15	Resin, bbls	202
Copper, bbls	45	Spirits Turp., bbls	72
Copper, bales	382	Sugar, bbls	478
Flour, bbls	15,177	Syrup, bbls	60
Meal, bags	375	Spelter, pcs	600
Wheat, bushels	42,600	Beef, pks	45
Corn, bushels	19,850	Pork, pks	7
Oats, bushels	6,900	Cut-meats, pks	1,733
Malt, bushels	750	Lard, tcs	1,911
Peas, bushels	1,250	Lard, kegs	18
Grass-seed, bags	150	Butter, pks	2,555
Dried Fruits, pks	63	Cheese, pks	2,844
Eggs, bbls	3,809	Stearine, pks	120
Grease, pks	10	Tallow, pks	65
Flax-seed, bags	3	Starch, pks	2,500
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, hhds	17
Hides, No.	109	Tobacco, pks	639
Hides, bdls	78	Wool, bales	29
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	710

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a comparatively steady market noted for seasonable styles of work, on a moderately active movement in the leading kinds. The auction business has been quite brisk as to sales, though not very satisfactory, as a rule, as to values.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, but have been quoted nominally steady; Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been in generally good request, with values ruling firm for the leading kinds. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$5 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quoted generally quite strong in price, on the basis of the figures given in our last, but has been less active, the reduced stocks in first hands, and very confident views of holders operating against free dealings. Sales have been made of 773 bags Rio by the Lord Baltimore, at 18c. gold, and 1,547 bags do., by the South America, taken out of stock, closing out the entire cargo by this vessel. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, report the receipts of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports, since March 23, 72,584 bags; sales, 189,951 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 48,158 bags; afloat and loading for the United States, at latest mail dates to March 24, 160,634 bags, and purchased for the United States, from March 24 to April 21, 107,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, chiefly for export, at firm prices. The inquiry from spinners and speculators has been light. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 1,235 bales, (of which 950 bales were on last evening,) including 985 bales to shippers, 235 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. And sales were subsequently reported of about 3,500 bales, two-thirds for export, at equal to market rates, with further important dealings rumored, without reliable particulars....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening steadily, but closing fully 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. higher, influenced by light receipts at the shipping ports, and telegraphic advices of a falling off in the arrivals at Bombay. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bales, of which 7,300 bales were on last evening and 18,200 bales to-day, with 4,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; May, 16 7-32c.; June, 16⅜c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16 25-32c.; August, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; September, 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; October, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; November, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; December, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; January, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 382 bales, of which 184 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,318 bales, against 6,059 bales same day last week; and for the week, 22,510 bales, against 36,636 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,281,875 bales, against 3,539,166 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 29,056 bales; to the Continent, 8,408 bales. Stock in New-York, 194,620 bales consolidated stock at the ports, 522,282 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Business in drugs and dyes has been comparatively moderate, with prices ruling firm, in the leading instances. Dye-woods have been in good request and held with confidence. Offerings light.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted generally firm, on a fair business, in a jobbing way.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet, since our last, within the range of from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted weak in price, on a comparatively dull market for all grades, the demand having been quite limited for home use as well as for export. The sales since our last have been 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,600 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, at current rates....Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 820 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been more active and very firm within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light demand, since our last, within the range of $4@$4 10 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues inactive at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been quite dull at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign have been in increased jobbing demand. Layer Raisins have been available in small lots at easier prices. The principal holders are not offering at current figures. Sales are 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 60@$2 65; 1,250 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.; 250 bbls. Currants on private terms; 300 bbls. do. at 6¼c.; 95 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7½c.@8¼c., and 1,600 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 45@$3 70.

GRAIN—Spring wheat has been held with confidence, on reduced offerings, particularly of prime stock, which has been in moderate demand, mainly on export account. The later dealings indicated rather less firmness, though the principal holders were not disposed to make concessions. Choice No. 1 Spring was exceptionally scarce. Winter Wheat has been in light request, at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 69,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 22, in store, and $1 23@$1 24, afloat; $1 19@$1 22 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for stock, afloat; $1 16@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car stock, mostly at $1 18@$1 20, afloat; $1 37½ for very choice Amber State, (two car loads,) for milling; $1 20 for poor, old Red Western; $1 40 for choice White Western....New Corn has been actively sought after at an advance of about 1c. a bushel; demand, in good part for export; market closed firmly on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 106,500 bushels at 91c.@94c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 94c. for prime, afloat, and 91c.@91½c., for good do., (equal to 20,000 bushels,) in store, 94c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in moderate demand, mostly on export account, with sales reported of 16,000 bushels, in store, at 92½c. ⅌ bushel....And of New Mixed Western, to arrive, 8,000 bushels high mixed Toledo (prompt shipment thence) sold at 92½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull and quoted lower, State offering at $1 08 here and to arrive soon, with $1 06 reported as the best bid....Barley firm but quiet; 10,000 bushels prime Canada West sold at $1 52½ ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt dull within the previous range; 5,000 bushels prime Canada West sold at $1 65 on time....Oats have been again quite freely purchased, mainly on trade account, at a further improvement in prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels at 73c.@76c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 73½c. for Toledo, in store; 74c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 76c. for do., afloat; 76c.@78½c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western, chiefly at at 77c. for Iowa, afloat; 76c. for White State, on track, and 90c. for extra choice do. (100 bushels Surprise) for seed purposes....Feed has been in quite moderate demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$29 for ordinary to very choice ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been selling moderately, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw has been slow of sale, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Steady, but not active; 100 bales Manila sold, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in more request, on a steady basis as to values; sales, 11,000 Rio Grande, to arrive in Boston, on private terms; 8,800 Montevideo, 400 Central American, 139 Savannah, 1,350 Texas, part to arrive, on private terms; also 1,100 City Slaughters, at 9¾c.

HOPS—There has been more call for supplies, particularly for the better grades, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 35c.@39c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 353 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,240 bales, as against 19,928 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that: "Few or no Hops are changing hands in the country; our letters all speak of the roots as having wintered well. We do not hear much of increase of acreage in this State, but in California and the Territories the increase this Spring will be large. The indications are that California will soon become the leading Hop-producing State of the Union; the prolificacy of her soil, combined with cheap labor and other natural advantages, are in themselves sufficient to insure this result."

LEATHER—Business in most kinds has been on a moderate scale, with values quoted rather weak, particularly for the lower qualities. Hemlock Sole depressed by free receipts. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts have been 59,035 sides and 2,530 bales; exports, 6,500 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted firm, and has been in more demand. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c.@22⅝c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Sales 500,000 ℔. at 22½c.@22⅝c. for early delivery, with rumors of large transactions for Spring delivery, partly for export, without reliable particulars....Copper products in moderate request, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 25c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....The Iron trade has been devoid of spirit in the demand and has been confined to the most urgent wants. Prices have been generally weak. Sales have been reported of only 150 tons Scotch Pig and 500 tons American, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32@$33; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34 50@$36 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in slack request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 75@$5 82½, gold; Bar at 8⅜c.; Sheet, 9⅛c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in fair supply and slack demand at $6 87½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been comparatively dull within the previous range....Regulus Antimony has been in fair demand at 12¾c., gold....Shot sells in lots at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been quiet since our last, sales having been made of 250 slabs Straits on private terms; 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 37½, and 500 bxs. Coke at $7 37½, gold, with other considerable transactions rumored on private terms. Straits have been quoted at 20½c.; English at 19½c.@19¾c.; Refined at 20c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 25@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½, gold....Zinc is quiet at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in rather better supply, but not sufficiently so to lead to active movements. Holders have not been urgent in offering stock, and have been very firm in their views as to prices. Refiners have been in want of stock. A cargo of 502 hhds. and 49 tcs. Caibarien, low test, was purchased (a day or two since, but not previously made public,) on private terms; quoted as fully equal to 44c. for 50 test. The inquiry for grocery stock has been fair at steady rates; an invoice of 40 hhds. Cardenas was sold at 43c. ⅌ gallon. Invoices of 136 hhds., 34 tcs., and 99 bbls. Las Tunas, 60 pchs. Cardenas, 95 pchs. Barbados, and 89 pchs. Port Spain, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been moderate at unchanged quotations. Sales include 60 hhds. Demerara at 41c.@45c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 55c. ⅌ gallon. New-Orleans quiet at previously quoted figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but comparatively quiet, within the range of from $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 1,090 bbls. good Strained, to arrive, at $2 12½ ⅌ 280 ℔....Of Tar, Wilmington last sold at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet with merchantable quoted at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm has been in some demand and held with firmness. Linseed has been attracting more attention at quoted rates. Lard-oil strong in price, but quiet. Menhaden has been more active, sales having been reported of 1,700 bbls., in good part for export, at full rates. Most other kinds in quite moderate request. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 30, for good to choice, and $1@$1 15 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 62½c.; Linseed oil, 70c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 45c.@52c.; Yellow do., 62c.@66c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 66c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@80c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 25; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at easier rates. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c. for delivery, with sales of 500 bbls., and in shipping order at 10¼c....Refined, here, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13¾c., on sales of 2,000 bbls., and at Baltimore at 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening lower, but closing rather more firmly. The business has been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 140 bbls. new Western Mess at $22@$22 12½; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $19 75@$20; and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 75 ⅌ bbl. And, for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., May options, at $21 90@$22 05, held at the close at $22; 3,500 bbls. June, at $22 15@$22 25, closing at $22 20; and 1,000 bbls. July, at $22 30@$22 40, closing at $22 35 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs declined to 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for City, on a dull and weak market....Cut-meats in moderate request, with sales reported of 40,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 10 ℔., at 11c.@11⅛c.; 120 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11¾c.@12½c.; 125 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 50 tcs. Bellies at $35 ⅌ tierce; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; and small lots of Smoked Meats within the previous range....Bacon in limited demand and quoted easier in price, with Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Western Short Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c.; and City Long Clear at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been in fairly active demand, mainly on speculative account, opening heavily, but subsequently rallying about 1-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15 13-16c.@15⅞c.; 115 tcs. City at 15¼c.@15½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14¼c.; with Refined quoted at 16c. for the Continent, and 15c. for the West Indies. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., April option, at 15⅞c.; 3,500 tcs., May, at 15 13-16c.@15 15-16c., closing at 15⅞c.; 1,750 tcs., June, at 15⅞c.@15 15-16c., closing at 15 15-16c.@16c.; 2,500 tcs., July, at 16c.@16⅛c., closing at 16⅛c. asked....Beef steady, with tierced stock most sought after: sales have been reported of 450 tcs. Prime and India Mess, and 100 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Butter and Cheese quoted about as in our last, on moderate dealings....Eggs in request within the range of 15½c.@18c. for fair to fancy.

SALT—Has been inactive and weak in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet, with Crude quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Refiners have been purchasing Raw with decidedly more freedom, and prices have been quoted quite strong, on the basis of our figures, with the tendency at the close in favor of holders, who have been more reserved in their offerings, particularly of the better grades of stock. The trade inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,904 hhds., 39,968 bags, and 928 bxs., including 1,100 hhds. about good fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 400 hhds. common to about scant good do. do. at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 168 hhds. good do. do. at 8 5-16c.; 223 hhds. common do. do. at 7 15-16c.; 71 hhds. scant fair to about good fair do. do. at 8c.@8⅛c.; 94 hhds. very common do. do. at 7⅜c.; 250 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 400 hhds. very common Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 110 hhds. and 3,383 bags Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; 73 hhds. St. Croix at 8½c., taken for shipment; 215 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 18 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; 350 bxs. do. at 7¾c.; 363 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 8¼c.; 6,100 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c.; 30,000 bags Manila at 7⅝c.; 480 bags Mexican at 7¾c.; and, last evening, 534 hhds. Melado at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair refining Cuba strong at 8 1-16c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., with holders claiming 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c. Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been firm but less active, with sales of equal to 107,000 ℔. good to prime at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔....Of Stearine 100 tcs. choice Western sold at 16⅛c., with prime to choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16⅜c.@17c....Of Grease, 40 tcs. Cracklings sold at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 900 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in fair request and firm, with sales of 350 hhds. at 10c.@22c. ⅌ ℔. Seed Leaf has been in moderate demand within the previous range, with sales reported of 159 cases 1874 Connecticut (the first of the season) on private terms, said to have been purchased for San Francisco; 20 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 19c.; 50 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms, and 100 cases sundry growths, in lots, at 8c.@55c. Havana has been unusually active some 1,750 bales having been disposed of (including all the old stock in the hands of a leading importer) within the former range....Manufactured Tobacco has been in demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted firm at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light request, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at $1 14½, and 50 bbls. at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—Has been quoted generally steady, with the medium grades of stock more in favor than the better qualities, which latter have been quoted rather weak and irregular, though not pressing on the market. The demand for supplies has been fair, but in no instance, remarkably active on manufacturing account. Foreign has been in light request. Sales have been reported during the week, of 43,000 ℔. domestic Fleece at 37c.@55c.; 7,000 ℔. Washed Stock, and 50,000 ℔. Unwashed, on private terms; 249 pks., 21,000 ℔., Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@50c.; 192 bales Scoured at 62½c.@$1 02½; 5 bales and 115,000 ℔. California Fall at 14c.@23c.; 50,000 ℔. and 74 bales California Spring at 25c.@30c.; 71 bales new do. at 32c.@36c.; 1,500 ℔. California Lambs at 26c.; 23,500 ℔. Texas at 29c.@32c.; 1,000 ℔. Australian at 52½c.; 20 bales Mexican at 23c.; 105 bales Oregon, part at 41½c.; 100 bales and 10,000 ℔. Montevideo at 38c.@40c.; 9,000 ℔. Lamb's at 26½c.@31c.; 3,000 ℔. Secured at 60c.; 2,000 ℔. new Texas at 34c.; 60 bales East India on private terms; 125 bales and 2,500 ℔. Cape at 35c., and 5,000 ℔. Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate request at about late figures, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, and Flour. The Liverpool steamers for next week are reported as having disposed of all their available Grain room, through the engagements of the last few days. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker, with rates quoted rather steadier. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain in most demand. Vessels suited to the Sugar and Lumber business were in some request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 90 hhds. Tallow at 18s. 9d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 1,250 bales Cotton, reported on the basis of ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 18,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 24,000 bushels Wheat, (through freight, from Canada,) at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 480 pks. Provisions at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; and 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon on private terms; and 110 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 ℔....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian schooner, 323 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, 446 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; another, 599 tons, with about 4,100 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; another, 509 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., an extreme rate. Also, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. to United Kingdom or Continent, and 5s. to the Baltic. Vessels for Phosphates, from Bull River, to Cork and orders, May loading, were in some demand on the basis of 30s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin, 225 pks. Tallow, and 3,600 Staves, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; also, a British bark, 770 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 352 tons, hence, with 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 476 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Lisbon, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin, equal to 850 bbls. Petroleum, and 4,000 Staves, on private terms; also, a British bark, 499 tons, with equal to about 27,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Anjiers and orders, for Java, an American ship, 829 tons, hence, with equal to about 25,000 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 249 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1, gold, ⅌ bbl....For the west coast of South America, an American bark, 530 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, and a British bark, 1,020 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, 312 tons, and an American bark, 460 tons, hence, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 25 for Sugar; and an American brig, 281 tons, from Baltimore, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 for Sugar....For New-York, an American brig, 203 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 183 cars, or 2,996 head, chiefly native Steers of common to prime quality. The demand was fair, but the tone of the market was not so firm as on Wednesday, and some of the sales show a decline of ¼c ⅌ ℔. Exclusive of a few fancy Steers, sold at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 58 ℔., and a half dozen car-loads of fat Bulls, sold at 5½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, the range was 11c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt. Of Veal Calves the receipts yesterday and to-day number 1,294 head, mainly ordinary to prime milk-fed Calves. The demand was not equal to the supply, and the market closes extremely dull and weak at lower figures, ranging from 5c. to 9c. ⅌ ℔. for common to extra. Arrivals of Sheep and Lambs for the last two days were 50 cars or 9,620 head. There was a slow trade yesterday, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., and to-day the market was nearly flat, with a decidedly dull feeling and but few sales. Strictly prime to extra unshorn Sheep were sold at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; ordinary to good do. at 7c.@7¾c.; ordinary to prime clipped Sheep at 5½c.@6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; and poor to choice Spring Lambs at $5@$9 ⅌ head. Receipts of Hogs for the last two days were 57 cars, or 7,581 head. None on sale alive. City-dressed Hogs were selling yesterday at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔; to-day the closing sales were at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 62 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.: 34 do., 7½ cwt., at from 12½c., to dress 57 ℔. up to 13c. to dress 58 ℔.: 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 57 ℔.: 20 do., 6 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.: 20 do., 6 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.: 34 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; and for J. Pancake, 31 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 ℔. Martin Fuller & Co. sold on their own account, 45 Bulls, 1,450 ℔. average, at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. Fitch & Greese sold 33 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 17 do., 7 cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 97 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 116 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt. average, at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 138 Illinois Steers 6¼ to 6½ cwt. average, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress. 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 114 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 102½ ℔. average, at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 747 do., clipped, 81 ℔., at 6c., and 52 do., at 76½ ℔. at 5⅞c. Kase & Son sold 23 Spring Lambs, from Monmouth County, at $9 ⅌ head.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—Charles J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 105 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 6¾ cwt., at 12c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 37 rough Oxen and Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 167 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. S. Moses sold on his own account 76 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon 79 Illinois Steers, 6¾ to 7½ cwt., at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. Siegel & Meyers, on their own account, 287 Illinois Steers, 6 to 7¾ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with a few at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards—Hume & Elliott sold 78 clipped Ohio Sheep, 104 ℔. average, at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 46 do., 97 ℔., at 6⅛c.; 47 unshorn State do., 101 ℔., at 8c., 50 do., 80 ℔., at 7c., and 26 Spring Lambs at 15c. ⅌ ℔. James Kirby sold 177 unshorn State Sheep, 89 ℔. average, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., and 15 clipped Ohio do., 91 ℔., at 6¼c.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards to-day: 751 Beeves, 4 Cows, 243 Veals, and 375 Sheep.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street: 2,235 Sheep and Lambs and 628 Veals.

Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market yesterday and to-day: 1,327 Sheep and Lambs and 3,454 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day: 1,593 Beeves, 5,658 Sheep and Lambs, and 4,127 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Weehawken yesterday and to-day: 652 Beeves and 476 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 884 head, making the total supply for the week 9,571 head, or 563 cars, against 432 cars last week, and 581 cars for the same time last year. There was no market. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Cows—Receipts of all kinds for the week, 50 cars; 30 cars were sold, the balance being through consignment; quality only fair; majority dairy; sales at $25@$50 for common to good; $55@$63 for choice to extra. Calves—Receipts of all kinds, 200 head, mostly common young Veals; sales at $2@$2 50 for common Bobs, and $4 50@$7 for milk-fed Veals. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week 12,000 head, against 10,900 head for last week, and 7,600 head for last year. The market was slow at yesterday's quotations, 4 cars remaining unsold, of fair quality; 1,325 head were disposed of, 5 cars for the Bridgeton butcher market, 2 cars for City butchers, and 2 cars for the Eastern market. Sales of 822 head Ohio wools, ranging from $102 to 104 ℔., at $7 25; 504 head Ohio clipped, ranging from 80 to 82 ℔., at $5 50@$5 90. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus for, 12,200 head, against 12,700 head for the same time last week, 18,300 head same time last year; 7 cars were through consignments; sales, 400 head; market dull slow; demand light; 4 cars unsold; Yorkers, $7 75@$7 85; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 60.

ALBANY, April 23.—Cattle—The market opened dull, but stronger; receipts, 704 cars, being 15 cars in excess of the receipts of last week; premium and extra heavy Steers show but little improvement, the advance price being mainly on medium weights, say from 1,200 to 1,350 ℔., which are quotably from ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weights, higher; and light weights and common stock show a like advance; the top price realized for the best was $7 40 ⅌ 100 ℔.; while medium weights sold at about 7c. ⅌ ℔.; good Cherokees were quickly taken at 6⅝c.@6¾c., which was about the price for natives of similar weights. Milch Cows in moderate demand at $45@$65. The supply of Veal is in excess of the demand; prices, 6c.@7¼c. The market for Sheep and Lambs was steady; receipts, 69 cars, being 9 cars less than last week. Sheep are selling all the way from 6c. to 8¼c., and Spring Lambs from 9c. to 15c., according to age and weight.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Cattle in good demand, under favorable Eastern advices, market closing with all good Cattle sold; receipts, 4,000 head; shipping grades wanted at $5 75@$7 15; sales, choice, $6 90@$6 32½; extra Steers, $6 55@$6 80; stockers and butchers', $4@$575; shipments, 3,200 head. Live Hogs active and firm, especially for good grades; receipts, 11,000; sales, Bacon grades, $7 00@$9; heavy, $7 75@$9 25, bulk of sales being at $7 75@$8 25; shipments, 7,500. Sheep strong, with quick sales; receipts, 2,000; sales, sheared, $3 50@$4 50; wooled, $5 50@$7.

DETROIT, April 23.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; firm; Extra, $1 26½; No. 1, $1 24½@$1 25; Amber, $1 21. Corn firm; in fair demand at 75½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF MR. CLEVELAND'S TESTIMONY.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Very well, Sir, if so, then it is not necessary to ask this question in regard to the committee. Certainly there is none imputing any such conspiracy to the committee. Nobody upon our side has dreamed of any such imputation. It is hardly worth while to go into the examination of an issue thus raised by the counsel himself, which is not presented upon our side, and is totally unimportant upon the issues—any issue in this case. I object to it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman will excuse me for reading a little passage from what Judge Morris said yesterday. In offering this evidence, the correspondence between Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Cleveland, after our objection, after your Honor had said that you did not see yourself what it had to do with Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, Mr. Morris said: "I can state to your Honor very clearly and briefly what it has to do. I propose to show that it was a part of the conspiracy, entered into deliberately, as we will show, to get Mrs. Tilton to abandon her home, and get possession of her before the committee was announced."

Mr. Morris—That don't impute that to the committee.

Mr. Shearman—It imputes it to Mr. Cleveland, or else what is the pertinence of the testimony?

Mr. Morris—Mr. Cleveland sent the information that Mrs. Ovington requested, and that was a link in the conspiracy to entice Mrs. Tilton from her home.

The Court—Well, Mr. Cleveland, when you had that correspondence with Mrs. Ovington, did you know that Mrs. Tilton was about to leave her house, or might do so the next day? A.—Nothing whatever, Sir.

The Court—Very well, Sir, that answers it. Anything more, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Did you have any design, or enter into any design with any one else, to induce Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband? A.—Never with a human being.

Judge Neilson—Is that all with this witness?

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Morris—The advice that you have spoken of, about publishing the testimony, had no reference to the simple announcement of the fact that there was a committee in existence? You received no such advice as that there would be any danger in announcing that fact? A.—There were several reasons—

Q.—No; did you receive any advice, any legal advice, that there would be any danger in announcing the simple fact that a committee had been appointed? A.—The legal advice related to the publication of the testimony.

Q.—And not in regard to the announcement of the simple fact that a committee had been appointed? A.—It had nothing to do with that.

Q.—You say that you and Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman suggested or discussed names the day previous? A.—I said that several names came up in the interview on Thursday evening.

Q.—Where was that interview held? A.—That was held at Mr. Shearman's house.

Q.—These same names? A.—The most of them.

Q.—When you were examined before, were you not asked specifically to give in detail all the names that Mr. Beecher suggested, either in the afternoon or in the evening, and did you not profess to give all the names that he did suggest? A.—I professed to give all the names connected with Plymouth Church and Society.

Q.—Were you not asked to state specifically all the names that he suggested, without reference to the church or the society? A.—My answer to that question was: All the names in Plymouth Church and Society.

Q.—Have you, until a moment ago, ever mentioned the name of Mr. Curtis or of Mr. William Cullen Bryant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your testimony? A.—Not in my testimony.

Q.—Mr. Shearman has asked you about being examined at your house, and you stated that you were examined while lying down. You were upon a lounge, and dressed, were you not? A. I was.

Q.—Were you not able to go about your house? A.—I was able to go about my room.

Q.—Is your condition now such as to affect your head? A.—It is.

Q.—And your memory? A.—Most decidedly.

Mr. Shearman—You have been asked about the reasons for not publishing the names of the committee before the 11th of July. Can you state what were the reasons, in your own mind, for not publishing them before that time? A.—The only reason was that Mr. White had not yet returned and accepted his appointment. Another reason was that we desired the ratification of the Investigating Committee by the Examining Committee.

Q.—When did Mr. White return? When did he attend the committee? A.—I think that Mr. White's first meeting with the committee was on the evening of 10th July.

Q.—Altogether too late for any publication in the papers of the 10th was it not—and after the publication of even the evening papers? A.—It was on the evening of the 10th.

Mr. Beach—Did he return on the 10th? A.—I do not recollect that. His first meeting with the committee was on the evening of the 10th.

Q.—Do you know when he accepted the appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—The members of the committee did not write any formal acceptance, did they? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They did not accept otherwise than by attending the meeting? A.—That is all.

Mr. Beach—Did they not by announcing their willingness to act? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You do not know, then? A.—I know that there was no communication that went from the committee to the Church or to the Pastor.

Mr. Morris—Did this committee hold these various meetings and take testimony before they had been ratified by the Examining Committee? A.—No, Sir; they were ratified on the morning of the 10th, and began to hold regular meetings on the 10th.

Mr. Shearman—Did they hold any meetings prior to the 10th? A.—With one exception; they heard a statement from Mrs. Tilton on the 6th; I did not consider that as before the committee.

MOULTON RECALLED.

Francis D. Moulton called by the defendant for further cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—In further cross-examination, I call your attention now to this question: Do you know Mr. Samuel D. Partridge? A.—I am very well acquainted with him.

Q.—And have known him during all the time that you have yourself been in that firm? A.—Since 1854 to the present time.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation with him shortly after the appearance of the *Life of Victoria Woodhull*, by Mr. Tilton, on the subject of the writing of that life by Mr. Tilton, or the reasons of it? A.—I do not recall any such conversation, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton's reasons for writing that life, or his reason or motive for writing that life, was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, or of the United States; and that there were more Spiritualists in the country than there were Congregationalists; or anything to the effect of that statement, or to the effect of any part of that statement?

MR. FULLERTON OBJECTS, AND A DISCUSSION FOLLOWS.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that. It is entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Evarts—I do not mean to repeat the grounds already stated and urged, as to the relevancy of the Victoria Woodhull life, and the writing of it by Mr. Tilton, to this case. They were recalled to the attention of your Honor a few days ago, in reading over a portion of this testimony. It is a part of their affirmative proof that the writing of that life was under the motive, and, in fact, under the instruction of Mr. Beecher, and was a part of the plan of both Tilton and Beecher of humoring this woman, for the purpose of securing her silence in respect to this scandal. I now ask this witness if he has not stated as I have indicated, with a view to meeting the objection raised to the examination of Mr. Partridge upon the same point, namely, that a proper foundation for such a question as I then asked Mr. Partridge had not been laid.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman is quite mistaken. I think that I satisfied your Honor, the other day, that there was no allegation in the evidence or upon the record anywhere, that Mr. Moulton was concerned in any way with the preparation of the life of Mrs. Woodhull by Mr. Tilton; but that on the contrary, when it came to his knowledge he strenuously objected to it. And I discussed the other day, the theory of the counsel, which was that there being co-operation between the three—Tilton, Beecher, and Moulton—they could, therefore, give the declarations of Moulton upon that subject. Now, it is not pretended that Mr. Moulton, in any part of his evidence, has ever said that Mr. Tilton's object or purpose in writing the life of Woodhull had any connection whatever with the arrangement made between these two gentlemen and Mr. Beecher, for the purpose of suppressing action upon the part of that lady. I maintained to your Honor, the other day, by a reference to the proof, that this was an entirely independent action upon the part of Mr. Tilton. Now they ask this witness whether he did not state to Mr. Partridge what the motive of Mr. Tilton was in writing this life. Mr. Moulton was an entire stranger to that proceeding, so far as any co-operation or connection with it or approbation of it was concerned; yet they seek to get before the jury, by a question of this character, an assertion of Mr. Moulton (if he ever made such assertion) in regard to the motive which actuated Mr. Tilton in writing that life, which shall be contradictory to the reasons assigned by Mr. Tilton in his evidence for his connection with that book. Upon what principle of law can the declarations of Mr. Moulton be received to that effect, or for that purpose? It does not go to indicate the state of feeling, the friendliness or hostility, of either of the parties to this witness. It is not a declaration made out of court, inconsistent with any portion of his testimony given in court. And it is only upon those two principles, or for those two objects, that declarations out of court can be received, so far as this question is concerned. I submit that the inquiry is wholly immaterial. It would be doing injustice to the plaintiff in this case to permit Mr. Moulton, if he made any declaration of the kind indicated in the question, to impute motives to Mr. Tilton affecting the interest of Mr. Tilton in this litigation—however friendly Mr. Moulton may be supposed to be to the interests of that gentleman. Those were the reasons which governed your Honor the other day, as I understood, in rejecting this evidence, in connection with the proposition that Mr. Moulton's attention had not been drawn to it.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt. I offered, the other day, to give this evidence without having laid the foundation for it in the nature of collateral impeachment, and argued that it was admissible independent of that ground. My learned friend argued against me, and used arguments, not perhaps weighty in themselves, but sufficient to satisfy your Honor that I was wrong. Your Honor ruled upon the offer and objection made in this statement, which I will read:

> "I have already intimated that it is very clear to me that the examination of this witness must be confined to the contradiction of any statements which it appears that Mr. Moulton made in his examination. That is the extent to which you can go with this witness."

The offer was overruled; and it was overruled as inadmissible until foundation for collateral impeachment had been laid. I think that I have now laid the foundation for collateral impeachment. It must be excluded upon the ground that it belongs to collateral impeachment, if at all. Mr. Moulton, as I suppose, has identified himself with Mr. Tilton in this proceeding, beginning in the last week in December, and until the commencement of this suit, in such a way that the statement of either of them—of Mr. Moulton as well as of Mr. Tilton—bearing upon any of the proceedings that brought them into connection and association with Mr. Beecher, according to their own showing, as to the declared or imputed motive of the conduct of either of them with regard to their motive, interest, and concert in suppressing this scandal, are matters of direct evidence on their part, bearing on the issue of whether Mr. Beecher has been guilty of the wrong imputed to him—to wit, by the evidence against him of that wrong, or by the implied confession in the action, or in the counsel, or in the motive that these proceedings have been instigated and controlled by. Now, my learned friends, seek to dissever the writing of the Woodhull life from the process of influencing Mrs. Woodhull, in respect to which Mr. Moulton is responsible, in the allegation that it was counseled by Mr. Beecher, and was written in his interest, or with the motive of his interest, because it is said that he has disclosed a disapproval of the judgment, of the wisdom and of the worth or value of this particular act. I read to your Honor the other day the statement that we thought that the writing of this life was a mistake, that Mr. Beecher so considered it; and the comment, I think, was, "If it is a mistake, you must make the best of it." Now, certainly, the fact that a particular step in a concerted movement, which is to be charged to Mr. Beecher's responsibility, was injurious, and was not approved by Mr. Moulton, has not any bearing upon the question of whether the act was done under the motive of assisting the common purpose—the interest of Mr. Beecher; for this is the only material consideration with which any of the acts are brought into evidence. It does not bear upon it at all. It does not make any difference in the quality of the evidence, as bearing against Mr. Beecher, to say that it was a mistake or a miscalculation. Mr. Tilton, indeed, gives us a general confession in his testimony that everything had gone wrong; that he had acted foolishly in the matter; that all of it came to nothing. But that does not bear upon the question whether Mr. Beecher is to be prejudiced in the judgment of the jury by being held responsible for this course of action. The writing of this *Life of Victoria Woodhull* is one of the principal things which Mr. Tilton has done, and assigned to this motive, and to the motive alone. Mr. Moulton has not said that this was not one of the steps adopted, as alleged by Tilton in his testimony of influencing Mrs. Woodhull to silence in respect to her proposed publication of the scandal; but he states that he did not think that it was a judicious step. This evidence also tends to contradict the idea conveyed by Mr. Moulton (which I do not regard as important in its bearing upon any issue in this case, but which is creditable to Mr. Moulton's judgment) that he disapproved of the writing of this life, because we propose to show that to this witness he imputed other and different motives to Mr. Tilton in writing it, thus proving that Tilton wrote it under this personal idea, and that Mr. Moulton expressed no disapproval of it at that time. So it seems to me perfectly clear that this is a direct contradiction (by extra-judicial statements, which we propose to offer, and for which we are now laying the foundation,) of the testimony of Mr. Moulton, that this course of dealing with the Woodhulls, in which this writing and publishing of the life was certainly the principal act, and which was most injurious in all its influences—most injurious and most disastrous to Mr. Tilton, as it seems to have turned out—was pursued by Mr. Tilton, who made, as it were, a sacrifice on his part, with a view to the concealment of the scandal and the protection of his wife and Mr. Beecher, and we propose to show by the statement of Mr. Moulton that the motive and object of Mr. Tilton in writing that life was his own personal advantage, his own personal ambition, for he believed that it would put him at the head of the Spiritualists of this country, who were, as he said, more numerous than the Congregationalists.

Mr. Beach—The argument of the counsel discloses the radical mischief of this proposition, and, at the same time, acknowledges the principles upon which the objection to the admission of this evidence rests. He insists upon considering Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton as united in this particular portion of the effort of Mr. Tilton to influence, conciliate, and control Mrs. Woodhull. He therefore recognizes the truth of my proposition that the declarations of Mr. Moulton cannot be admissible, either as against Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton, in respect to this league, not only for the general purpose of influencing this woman, but of influencing her by this particular mode or step in the process, to wit, the publication of her life. This is a declaration of Mr. Moulton, which is offered, not in regard to the general purpose or object of this undertaking on the part of these three persons, for this declaration is not offered for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Mr. Moulton to the effect that there was such a design, concurred in by Mr. Beecher, and entered upon by Mr. Moulton and by Mr. Tilton—I beg your Honor to remark this fact, that this declaration is not offered for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Moulton in regard to his testimony concerning the general combination and co-operation between these three persons in relation to the general influence which should be exerted over the mind and action of Mrs. Woodhull. Now, Mr. Tilton commits a certain act—the publication of this life; and he says that he did it for the purpose of conciliating this lady. Has Mr. Moulton said that? Has Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton anywhere asserted that that act was done by Mr. Tilton with the knowledge of Mr. Beecher, or in pursuance of an arrangement with Mr. Beecher, or that it was communicated to or approved of by him in any respect? There is no evidence of that kind in this case. On the contrary, the testimony of Mr. Moulton was—and this is what is sought to be contradicted by imputing to him declarations with regard to the motive of Mr. Tilton—that he knew nothing about it until Mr. Tilton had told him that it was done; and that then he disapproved and disapprobated the act. In this situation of things—when with reference to this particular act neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Beecher is in any degree involved, when it was not a concurrent act as between these three, or between either two of these three; when it was discountenanced and condemned by Mr. Moulton—they propose to prove Mr. Moulton's declarations in regard to the motives of Mr. Tilton in doing it, for the mere purpose of contradicting Moulton. Wherein does it contradict him? Wherein is the evidence anything else than giving the declarations of Mr. Moulton in regard to a matter in which he did not act in co-operation with Mr. Tilton, and in his absence, for the purpose of concluding or affecting the rights of Mr. Tilton? In this attitude, this question must be excluded. Either your Honor must hold that Moulton and Tilton are identical in the transaction resulting in the publication of that life, or else you must hold that these declarations in some degree go to indicate the sentiments and feelings, the friendliness or hostility of Mr. Moulton to one party or to the other. It is not contended that it can be received in the last point of view, and it is only upon the ground of identity and co-operation in action in regard to that particular thing that it can be urged as admissible. In other words, only as showing a league between these parties in relation to that particular act can this evidence, by any possibility, be admitted? I have shown your Honor before, and will refer to the testimony again, if necessary, to show, that there was no such association, no such unity of action or purpose between these two parties with regard to that act, which makes the declarations of one admissible evidense against the other.

THE COURT DECIDES TO TAKE THE ANSWER.

Judge Neilson—I think I will take the answer of the witness.

A.—The question, Sir, is involved; with regard to the first part of it I answer: I knew no such thing, said no such thing; in regard to that part of it which asks me with regard to whether or not I said that the Spiritualists outnumbered the Congregationalists, I have an indistinct recollection, sufficient, however, for this impression, that I told Mr. Partridge that I had understood from somebody, I do not remember from whom, that the Spiritualists of the country did outnumber the Congregationalists.

Q.—What were you talking about when you told him this last? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, specifically, the opening of the conversation by Mr. Partridge.

Q.—Or by yourself? A.—Nor by myself.

Q.—Something suggested it? A.—Well, Sir, I do not know what did suggest it; I suppose that something did suggest it.

Q.—It was not an independent conversation, beginning and ending with that remark? A.—I remember nothing further about it than what I have stated, with regard to the Spiritualists and Congregationalists; Mr. Partridge and myself frequently conversed together about Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and about Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Are you quite able to say, then, that this remark, of which you have a sufficient impression to be able to make a statement, was not a part of a conversation in which the writing of the Woodhull life by Mr. Tilton was spoken of between Mr. Partridge and yourself? A.—I recollect nothing about any conversation with regard to the life of Victoria Woodhull by Mr. Tilton, with Mr. Partridge.

Q.—Have you any impression, concerning any such conversation, that is sufficient for you to make a statement upon, as you had in regard to the latter part of the question? A.—I have not.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, I will swear distinctly as to one thing in connection with this matter—that if I ever did have a conversation with Mr. Partridge, relative to the life of Victoria Woodhull, that I did not tell him, in that connection, that Mr. Tilton told me, or that I knew from Mr. Tilton, either directly or indirectly, that he had written it for the purpose of placing himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country.

Q.—I did not ask you whether you told Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton told you. A.—I beg pardon. I am trying to make it broad enough—

Q.—I ask you whether you told Mr. Partridge that Mr. Tilton's motive or object in writing that life was to put himself at the head of the Congregationalists? A.—Very well, Sir, I answer that question—

Q.—Of the Spiritualists, or anything to that effect? A.—I answer that question distinctly, no.

Q.—Whether you invented the reason, or it came from Mr. Tilton has nothing to do with my question. A.—Precisely, Sir; I understand that.

Q.—I want to know whether you told Mr. Partridge that? A.—I did not tell Mr. Partridge that.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, that is all, Sir.

Mr. Beach—It is conceded that we are not to pursue our general examination of Mr. Moulton now.

Mr. Evarts—Of course I only introduced this for the purpose of contradiction.

The Witness—Is that all?

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

MR. PARTRIDGE RECALLED.

Samuel Dwight Partridge recalled and examined by Mr. Evarts as follows:

Q.—I will take up your examination now upon a certain point, at the stage at which it was arrested by a legal objection when you were on the stand before. I called your attention to a conversation with Mr. Moulton on the subject of the fact of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's life by Mr. Tilton, and asked you—which you remember—and asked you if Mr. Tilton said anything to you on the subject of Mr. Tilton's object—if Mr. Moulton said anything to you on the subject of Mr. Tilton's object and motives in writing that life, and you answered that he did. Now, I ask you what did he say to you?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, your Honor, on the ground that the declarations of Mr. Moulton are not evidence against Mr. Tilton, and upon the further ground that the declarations were as to a collateral matter, and are, therefore, not subject of contradiction, and on the further ground that there is nothing in those declarations called for contradictory of the evidence of Mr. Moulton previously given, except, of course, his denial of having made the declarations. And your Honor will perceive, from the testimony drawn out from Mr. Moulton on the stand, that Mr. Moulton declares that no such motives were ever assigned to him by Mr. Tilton, and it is staking his declarations as against Mr. Tilton's declarations, which in themselves are not competent as against him, and declarations which, I submit to your Honor, are entirely upon a collateral topic, and in regard to which the answer of the witness is conclusive.

The Court—And which, if answered, would only show Mr. Moulton's own opinion, whatever it was.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir. It might be very proper to take the answer of Mr. Moulton to the question whether or not he made these declarations, but that answer, I submit to your Honor, is conclusive upon counsel upon the other side, being to a collateral matter, and is not the subject of contradiction.

The Court—I think I will allow the counsel to put the question to the witness, in the very terms of the statement made by Mr. Moulton; not in the general form.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that Mr. Moulton said that he had no conversation with him on the subject of the writing of the life of Woodhull.

The Court—Well, you put a specific question to Mr. Moulton, and frame your question now with regard to that—this self-same matter that you interrogated Mr. Moulton about.

Mr. Evarts—Well, where is the evidence? [turning to Mr. Shearman.]

The Court—Otherwise, the answer might be as to some independent matter and not that as to which you have interrogated Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor will notice that already my question is what he said to him on the subject of Mr. Tilton's motives or objects in writing the life of Victoria Woodhull.

The Court—Well, you must confine that to the very terms of the question you put to Mr. Moulton just now.

Mr. Evarts (in answer to an inaudible remark of Mr. Beach)—Well, I have no doubt, for all purposes of this examination. [To the witness.] In that conversation, and in stating the motives or objects of Mr. Tilton in writing the life of Victoria Woodhull, did Mr. Moulton say to you that Mr. Tilton's motive or object was to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, and that the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists, or anything to that effect, or to the effect of any part of that statement? A.—Shall I say yes or no to that, or shall I state what the fact was?

Q.—We say that you should state what he said of that effect. You must keep it within that effect. A.—Mr. Moulton told me that Mr.—

Mr. Beach—I understood that that question was to be put specifically and answered specifically.

Mr. Evarts—Well, to that effect, or to the effect of any part of it.

Mr. Beach—Very well; you must not allow the witness to give what he said. The question calls for yes or no—did he say that?

The Court—Well—yes or no—did he say that?

The Witness—Well, he said that—did not use precisely that phraseology that Mr. Evarts has used. He said that substantially.

Mr. Shearman—Louder.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what did he say? A.—He said—

Mr. Beach—It is not admissible.

Mr. Evarts—My question to Mr. Moulton was whether he said that, or anything to that effect, or to the effect of any part of it.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—The witness says he did say that, not in precise language, but substantially.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean the whole that is taken as an answer—that he said the whole of it substantially?

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are satisfied with that.

Mr. Beach—You ought to be.

The Court—Well, that covers your ground, then.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what is the answer, then, as taken down? We must do justice to the witness, if it is an answer that he did so.

The stenographer read the answer as follows: "Well, he said that he did not use precisely that phraseology that Mr. Evarts has used. He said that substantially."

The Witness—I will say that—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Mr. Partridge.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I suppose that I have a right, and that it is the fair thing both to the present witness and the preceding witness, that what he did state should be said.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman has no right, after your Honor's ruling, to call out that conversation. What may be fair to the preceding witness we will undertake to secure. Very likely I shall call out that.

The Court—I think you have the answer, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, I will ask this question: What did Mr. Moulton say at that conversation?

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—We except. (To the witness) What did Mr. Moulton say in that conversation that was substantially to the effect of what I asked you?

Mr. Beach—That I object to, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I understand it.

Mr. Beach—I understand it is ruled out.

The Court—I think he has answered that question. I think he has answered the question which you put to Mr. Moulton covering the same ground precisely.

Mr. Evarts—I except, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Will you give me that check?

Mr. Shearman looked for the paper called for.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. PARTRIDGE.

Mr. Beach—When was this conversation, Sir? A.—It was very soon after the publication of the book—the pamphlet.

Q.—Well, is that the nearest indication of time you can give? A.—I have no dates.

Q.—I asked you if that was the nearest indication of the time you could give? A.—I don't think of any other indication now.

Q.—It was very soon after the publication of the pamphlet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see that life published? A.—Where did I see it?

Q.—Yes, first? A.—I do not recollect; I don't know that I can tell you.

Q.—In what form did you see it first? A.—I believe it was in a pamphlet form that I saw it.

Q.—Don't you recollect where you saw that? A.—I cannot tell you where I saw it definitely.

Q.—What year was this conversation with Mr. Moulton? A.—It was immediately after—

Q. (sternly)—I don't ask you that, Sir. Answer my question. A.—I can answer it—

Q.—Answer my question, Sir—what year that conversation was in, naming the year? A.—Well, I would state—

Q.—No; you will answer my question, please. A.—I must answer it in such a way as that I can—

Q.—If you cannot answer it in that way, say so. What year was that conversation in, Sir, stating the year? A.—Well, I believe it was in 1872; but I wish to say—

Q.—No, no; wait a minute. A.—Yes, yes; let me state the fact.

Q.—Well, if you ask me a favor I will grant it. A.—I don't ask any favor.

Q.—Well, then, stop. Are you quite certain that it was in the year 1872? A.—I was going to tell what made me think—

Q.—No, I don't want to know that. I ask you now if you are quite certain that it was in the year 1872 that this conversation occurred? A.—I—

Q.—Can you tell whether you are quite certain? A.—I have understood—

Q.—No, no; wait. A.—I—

Q.—Stop when I ask you to stop. Won't you stop when I ask you to, Sir? A.—Certainly.

Q.—What? A.—Certainly.

Q.—I will treat you with entire fairness, but when I request you to cease you will be good enough to do it. I put to you the simple question whether you are quite certain the conversation you have spoken of with Mr. Moulton was in the year 1872. A.—If that was the year that was published then I am certain.

Mr. Beach—I object to that answer, Sir, and move to strike it out.

Mr. Evarts—Why should it be struck out?

Mr. Beach—Because it is not an answer—it is a reasoning.

Mr. Evarts—Exactly, but it is a reasoning that the witness gives you in the form of an answer.

The Court—He did not ask him why he thought it was 1872, but whether he was certain it was 1872.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Now he is certain, or he is not.

Mr. Evarts—Hasn't he said that he was not certain?

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He said he thought it was in 1872.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that answer out.

The Court—Yes. (To to Witness)—I think you could say whether you are certain or not, Mr. Partridge.

The Witness—Well, I have no date to go by except what I take from the publication of the pamphlet.

Mr. Beach—Will you please wait a moment, Sir. If this rambling talk of the witness is taken by the stenographer, I move that it be struck out.

The Court—Everything he has said subsequent to the putting of your question will be struck out, as that (the question) was not answered. [To the Witness]—The question is whether you are certain that that was 1872?

Mr. Porter—We except to your Honor's decision, striking out the answer.

The Court—Yes, Sir. You are either certain, or you are not certain. Which is it? A.—I am certain that it was made after the publication of the book. That is the answer.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out that answer.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—And if—

The Court—No. The witness must pay some attention to the question, and the witness is not at liberty to branch off and carry the examiner with him wheresoever he will.

Mr. Evarts—No.

The Court—Now he is certain, or he is not certain. It is very simple to say.

Mr. Evarts—I am now talking about striking out, if your Honor please.

The Court—That is stricken out, because it was not responsive, nor called for.

Mr. Evarts—I am not following the inquiry, but the witness' mode of answering comes to this: "My knowledge is, as to time, only in connecting it with the recency of the publication."

Mr. Beach—I do not know, Sir, what the object of these interruptions is on the part of the counsel. I insist upon it that in a cross-examination of this character, in answer to a question of this kind, plain and simple, I am entitled to a categorical answer—

The Court—Yes, Sir; certainly you are.

Mr. Beach—And that the reasons of the witness are not to be forced upon me.

Mr. Evarts—You do not understand me. My object is to have the right of evidence preserved to my client and to the witness, and I am speaking only on the question of striking out.

Mr. Beach—That was a very laudable object, but I did not see the object myself, Sir.

Mr. Morris—The evidence has been stricken out.

The Court—It is so easy and simple for a witness to say that he is either certain or not certain that there is no occasion for hesitation, it seems to me.

TESTING THE WITNESS' MEMORY.

Mr. Beach—Well, Mr. Partridge, we will get that stumbling block out of the way. Where was it? A.—It was in the office of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—What season of the year was it? A.—I should think it was in the Fall.

Q.—Do you feel quite positive of that? A.—I feel pretty sure.

Q.—Pretty sure of that—that it was in the Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Early or late in the Fall? A.—I should think not very late in the Fall.

Q.—Some time in the course of the Fall. Was any one present at the conversation besides you and Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recollect any one but him and me.

Q.—Do you recollect in what part of the store it occurred? A.—I presume—

Q.—I don't want any of your presumptions, Sir. A.—No; I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't recollect in what part of the store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, are you enabled to recollect in what portion of the day it was? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect in what portion of the day.

Q.—Don't you remember whether any of your partners or attachés of that establishment were there? A.—I do not recollect that there was anybody but him and me.

Q.—Don't recollect whether there were or were not? Do you recollect anything which you were engaged in at that time? A.—I do not, only listening to what he said, and—

Q.—And during that— A.—Yes, I spoke myself.

Q.—Well, I will get at that by and by. During that day have you any recollection of what your occupation was? Is there any incident connected with your conversation which refreshes your recollection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your ordinary daily duty at that time? A.—My duty was receiving and paying out checks.

Q.—Making entries upon the books? A.—Making entries upon the books.

Q.—There was no noticeable variation in your ordinary employment about that time, I suppose? A.—I don't know that there was.

Q.—Were you in the habit daily of seeing Mr. Moulton? A.—I should think I was.

Q.—He was an active member of the firm? A.—An active participant in the business of the firm.

Q.—Do you recollect what portion of that day he spent at the office of the firm? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Do you recollect any business that was transacted with him that day? A.—I cannot tell you: I don't recollect anything that was done between him and me that day except what I have told you.

Q.—You don't recollect anything done that day except what you have told me as to the declarations of Mr. Moulton? A.—I cannot tell you what day it was.

Q.—Well, my object was to find out, Mr. Partridge, if I could fairly from you, whether there was any incident or circumstance connected with this conversation as arising from your business or occupation which impressed it upon your mind unusually? A.—I do not recollect anything.

Q.—And it was received by you and transpired as an ordinary conversation, making no especial impression upon your mind? A.—It made such an impression—

Mr. Beach—No, no, no, no, Sir!

Mr. Evarts—Well—

Mr. Beach—Did it make any special impression upon your mind? A.—The only thing I remember—

Mr. Beach—I insist, your Honor, that this gentleman must pay some little attention to your Honor's instruction in answer to my question.

The Witness—Certainly, I will.

Mr. Evarts—I see no occasion for my learned friend's animadversion upon this witness, either in expression or in manner. And when he is asked whether it made any special impression upon him, he certainly has the right to state what degree of special impression it did make.

The Court—He has when he is asked. Until he is asked he has a right to say yes or no—it did or it did not make a special impression.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, if witnesses are confined to answering yes or no, we shall have a very strained sort of evidence.

The Court—I hardly think it will be strained, if a witness is obliged to answer, upon the requisition of counsel, a specific question put.

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether it made any special impression upon him.

The Court—I should say yes or no to that question, if it were put to me.

Mr. Evarts—That would depend upon what the fact was.

The Court—Yes; and if I didn't know, I would say I did not. The business of a witness upon cross-examination is to pay special attention to the questions, and answer them without turning to the right or left.

Mr. Evarts—And when he is asked whether it made any special impression upon him, he has a right to say what impression it made upon him, and other people are able to judge whether it is special.

Mr. Beach—I dissent from that, Sir.

The Court—Of course the witness must answer the question.

Mr. Beach—I cannot conclude this examination, Sir. I am perfectly willing to say—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, let this question be decided.

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach—Then I withdraw the question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—This single question can be disposed of.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it cannot, when I withdraw it.

The Court [laughing]—You are willing to withdraw it in order to have an adjournment, then?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Can the witness attend to-morrow morning?

Mr. Evarts—It is withdrawn for good, then? [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts' remarks have so impressed me, Sir, that I must put one or two preliminary questions before I put that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—In order to get at the special impression. [Renewed merriment.]

The Court (to the jury)—Retire, gentlemen. Please attend Monday morning next at 11 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	28	Candles, pks.	1,000
Beans, bbls.	7	Leather, sides	8,115
Bees-wax, pks.	15	Resin, bbls.	202
Copper, bbls.	45	Spirits Turp., bbls.	72
Copper, bales	382	Sugar, bbls.	478
Flour, bbls	15,177	Syrup, bbls.	60
Meal, bags	375	Spelter, pcs	600
Wheat, bushels	42,600	Beef, pks.	45
Corn, bushels	19,850	Pork, pks.	7
Oats, bushels	6,960	Cut-meats, pks.	1,733
Malt, bushels	750	Lard, tcs	1,911
Peas, bushels	1,250	Lard, kegs	18
Grass-seed, bags	150	Butter, pks.	2,555
Dried Fruits, pks	63	Cheese, pks.	2,844
Eggs, bbls.	3,809	Stearine, pks.	120
Grease, pks.	16	Tallow, pks.	65
Flax-seed, bags	3	Starch, pks.	2,500
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, hhds.	17
Hides, No.	109	Tobacco, pks.	639
Hides, bdls	78	Wool, bales	29
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls.	710

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a comparatively steady market noted for seasonable styles of work, on a moderately active movement in the leading kinds. The auction business has been quite brisk as to sales, though not very satisfactory, as a rule, as to values.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, but have been quoted nominally steady; Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.: Paraffine, 24c.@25c.: Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.: Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been in generally good request, with values ruling firm for the leading kinds. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quoted generally quite strong in price, on the basis of the figures given in our last, but has been less active, the reduced stocks in first hands, and very confident views of holders operating against free dealings. Sales have been made of 773 bags Rio by the Lord Baltimore, at 18c. gold, and 1,547 bags do., by the South America, taken out of stock, closing out the entire cargo by this vessel. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, report the receipts of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports, since March 23, 72,584 bags: sales, 189,951 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 48,158 bags; afloat and loading for the United States, at latest mail dates to March 24, 160,634 bags, and purchased for the United States, from March 24 to April 21, 107,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, chiefly for export, at firm prices. The inquiry from spinners and speculators has been light. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 1,235 bales, (of which 950 bales were on last evening,) including 985 bales to shippers, 235 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. And sales were subsequently reported of about 3,500 bales, two-thirds for export, at equal to market rates, with further important dealings rumored, without reliable particulars....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening steadily, but closing fully 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. higher, influenced by light receipts at the shipping ports, and telegraphic advices of a falling off in the arrivals at Bombay. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bales, of which 7,300 bales were on last evening and 18,200 bales to-day, with 4,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; May, 16 7-32c.; June, 16⅜c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16 25-32c.; August, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; September, 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; October, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; November, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; December, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; January, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 382 bales, of which 184 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,318 bales, against 6,059 bales same day last week; and for the week, 22,510 bales, against 36,636 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,281,875 bales, against 3,539,166 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 29,056 bales; to the Continent, 8,408 bales. Stock in New-York, 194,620 bales consolidated stock at the ports, 522,232 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Business in drugs and dyes has been comparatively moderate, with prices ruling firm, in the leading instances. Dye-woods have been in good request and held with confidence. Offerings light.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted generally firm, on a fair business, in a jobbing way.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet, since our last, within the range of from $2 25@$2 40, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted weak in price, on a comparatively dull market for all grades, the demand having been quite limited for home use as well as for export. The sales since our last have been 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 30@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 80, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,600 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, at current rates....Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 820 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been more active and very firm within the range of from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine. ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light demand, since our last, within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues inactive at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been quite dull at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign have been in increased jobbing demand. Layer Raisins have been available in small lots at easier prices. The principal holders are not offering at current figures. Sales are 1,900 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 60@$2 65; 1,250 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.; 250 bbls. Currants on private terms; 300 bbls. do. at 6¼c.; 95 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7⅛c.@8¼c., and 1,600 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 45@$3 70.

GRAIN—Spring wheat has been held with confidence, on reduced offerings, particularly of prime stock, which has been in moderate demand, mainly on export account. The later dealings indicated rather less firmness, though the principal holders were not disposed to make concessions. Choice No. 1 Spring was exceptionally scarce. Winter Wheat has been in light request, at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 69,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 22, in store, and $1 23@$1 24, afloat; $1 19@$1 22 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for stock, afloat; $1 16@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car stock, mostly at $1 18@$1 20, afloat; $1 37½ for very choice Amber State, (two car loads,) for milling; $1 20 for poor old Red Western; $1 40 for choice White Western....New Corn has been actively sought after at an advance of about 1c. a bushel; demand, in good part for export; market closed firmly on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 106,500 bushels at 91c.@94c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 94c. for prime, afloat, and 91c.@91½c., for good do., (equal to 20,000 bushels,) in store, 94c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in moderate demand, mostly on export account, with sales reported of 16,000 bushels, in store, at 92½c. ⅌ bushel....And of New Mixed Western, to arrive, 8,000 bushels high mixed Toledo (prompt shipment thence) sold at 92½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull and quoted lower, State offering at $1 08 here and to arrive soon, with $1 06 reported as the best bid....Barley firm but quiet; 10,000 bushels prime Canada West sold at $1 52½ ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt dull within the previous range; 5,000 bushels prime Canada West sold at $1 65 on time....Oats have been again quite freely purchased, mainly on trade account, at a further improvement in prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels at 73c.@76c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 73½c. for Toledo, in store; 74c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 76c. for do., afloat; 76c.@78½c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western, chiefly at 77c. for Iowa, afloat; 76c. for White State, on track, and 90c. for extra choice do. (100 bushels Surprise) for seed purposes....Feed has been in quite moderate demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$29 for ordinary to very choice ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been selling moderately, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw has been slow of sale, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Steady, but not active; 100 bales Manila sold, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in more request, on a steady basis as to values; sales, 11,000 Rio Grande, to arrive in Boston, on private terms; 8,800 Montevideo, 400 Central American, 139 Savannah, 1,350 Texas, part to arrive, on private terms; also 1,100 City Slaughters, at 9¾c.

HOPS—There has been more call for supplies, particularly for the better grades, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 42c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 35c.@40c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 353 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,240 bales, as against 19,928 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that: "Few or no Hops are changing hands in the country; our letters all speak of the roots as having wintered well. We do not hear much of increase of acreage in this State, but in California and the Territories the increase this Spring will be large. The indications are that California will soon become the leading Hop-producing State of the Union; the prolificacy of her soil, combined with cheap labor and other natural advantages, are in themselves sufficient to insure this result."

LEATHER—Business in most kinds has been on a moderate scale, with values quoted rather weak, particularly for the lower qualities. Hemlock Sole depressed by free receipts. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.: Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts have been 59,035 sides and 2,530 bales; exports, 6,300 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted firm, and has been in more demand. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c.@22⅝c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Sales 500,000 ℔. at 22½c.@22⅝c. for early delivery, with rumors of large transactions for Spring delivery, partly for export, without reliable particulars....Copper products in moderate request, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....The Iron trade has been devoid of spirit in any line. The demand has been confined to the most urgent wants. Prices have been generally weak. Sales have been reported of only 150 tons Scotch Pig and 500 tons American, on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $32@$33; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $36@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$53, currency, at the works; old Rails, $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34 50@$36 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in slack request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 75@$5 82½, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 9¼c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in fair supply and slack demand at $6 87½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been comparatively dull within the previous range....Regulus Antimony has been in fair demand at 12¾c., gold....Shot sells in lots at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been quiet since our last, sales having been made of 250 slabs Straits on private terms; 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 37½, and 500 bxs. Coke at $7 37½, gold, with other considerable transactions rumored on private terms. Straits have been quoted at 20½c.; English at 19½c.@19¾c.; Refined at 20c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 25@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½, gold....Zinc is quiet at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in rather better supply, but not sufficiently so to lead to active movements. Holders have not been urgent in offering stock, and have been very firm in their views as to prices. Refiners have been in want of stock. A cargo of 502 hhds. and 49 tcs. Caibarien, low test, was purchased (a day or two since, but not previously made public,) on private terms; quoted as fully equal to 44c. for 50 test. The inquiry for grocery stock has been fair at steady rates; an invoice of 40 hhds. Cardenas was sold at 43c. ⅌ gallon. Invoices of 136 hhds., 34 tcs., and 99 bbls. Las Tunas, 60 pchs. Cardenas, 95 pchs. Barbados, and 89 pchs. Port Spain, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been moderate at unchanged quotations. Sales include 60 hhds. Demerara at 41c.@45c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 55c. ⅌ gallon. New-Orleans quiet at previously quoted figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but comparatively quiet, within the range of from $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 05@$2 10 for No. 2; $2 02½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 1,050 bbls. good Strained, to arrive, at $2 12½ ⅌ 280 ℔....Of Tar, Wilmington last sold at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet with merchantable quoted at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm has been in some demand and held with firmness. Linseed has been attracting more attention at quoted rates. Lard-oil strong in price, but quiet. Menhaden has been more active, sales having been reported of 1,700 bbls., in good part for export, at full rates. Most other kinds in quite moderate request. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 30, for good to choice, and $1@$1 15 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 62½c.; Linseed oil, 70c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 45c.@52c.; Yellow do., 62c.@56c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 66c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@79c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 25; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at easier rates. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6⅞c. for delivery, with sales of 500 bbls.; and in shipping order at 10¼c....Refined, here, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prompt delivery....At Philadelphia, quoted at 13¾c., on sales of 2,000 bbls., and at Baltimore at 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening lower, but closing rather more firmly. The business has been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 140 bbls. new Western Mess at $22@$22 12½; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $19 75@$20; and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 75 ⅌ bbl. And, for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., May options, at $21 90@$22 05, held at the close at $22; 3,500 bbls. June, at $22 15@$22 25, closing at $22 20; and 1,000 bbls., July, at $22 30@$22 40, closing at $22 35 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs declined to 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for City, on a dull and weak market....Cut-meats in moderate request, with sales reported of 40,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 10 ℔., at 11c.@11⅛c.; 120 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11⅞c.@12⅛c.; 125 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 50 tcs. Bellies at $35 ⅌ tierce; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; and small lots of smoked Meats within the previous range....Bacon in limited demand and quoted easier in price, with Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Western Short Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c.; and City Long Clear at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been in fairly active demand, mainly on speculative account, opening heavily, but subsequently rallying about 1-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15 13-16c.@15⅞c.; 115 tcs. City at 15¼c.@15½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14¼c., with Refined quoted at 16c. for the Continent, and 15c. for the West Indies. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., April option, at 15⅞c.; 3,500 tcs., May, at 15 13-16c.@15 15-16c., closing at 15⅞c.; 1,750 tcs., June, at 15⅞c.@15 15-16c., closing at 15 15-16c.@16c.; 2,500 tcs., July, at 16c.@16⅛c., closing at 16¼c. asked....Beef steady, with tierced stock most sought after; sales have been reported of 450 tcs. Prime and India Mess, and 100 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Butter and Cheese quoted about as in our last, on moderate dealings....Eggs in request within the range of 15½c.@18c. for fair to fancy.

SALT—Has been inactive and weak in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet, with Crude quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Refiners have been purchasing Raw with decidedly more freedom, and prices have been quoted quite strong, on the basis of our figures, with the tendency at the close in favor of holders, who have been more reserved in their offerings, particularly of the better grades of stock. The trade inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,904 hhds., 39,968 bags, and 928 bxs., including 1,100 hhds. about good fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 400 hhds. common to about scant good do. at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 168 hhds. good do. do. at 8 5-16c.; 223 hhds. common do. do. at 7 15-16c.; 71 hhds. scant fair to about good fair do. do. at 8c.@8⅛c.; 94 hhds. very common do. do. at 7⅝c.; 250 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 400 hhds. very common Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 110 hhds. and 3,388 bags Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; 73 hhds. St. Croix at 8½c., taken for shipment; 215 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 18 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 350 bxs. do. at 7¼c.; 363 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 8¼c.; 6,100 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c.; 30,000 bags Manila at 7⅞c.; 480 bags Mexican at 7¾c., and, last evening, 534 hhds Melado at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔....We quote fair refining Cuba strong at 8 1-16c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., with holders claiming 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in more request with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been firm but less active, with sales of equal to 107,000 ℔. good to prime at 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Of Stearine 100 tcs. choice Western sold at 16½c., with prime to choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16¾c.@17c....Of Grease, 40 tcs. Cracklings sold at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 900 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in fair request and firm, with sales of 350 hhds. at 10c.@22c. ⅌ ℔. Seed Leaf has been in moderate demand within the previous range, with sales reported of 159 cases 1874 Connecticut (the first of the season) on private terms, said to have been purchased for San Francisco; 20 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 19c.; 50 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms, and 100 cases sundry growths, in lots, at 8c.@55c. Havana has been unusually active some 1,750 bales having been disposed of (including all the old stock in the hands of a leading importer) within the former range....Manufactured Tobacco has been in demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted firm at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light request, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at $1 14½, and 50 bbls. at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—Has been quoted generally steady, with the medium grades of stock more in favor than the better qualities, which latter have been quoted rather weak and irregular, though not pressing on the market. The demand for supplies has been fair but in no instance, remarkably active on manufacturing account. [Foreign has been in light request. Sales have been reported during the week, of 45,000 ℔. domestic Fleece at 37c.@55c.; 7,000 ℔. Washed Stock, and 50,000 ℔. Unwashed, on private terms; 249 pks.; 21,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@50c.; 192 bales Scoured at 62½c.@$1 02½; 5 bales and 115,000 ℔. California Fall at 14c.@23c.; 50,000 ℔. and 74 bales California Spring at 25c.@30c.; 71 bales new do. at 32c.@36c.; 1,500 ℔. California Lambs at 26c.; 23,500 ℔. Texas at 29c.@32c.; 1,000 ℔. Australian at 52½c.; 20 bales Mexican at 23c.; 105 bales Oregon, part at 41½c.; 100 bales and 10,000 ℔. Montevideo at 38c.@40c.; 9,000 ℔. Lamb's at 26½c.@31c.; 3,000 ℔. Scoured at 60c.; 2,000 ℔. new Texas at 34c.; 60 bales East India on private terms; 125 bales and 2,500 ℔. Cape at 35c. and 5,000 ℔. Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate request at about late figures, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, and Flour. The Liverpool steamers for next week are reported as having disposed of all their available Grain room, through the engagements of the last few days. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker, with rates quoted rather steadier. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain in most demand. Vessels suited to the Sugar and Lumber business were in some request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 90 hhds. Tallow at 18s. 9d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 1,250 bales Cotton, reported on the basis of ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 18,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 24,000 bushels Wheat, (through freight, from Canada,) at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 480 pks. Provisions at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; and 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon on private terms; and 110 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 ℔....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian schooner, 323 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, 446 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; another, 599 tons, with about 4,100 quarters do., at 5s. 3d.; another, 509 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., an extreme rate. Also, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. to the United Kingdom or Continent, and 5s. to the Baltic. Vessels for Phosphates, from Bull River, for Cork and orders, May loading, were in some demand on the basis of 30s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin, 225 pks. Tallow, and 3,600 Staves, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; also, a British bark, 770 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 352 tons, hence, with 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 476 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Lisbon, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin, equal to 850 bbls. Petroleum, and 4,000 Staves, on private terms; also, a British bark, 499 tons, with equal to about 27,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Anjiers and orders, for Java, an American ship, 829 tons, hence, with equal to about 25,000 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 249 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1, gold, ⅌ bbl....For the west coast of South America, an American bark, 530 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, and a British bark, 1,020 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, 312 tons, and an American bark, 460 tons, hence, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 25 for Sugar; and an American brig, 281 tons, from Baltimore, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 for Sugar....For New-York, an American brig, 203 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 183 cars, or 2,996 head, chiefly native Steers of common to prime quality. The demand was fair, but the tone of the market was not so firm as on Wednesday, and some of the sales show a decline of ¼c ⅌ ℔. Exclusive of a few fancy Steers, sold at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 58 ℔., and a half dozen car-loads of fat Bulls, sold at 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, the range was 11c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt. Of Veal Calves the receipts yesterday and to-day number 1,294 head, mainly ordinary to prime milk-fed Calves. The demand was not equal to the supply, and the market closes extremely dull and weak at lower figures, ranging from 5c. to 9c. ⅌ ℔. for common to extra. Arrivals of Sheep and Lambs for the last two days were 50 cars or 9,620 head. There was a slow trade yesterday, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., and today the market was nearly flat, with a decidedly dull feeling and but few sales. Strictly prime to extra unshorn Sheep were sold at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; ordinary to good do. at 7c.@7¾c.; ordinary to prime clipped Sheep at 5½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; and poor to choice Spring Lambs at $5@$9 ⅌ head. Receipts of Hogs for the last two days were 57 cars, or 7,581 head. None on sale alive. City-dressed Hogs were selling yesterday at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔; to-day the closing sales were at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 62 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 34 do., 7½ cwt., at from 12½c., to dress 57 ℔. up to 13c. to dress 58 ℔.; 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 20 do., 6 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 20 do., 6 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 34 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; and for J. Pancake, 31 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 58 ℔. Martin Fuller & Co sold on their own account, 45 Bulls, 1,450 ℔. average, at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. Fitch & Greese sold 33 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 17 do., 7 cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 97 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 12c. ⅌ ℔. to dress, 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 116 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt. average, at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., to dress, 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 158 Illinois Steers 6¼ to 6½ cwt. average, at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. to dress, 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 614 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 102½ ℔. average, at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 747 do, clipped, 81 ℔., at 6c., and 52 do, at 76½ ℔. at 5⅞c. Kase & Son sold 23 Spring Lambs, from Monmouth County, at $9 ⅌ head.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—Charles J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 105 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 6¾ cwt., at 12c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 37 rough Oxen and Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 167 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. S. Moses sold on his own account 76 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon 79 Illinois Steers, 6¾ to 7½ cwt., at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. Siegel & Meyers, on their own account, 287 Illinois Steers, 6 to 7¾ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with a few at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards—Hume & Elliott sold 78 clipped Ohio Sheep, 104 ℔. average, at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 46 do., 97 ℔., at 6½c.; 47 unshorn State do., 101 ℔., at 8c.; 50 do., 80 ℔., at 7c., and 26 Spring Lambs at 15c. ⅌ ℔. James Kirby sold 177 unshorn State Sheep, 89 ℔. average, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., and 15 clipped Ohio do., 91 ℔., at 6¼c.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards to-day: 751 Beeves, 4 Cows, 243 Veals, and 375 Sheep.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street: 2,235 Sheep and Lambs and 628 Veals.

Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market yesterday and to-day: 1,327 Sheep and Lambs and 3,454 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day: 1,593 Beeves, 5,653 Sheep and Lambs, and 4,127 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Weehawken yesterday and to-day: 652 Beeves and 476 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 884 head, making the total supply for the week 9,571 head, or 563 cars, against 452 cars last week, and 581 cars for the same time last year. There was no market. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Cows—Receipts of all kinds for the week, 50 cars; 30 cars were sold, the balance being through consignment; quality only fair; majority dairy; sales at $25@$50 for common to good; $55@$63 for choice to extra. Calves—Receipts of all kinds, 200 head, mostly common young Veals; sales at $2@$2 50 for common Bobs, and $4 50@$7 for milk-fed Veals. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week 12,000 head, against 10,000 head for last week, and 7,600 head for last year. The market was slow at yesterday's quotations, 4 cars remaining unsold, of fair quality; 1,325 head were disposed of, 5 cars for the Bridgeton butcher market, 2 cars for City butchers, and 2 cars for the Eastern market. Sales of 822 head Ohio wools, ranging from 102 to 104 ℔., at $7 25; 504 head Ohio clipped, ranging from 80 to 82 ℔., at $5 50@$5 90. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,200 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week, 18,300 head same time last year; 7 cars were through consignments; sales, 400 head; market dull slow; demand light; 4 cars unsold; Yorkers, $7 75@$7 85; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 60.

ALBANY, April 23.—Cattle—The market opened dull, but stronger; receipts, 704 cars, being 15 cars in excess of the receipts of last week; premium and extra heavy Steers show but little improvement, the advance price being mainly on medium weights, say from 1,200 to 1,350 ℔., which are quotably from ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weights, higher; and light weights and common stock show a like advance; the top price realized for the best was $7 40 ⅌ 100 ℔. while medium weights sold at about 7c. ⅌ ℔.; good Cherokees were quickly taken at 6⅝c.@6¾c., which was about the price for natives of similar weights. Milch Cows in moderate demand at $45@$65. The supply of Veal is in excess of the demand; prices, 6c.@7¼c. The market for Sheep and Lambs was steady; receipts, 69 cars, being 9 cars less than last week. Sheep are selling all the way from 6c. to 8¼c., and Spring Lambs from 9c. to 15c., according to age and weight.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Cattle in good demand, under favorable Eastern advices, market closing with all good Cattle sold; receipts, 4,000 head; shipping grades wanted at $5 75@$7 15; sales, choice, $5 90@$6 32½; extra Steers, $6 55@$6 80; stockers and butchers', $4@$575; shipments, 3,200 head. Live Hogs active and firm, especially for good grades; receipts, 11,000; sales, Bacon grades, $7 00@$9; heavy, $7 75@$9 25, bulk of sales being at $7 75@$8 25; shipments, 7,500. Sheep strong, with quick sales; receipts, 2,000; sales, sheared, $3 50@$4 50; wooled, $5 50@$7.

DETROIT, April 23.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; firm: Extra, $1 26½; No. 1, $1 24½@$1 25; Amber, $1 21. Corn firm; in fair demand at 75½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 23, business was transacted as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 50 by 100.5, with a two-story brick slaughter-house and stable, nearly covering same thereon, located on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, for $15,000, to Adelaide Steinreich, plaintiff in the action. The property on Prince street, north-east corner of Marion street, known as the "Shiloh Presbyterian Church," offered by the same firm was withdrawn upon a bid of $30,000.

Samuel A. Steele, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue, which property was purchased by Earle Chittenden.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John H. Morrison, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 124 East Twenty-seventh street, south side, 120 feet west of Lexington avenue, for $15,550, to T. B. Eldridge, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The legal sale by James M. Miller of eight lots on Fourth avenue, west side, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was adjourned to May 7, and two lots on West Sixtieth street, east of Eleventh avenue, billed for sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, were withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings in relation to the same having been arranged.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Alexander F. Kircheis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 13.10 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 125.2 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Sutphin, Esq., Referee, of a house with 9 acres of land, located in Jamaica, and situated on the Jamaica Turnpike, north-west corner of Hoffman Boulevard; also, 8 acres of land lying about half a mile north-east of the above, both tracts being known as the Bennett or Tresteed property.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story brick slaughter-house, stable and plot, East 44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av. plot, 50x100.5; buildings nearly cover same.	$15,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, West 45th st., s. s. 329 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 21x100.5	$35,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 East 27th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 25x98.9	$15,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 22.

Broadway, w. s., (No. 137,) 21x about 101.6; J. J. Jr., and E. J. Gleason to Mary Ann B. Welsh, all title of Margaret A. Gleason, deceased, mother of grantors	$8,000
Henry st., n. s., 169.4 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 21.8x75; R. Whitehead to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York	12,000
12th st., s. s., 239.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 22x106.6; H. W. McMann to C. G. Cornell	20,000
18th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x54; Wriana P., wife of W. M. Welling to R. Smith	16,000
26th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; P. McDonnell to T. H. Matthews	10,500
54th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.6; C. E. Post to Margaret E. Juck	16,000
44th st., s. s., 164.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 15.6x100.5; J. L. Miller, Referee, to Fannie E. Lichtenstein, Mortgagee, $10 interest Sept. 29, 1874, and costs of foreclosing same.	5,000
Same property, J. Earle to Fannie E., wife of J. B. Lichtenstein	18,500
Same property, Fannie E., wife of J. B. Lichtenstein, to J. Earle	4,126
48th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x100.5; O. W. Dodge to J. D. Kitching	32,000
53d st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x100.5; D. Dinkelspiel to J. Johnston	45,000
54th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 22.6x55.2; W. Sinclair, Referee, to J. H. V. Arnold	6,000
66th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; T. Beese, Referee, to J. A. Lawrence	5,375
Same property; J. A. Lawrence to Sarah, wife of A. T. Gillender, ½ part	2,700
68th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5; N. A. Boynton to W. M. Price	22,000
74th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; J. P. Crosby, Referee, to T. Stillman	10,600
74th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; J. P. Crosby to D. Hollis	10,500
75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x102.2; D. Campbell to J. Bell	13,500
76th st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 1st av., 30x102.2; G. Powell to S. A. Nolen	22,500
78th st., s. s., 139 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; J. Kraus to P. J. Seiter	12,000
82d st., n. s., 178.11 ft. w. of 3d av., 19.2x82.2; J. Hewlett to Mary E. Allison	15,000
Boston or Post road, adjoining John Balcom, 100x208.1, Morrisania; Jane, wife of A. Stevens to J. Hewlett	25,000
Lexington av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x65; Mary M., wife of N. R. Moseley to S. Gutman	22,000
Railroad av., East, s. s., 491.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 75x223.6 to Mott Haven Canal; Lucy E., wife of W. E. Rider to F. Kuhne	12,000
Robbins av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Uncas st., 25x105, Morrisania; Ameline Chaulet to A. McOwen and R. G. Duffy	700
2d av., n. e. corner of St. Mark's place, 17.3x68; H. Weiler to F. Frey	17,600
10th av., n. w. corner of 54th st., 50.5x100; 54th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; J. J. Burchell to J. Falz	75,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; J. Van Dolsen to Mary E. Campbell	13,500
47th st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; J. W. Lewis to E. J. Lewis	25,000
48th st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; A. Monell, Referee, to P. and R. and J. B. Goelet	6,000
61st st., s. s., 315.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 22.6x100.5; J. P. Olmstead to Caroline B. Morris, Frances G. Olmstead, and Elizabeth L. McIntire	45,000

LEASES RECORDED.

14th st., s. s., 425 e. of 5th av., 25x103.3; Mary S. Van Beuren to Mary T. Van Brunt, 21 years, per year	2 000
64th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5; P. Goelet to A. J. Kerwin, 20 years, per year	1 000
64th st., n. s., 100 ft w. of 4th av., 25x100.5; Same to Same, 20 years, per year	1 000
64th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5; Same to Same, 20 years, per year	1 000
54th st., n. w. corner of 4th av., 25x100.5; Same to Same, 20 years, per year	1 000
64th st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5; P. Goelet to A. J. Goelet, 20 years, per year	1 000
2nd av., No. 116, part of house; 3 years, per year	1 200
3d av., No. 793, s. e. corner of 49th st., store, &c.; 5 years—3 years, per year $1,200, 2 years, per year	1 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE IN No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, bath, water-closet, fine under-cellar; house 25 feet front, 52 feet deep; large yard; rents for $2,100; price $22,000; $6,000 cash, rest on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of C. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th av., four-story brown-stone first-class houses. $23 000; 58th st., one block west of Central Park entrance, three story brown stone, all the improvements, $15,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE OR TO let, furnished, a first-class four-story dwelling on 16th st., opposite St. George's Church. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOURTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8th avs.—For Sale—A splendid four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. 25 by 60, and extension; lot 130; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—LAW LIBRARY, 700 VOL-umes, for improved real estate, City or country, worth about $3,000, or first mortgage. Catalogue and books at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 11.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL-SIZED English basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st. to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL APARTMENT IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, by a lady, for light house-keeping; references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, FOUR OR FIVE unfurnished rooms in a private house, (side street preferred;) rent $30; location not above 23d st., west of 2d av.; full particulars, or no notice. Address M. R. S., Box No. 576 Post Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ESTATE OR OTHER PROPERTY (IN business locality preferred,) to take charge of, on commission, by a real estate agent, where rents amount to $30,000 and upward; A1 references, and any security desired. Address, for one week, PERSONAL ATTENTION, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Weirfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors, JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York. A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOUSES.—FOR SALE, the new and elegant brown-stone houses on Carroll st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn; size, 21x45; lot 105 feet; built by day's work; contain all improvements, marble and carved hardwood mantels, brick furnace, elevated range, and will sell at $11,500; a decided bargain; Fifth avenue cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply to owner on premises; open Sundays.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS PHILA-delphia brick and brown-stone houses on Carroll st., near 5th av., Brooklyn; size 20x40; just finished; built by day's work in best manner; marble mantels, elevated range, bath, closets, stationary tubs; valued at $7,000; will sell at $5,500; easy terms; Fifth avenue cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply on premises, or drug store on corner; open Sundays.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,

HOUSES TO RENT

From $300 to $1,000 per annum.

HOUSES FOR SALE,

From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of

GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

HOMES!

RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A tract of land known as the Schuyler property, comprising thirty-three acres, in the village of Closter, on the Northern Railroad, about eighteen miles from New-York City, extending into the heart of the town, and suitable for good village lots. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York, or R. A. GORHAM, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT QUOGUE, LONG Island, a cottage-house, nicely furnished; large dining-room; seven bed-rooms; wide piazza on three sides; water in laundry; use of ice-house filled; half a mile from depot; house in full view of the ocean and directly on Shinnecock Bay; good fishing, gunning, and bathing; will be sold on easy terms, with thirty acres of land. For plans and further particulars apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FARM AT TUCKAHOE, IN CITY OF Yonkers, Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central Depot, fronting on Central av., and known as the Thomas B. Underhill Farm, containing about 125 acres; fine view; delightfully located; parties wishing grounds for college or public institution would do well to examine. Inquire of the executors on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT PRIVI-lege purchase, price low; elegant country-seat, spacious grounds, fine lawns, well shaded; magnificent views, (southerly,) residence every modern convenience, adjoining Messrs. Hecker, Marcy, Brown, and Gen. McClellan's country-seats. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG-Island, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each; ground, 50x200 feet. For particulars inquire at Globe Life Insurance Company, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—AT MALDEN, ON THE HUDSON, 100 miles from New-York, about thirty acres of land, with spacious dwelling, commanding extensive river and mountain views; location very healthful. Inquire of G. L. ISHAM, No. 52 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—Brown-stone front house on Bramhall av., within twenty minutes of Liberty st., New-York; price, $10,000. WILLIAM BUMSTED, junction of Communipaw av. and Grand st.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

VILLA SITES.—UNEQUALED ANYWHERE; THE loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; elegantly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, Room 91.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOMES—GREEN-wich, Riverside, Stamford; country seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY

2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,

100TH AND 101ST STS.,

with

WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 12 M. AT THE Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,

TWENTY-NINE LOTS ON

9TH AV., 5TH, AND 6TH STS.

NINTH AVENUE—Corner of 6th st., five lots.

SIXTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.

FIFTH STREET—Twelve lots adjoining the above.

EIGHTH STREET—Five lots, south side, near 8th av.

FIFTH AVENUE—Three lots corner of Union st.

FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION STREET—Six lots, south-west corner.

This property is very desirably located, opposite to and fronting on the centre of Prospect Park. Title perfect. Terms—Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to the Trustee, No. 213 Montague st., or to THOMAS J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., or to the Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

FULL WIDTH BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 49th st., near Broadway, will be let at $1,600. Call at Room No. 12, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO SMALL PRIVATE FAMI-ly, for six months, dwelling No. 334 East 57th st., at nominal rent.

TO LET—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY; $1,400; four-story brown-stone dwelling. No. 330 East 57th st. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF THIRD floor. in No. 108 Rivington st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COM-munications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.

Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—WE HAVE STILL on our list a few desirable houses at low rents, ranging from $600 to $2,700, in various localities, from West Washington place to 46th st., mostly west of 7th av.

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent $2,000.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent $1,200.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent $850.
For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN. —A new and very desirable villa cottage in choice location, within ten minutes walk of station, containing ten rooms and every modern convenience; terms moderate; possession immediate. Apply to owner, at No. 79 Warren st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A large mansion containing twenty-five rooms; five to ten minutes' from depot; stable, carriage-house, green-house, &c.; five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited, and well shaded by large trees; large vegetable garden, planted for the season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUM-MER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET, AT RYE—FOR FOUR MONTHS OR longer, from June 1 or earlier, a very desirable furnished house, pleasantly situated; lawn, fine garden, and orchard; every convenience; convenient to churches, station, and Sound. Apply to Mr. BERRIAN, Park Bank.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET, A NEARLY NEW house on Somerset st., very pleasantly located; thirteen rooms; good sized lot, plenty of fruit, very fine stables; one mile from depot on macadamized street; rent $550. Apply on premises, or address J. MILES, Post Office Box No. 439, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, A TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing nine rooms, beautifully situated and well supplied with shade and fruit trees; rent reasonable, with immediate possession. O. D. CASE'S SONS, No. 344 Bowery.

TO LET—A LARGE SIXTEEN-ROOM STONE MAN-sion, stable, and seven acres of well fruited and shaded ground on Long Island, about two miles from 34th st. and James Street Ferry landing. A. BLOMGVIST, No. 150 Nassau st.

TO LET.—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES OF ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, within ten minutes of Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, on the line of the new Ravenswood horse railroad. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, FIVE MINUTES FROM Glenwood Station, a modern brick house, furnished throughout; also, gas and water, bath-room, &c.; excellent neighborhood; fine view of the river. Inquire of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 875 Broadway.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS ON 6TH AV., NEAR the Park; eight to ten rooms en suite, newly frescoed and in best condition. For plans and terms apply to C. T. BARNEY, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET.—HOUSES IN BROOKLYN; RENT $600; three-story; ten rooms; all improvements; fire-place heaters in basement and back parlor; cosy, attractive. See OWNER, No. 253 Halsey st. Halsey st. cars to Fulton Ferry pass the door.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEAS-antest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A newly, handsomely, and completely furnished house, thirteen rooms; short distance from depot; surroundings unexceptionable; locality perfectly healthy. Address E. DIBRELL, No. 26 Beekman st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEW HOUSE AT West Brighton, a few minutes' walk from landing; contains fourteen rooms, with every modern improvement. For particulars apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, No. 115 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—NO. 13 EAST 46TH ST. —Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, cabinet finish, parlor mirrors included; rent low to an acceptable tenant; seen by permit from 2 to 4 P. M. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

OWNER WOULD RENT, FURNISHED, brown-stone full-sized house, between Union square and 5th av., reserving back parlors; state for what purpose wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET—A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms (none dark) in the building No. 205 West 56th st., with steam heat and all conveniences of house. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—THAT SNUG THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brown-stone dwelling No. 120 East 78th st.; usual rent, $1,200, is now offered for $900. Apply to E. C. KORNER, No. 158 West st., corner Park place.

LARGE PARLORS, BASEMENT AND SEC-ond or third floor, fine private house with all improvements and conveniences. Apply to owner, No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS IN MONT-CLAIR, N. J.—A large furnished house near the village, with garden, fruit, horse, carriage, cow, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET.—NO. 144 EAST 83D ST.; NO. 5 WEST 107th st., new house, opposite Park; No. 237 West 32d st.; No. 138 West 25th st.; also floors. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av.

TO LET IN NEW JERSEY, NINE MILES from City, between two railroads, a commodious house, barn, &c. Address with reference, NUTWOOD, Box No. 66 New-York Post Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 120 Macdougal st.; eight rooms, suitable for a family; all improvements; immediate possession. A. FOSTER, No. 120 Macdougal st.

$1,100.—ONE OF A ROW OF THREE-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, No. 169 East 82d st., near Lexington av. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET.—NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.; FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with mirrors and gas fixtures; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. NIXON, No. 36 Broad st., room No. 16.

TO LET—TWO SECOND-STORY FLOORS OF FOUR light rooms and kitchen; water, gas, and water-closets on floor; rent, $30. ROGERS, Nos. 238 and 240 East 28th st.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, REASONABLE.—PART OF A LARGE well-ventilated, sunny, steam-heated office, carpeted and partly furnished, containing fire-proof vault, wash-room, wardrobe, and closet, in the granite "Park Bank Building," Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Elevator going constantly. Call or address for three days, LOUIS BAUER, General Agent of New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 240 Broadway.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—NO. 439 3D AV., WITH BASE-ment; elegant large plate glass show windows, with counter and shelves; possession any time; low rent. Apply at No. 203 East 30th st.

THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 838 Broadway to lease for a term of years; will be altered to suit tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.

Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent, $25 per month.

Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, North-east corner 4th st.

WALL ST.—A SMALL FRONT BASEMENT OF-fice with fine show window, and sign room, very reasonable. Apply to E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—OFFICE TO LET on first floor of No. 11 Maiden lane. FELLOWS, FORSTER & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

57th st., near 8th av.

JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

SUNDAY MORNING, at 11:

"The Central Truth of the Gospel."

EVENING, at 7:45:

"The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Sand."

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY, APRIL 25:

Dr. Thomson's Bible-class, 5 o'clock.

Meeting for young men, 6:30 o'clock.

Service of Song—Congregational singing, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock.

Address to young men at 8 o'clock, by Rev. ARCHIBALD McCULLAGH, of Philadelphia.

Meetings for young men only are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, in parlors.

Daily union prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at 4 o'clock Thursday, 29th inst. This meeting will be in the Hall, Dr. Prime to preside.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach a series of sermons on consecutive Sunday mornings upon the "Conflict Between Religion and Science," as follows: 1. Science vs. Theology; 2. Science vs. The Bible; 3. Science vs. Christ; 4. Science vs. The Fundamental Religious Ideas. To-morrow—"The Conflict of Science with Theology, or the Church's Dogmatic Teaching; Its Significance and Probable Issue."

A SPIRITUAL TEST SEANCE WILL BE given by Messrs. E. V. Wilson and J. D. Mansfield, assisted by Mrs. F. O. Hyser, of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on Sunday, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Lecture also by Mrs. F. O. Hyser at 10:30 A. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. W. P. Estes, will preach Sunday, April 25, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. All are welcome.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Free seats. Friend and stranger come and welcome. Morning and evening service. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, April 25, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A series of Sunday evening sermons on Life's Lessons by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas. Subject Sunday, April 25. "Lot; The Worldly Life." Morning service 10:30. Seats free.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER of Oliver and Henry sts.—Rev. W. T. C. Hanna, of Philadelphia, will preach, morning 10:30, evening 7:45; Sunday-school 2 P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BED-ford and Downing sts.—Preaching next Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. by Prof. Fory, of Chicago, and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Walter W. Hammond.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

Madison av., corner 28th st.

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBY-terian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M. service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley will preach on Sabbath Evening, April 9.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. The ordinance of Scriptural Baptism will be administered. Prayer-meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers invited to all services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION (MADI-son av. and 35th st.,) Sunday, April 25.—Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "The Friendship of David and Jonathan, with a Modern Parallel." Evening, "The True Purpose of Man's Life."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BE-tween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. W. W. Evarts, Jr., of Chicago, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BE-tween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation, Sunday, April 25, at 4 P. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

DEATH OF LEVIATHAN.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Death of the Old Sea Serpent and Preservation of the Vineyard of Red Wine."

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Romanism."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach morning and evening.

All cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 25th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th st. and 4th av.—Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozier Seminary, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. —The Pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "The History of the Church." Also in the evening.

HARLEM—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, (PRES-byterian,) 130th st. and 5th av., Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor.—Preaching in the new church edifice morning and evening. Pews ready for rental. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th st., and 2d av., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:45 o'clock P. M.; Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS NEW lecture, "Now and Then," at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, May 13, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gough intends going to Europe, and this will probably be his last lecture in this city. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seat, 75c.; for sale at Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, and the principal bookstores.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor elect, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning, and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. J. V. Ostrander, of Harlem, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; and at 3, at No. 273 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-ner of 9th av. and East 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects—Morning and evening, "A Lesson from the Life of Saul," and "Ye Cannot Serve Two Masters." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney will preach, in the morning, to the children of the Sabbath-school. Evening subject—"A Blazing Altar." Visitors cordially welcomed.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Loose Thinking and Loose Living."

PROF. EDWARD JUDSON, PASTOR ELECT, will preach in the Baptist Church at Orange, N. J., on Sunday, 25th inst., morning and evening.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN KIRKPATRICK, PASTOR of the West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN, D. D., WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, RECENTLY AP-pointed Pastor of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts. Strangers welcome.

REV. JOHN JOHNS, OUR NEW PASTOR, will preach in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Come one, come all.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 10 A. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service. All cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Seats free.

REV. J. B. MERWIN, PASTOR, WILL preach in Old Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. ARCHIBALD McCULLAGH, OF PHIL-adelphia, will preach at Association Hall Sunday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. —Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, with sermon, the fourth of the course, on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers provided with seats.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTI-tute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder A. W. Bradford, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-ner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach Sabbath morning, April 25, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Faith of the Saved and Lost." At 7:30 P. M.: Subject—"Who is to Preside at the Last Judgment?"

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. James H. Lightbourne, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Praise, prayer, and experience meeting, 3:30 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS, NO. 138 WEST 24th st.—Elder M. Batchelor, of Massachusetts, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Services also at 3 P. M., and Wednesday evenings.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST., REV. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—The Rite of Confirmation will be administered on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James M. King, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

2D AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.,

REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.

Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Morning:

"THE IMMUTABILITY OF GOD'S LAW."

Evening:

"THE SOUL PANTING FOR GOD."

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCO-pal City Mission Society will hold its fourth monthly meeting in the chapel adjoining Calvary Church, Sunday evening, April 25, at 7:30 o'clock. The object is to give particular information about the work of the society in the public institutions of the City and adjacent islands. One of the missionaries of the society will be present to make a brief statement of his own work; and short and interesting addresses may be expected from well-known gentlemen of the clergy and laity. N. B.—No collection. C. T. WOODRUFF, Superintendent, &c.

YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A., 86TH ST. AND 3d av.—Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of the Madison Avenue Memorial Presbyterian Church, will speak at the "Service of Song" Sunday, 4:15 P. M.

Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will speak at reception

MONDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

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To Bondholders.

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BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL

RAILWAY, STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY SECURITIES.

Make a specialty of the bonds of

RAILROADS IN DEFAULT.

Personal and careful attention given to orders of INVESTORS and DEALERS.

Orders executed at the Stock Exchange.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1893.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board, GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEBSTER LOOM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Webster Loom Company will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. WILLIAM WEBSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTI-fied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$[illegible],000

INDIANA SCHOOL BONDS.

Issued by wealthy towns.

Principal and interest payable in New-York.

C. KNEFLER,

Dealer in Indiana Municipal Securities,

No. 76 East Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st. FREDERIC ZEREGA, Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DE-FERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-CIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD BONDS will be taken at a liberal price for suburban cottage, (furnished,) worth $10,000. Address Box No. 3,415 Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America. WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NEWSPAPERS.

A MERCANTILE NEWSPAPER FILE FOR SALE.—Well bound in half-yearly volumes, from the year 1800 to 1838, inclusive, is offered for sale. Apply by note, X. Y. Z., Box No. 125 *Times* office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE.

New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

This road will be reopened for passengers MONDAY MORNING next, April 26.

Trains will be run as per time table of Feb. 15, 1875, for a few days, until the turnouts in process of construction are completed, when the intervals between trains will be reduced one-half and about double the number of trains run.

D. W. WYMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HART-FORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MON-DAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus. One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SALE BY AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 30, at 4 P. M., of a

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Being part of the library of Rev. Dr. Thomson, No. 150 West 37th st.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.—FOR Sale.—Engraver's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; complete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; and other choice works. ROBERT HAVELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE CHOICE BOOKS IN MANY LANGUAGES. EXAMINATIONS INVITED. APPLETON'S ANTIQUARIUM, No. 19 3d st., near Bowery

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., April 28 | CUBA...WED., May 5
[illegible]...SAT., May 1 | SCOTIA...WED., May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS....April 24.
CLARIBEL....May 8.
HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ETNA....April 29.
ANDES....May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship [illegible], Capt. Wm. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication with St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN....May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle....SATURDAY, May 1
PEREIRE, Pouzols....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lemarie....SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
OHIO....April 22 | PENNSYLVANIA....May 13
ILLINOIS....April 29 | INDIANA....May 20
KENILWORTH....May 6 | *ABBOTSFORD....May 27

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
TO ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND....April 27 | STATE OF NEVADA....May 8
VADERLAND....May 21 | SWITZERLAND....June 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND....April 27 | SWITZERLAND....May 9
NEDERLAND....May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA....June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
W. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER....April 24 | MAIN....May 8
DONAU....May 1 | RHEIN....May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece, Wed., Ap. 21, 3 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8,
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | 7:30 A. M.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Egypt, April 24, 7:30 A. M. | England, May 15, 1 P. M.
Italy, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 3 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Berry, Saturday, April 24.
[illegible] CAROLINA, Capt. [illegible], Wednesday, April 28.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA....Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA....Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALIFORNIA....Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, May 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, June 1
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, May 6.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla
ACAPULCO....April 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
STEAMSHIP ——....May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of staterooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st..2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A.M.
	Friday, 30th....1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SMITH E. SHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SMITH E. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES L. JACQUIN, Assignee.
ap17-law3wS* No. 112 East 27th street.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 10, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations to the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st.
EDWARD SHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW-YORK.—NEW ROOF ON MUSIC PAVILION, NEW FLOOR THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.—Separate proposals, in sealed envelopes, for a new iron roof on the Music Pavilion, Mall, Central Park, and a new wooden floor on Third Avenue Bridge, over Harlem River, will be received by the above department until 9 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.
For full particulars see the *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1875, for paving the streets and roadways of West Washington Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 82 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
YANCTON AGENCY.
1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.
WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.
UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.
RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.
SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.
LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the best interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:
Chemical National Bank, }
Metropolitan National Bank, } New-York.
National Bank of Commerce, }
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—Payment for the supplies above advertised for will be made immediately after July 1, 1875.
EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor and room above, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen: house and table first class.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES OF furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, or with breakfast; also rooms on the parlor floor, suitable for physician's office; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUNNY FRONT room, second story, with bedroom communicating, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—First floor, with board, cheap, to suitable permanent party; house and location good; family, four adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished parlors; very reasonable rent to neat parties; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; no moving.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board. Also a single room. Terms very moderate for the Summer months. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Parlor and bedroom, with board; two single rooms for gentlemen; table d'hôte.
H. LEFLER.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room and bedroom, with dressing and bath rooms adjoining, to let to gentlemen without board; reference. Apply at No. 30 West 23d st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

FREE TO APPLICANTS.—FULL INFORMATION of handsome boarding accommodations in all parts of the City. J. G. SANDS, Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

NO. 129 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all modern improvements, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; corner house.

PARTIES DESIRING CENTRAL LOCATION may find large front and hall rooms, with board, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second-story, without board; reasonable prices; references exchanged. Call and see them.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton Street Ferries; large, pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

TO RENT—A CORNER SUITE OF THREE OR four large rooms, newly furnished, in the apartment house No. 531 5th av., corner 44th st. Possession given immediately.

WITH BOARD, A FRONT BASEMENT.—Also a fourth-floor room; other rooms will be vacated after June 1; references exchanged. No. 15 East 46th st.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, second floor, front alcove, and sunny room connecting; en suite or single; use of bath and parlor.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms, with board; one single room for a gentleman; small tables; table d'hôte.
H. LEFLER.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer arrangement could be made reasonable; good location; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO front rooms on second floor, with board, to a couple; $30; house nearly new; references required. Call for one week at No. 330 West 46th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second story front rooms to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 175 LEXINGTON AV.—TO LET, BY A small private family, a furnished back parlor and adjoining hall room, suitable for a dentist.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE ROOM to rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—BOARD; LIBERAL terms made with permanent parties for season or year; table board.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen at 128 East 23d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 18th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED AND ROOMS, BETWEEN Park and 5th avs., by three young gentlemen. Address H. R. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, son, and daughter, on the east side, and below 34th st. Address, with full particulars, S. A. M., No. 42 7th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NEWARK, CONVENIENT to depot, for two persons, in a small private family; references exchanged. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD for the Summer, near Quinsigamond Lake and the City, can address E. D. W., No. 295 Front st., Worcester, Mass.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM.—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 118 East 31st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WARE-HOUSES
FOR PIANOS, FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT, A SPECIALTY.
Buildings are all new and first class, and divided in separate compartments.
Principal office: No. 384 3d av.
Branch offices: No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—SUITable for a bank, banking or broker's office, consisting of elegant black-walnut and oak screen, with plate glass; desks, chairs, tables, and book-cases, contained in Room No. 1, No. 33 Pine st. Will be sold very low, owing to removal. Apply at premises.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—ABOUT ONE HUNdred benches suitable for Sunday-schools or lecture-rooms; can be seen at No. 118 Avenue D. For particulars and price, apply to
OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS. MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL. HENRY V.

FAREWELL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

HENRY V.

The performances at to-day's MATINEE and TO-NIGHT are positively the LAST of the wonderful Shakespearean pageant, its withdrawal at the height of a triumphant career being necessitated by an early-made (and now intervening,) engagement with Miss NEILSON, whose grand impersonation of the character of AMY ROBSART promises to be one of the most attractive offerings of this very successful season.

☞LAST APPEARANCES OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD

in his renowned part of

THE YOUNG MONARCH.

The present engagement of Mr. RIGNOLD closes with to-night's performance.

THIS (SATURDAY,)
FAREWELL MATINEE of
HENRY V. AND GEORGE RIGNOLD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.

NEXT MONDAY, April 26,

☞NEILSON☜

will begin an engagement, (positively comprising but fourteen representations,) with her famous interpretation of the character of Sir Walter Scott's heroine,

AMY ROBSART.

The enthralling play will be produced with due regard to detail. The assignment of parts is to the full and powerful dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre, including Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, and Miss MARIANNE CONWAY, while the choruses, scenery, and other accessories will be marked for their excellence and effectiveness.

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

THE BOX OFFICE is open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRA NOTICE.
Owing to the great success of
AHMED
the management have effected a new lease of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, and will continue until FURTHER NOTICE.
CHANGE OF CAST.
NEW BALLETS.
Matinée TO-DAY at 2.
Commences at 8, over at 10:45.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
FILLED TO REPLETION WITH
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
Our best citizens bring their wives and families to witness a pure, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF EDWIN F. THORNE,
and last night
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM....EDWIN F. THORNE

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SIXTH AND LAST CONCERT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, AT 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ANNIE T. BORIE, Vocalist,
Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
NEW ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,332, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 83 Cedar street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,296 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment, or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector of Internal Revenue, at 7th st. and 3d av., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1175.
JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANT TESTIMONIAL!

A MILLION CHARITABLE HEARTS
IN SYMPATHY FOR THE
WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF THE LATE

DAN
BRYANT.

Complimentary letters of condolence and respect daily received from myriads of appreciative friends and from all classes of the profession, which latter body the deceased honorably and faithfully served for a continuous term of over twenty-five years without a dissenting voice in any cause of charity.

THE GRAND UNITED
BENEFIT
Takes place at all the Theatres,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
April 29, 1875.
TICKETS ONLY $1.
Good for any Theatre.
Every lady and gentleman in the
DRAMATIC, MINSTREL,
and
VARIETY PROFESSION
HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
All the great
DRAMATIC STARS
will appear at the different Theatres.
BUY YOUR TICKETS ANY PLACE.

They will admit you to any of the following places of amusement on the day of the Benefit:
Academy of Music, Wallack's Theatre,
Union Square Theatre, Park Theatre,
Booth's Theatre, Olympic Theatre,
Lyceum Theatre, Bowery Opera-house,
Bowery Theatre, Theatre Comique,
San Francisco Minstrels. Bryant's Minstrels.

NOTE.—The interest of the funds raised by the Testimonial to be devoted to the support and education of the five children of the late

DAN BRYANT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
121ST TO 128TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 24, TWENTIETH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.

TO-DAY TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AND EVENING.
This Afternoon at 1:30, this Evening at 8.
Fourth week and last BUT ONE of AIMEE
in Offenbach's now world-famous opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French operas bouffes, with AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
Produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene.

AIMEE MATINEE—THIS AFTERNOON.
LYCEUM THEATRE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1:30. MATINEE OF AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Golden Sunset" Polka, Smith, 35 cents; "Heavenward," song, Tours, 40 cents; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40 cents; "Mother is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Fille de Madame Angot," four hands, Berg, 75 cents; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Mueller, 50 cents; "Rockaby Lullaby," King, 40 cents; "Twilight Fancies," Wilson, 50 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

MAX MARETZEK HAS RE-COMMENCED LESSONS at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A DONKEY TURNOUT FOR SALE.—DONKEY six years old, twelve hands high; is a perfect pet, and is said to be the finest ever imported; warranted sound and kind, free from all vice or trick; can be used by the most timid lady or child; is a fine driver; can trot eight miles an hour, stand without tying; also, side-saddle, harness, and dog-cart; all in good order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

SADDLERY IN LARGE STOCK—INCLUDING Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, English Saddles, Bridles, and Whips; also, a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse Sheets, Fly-nets, Wagon Blankets, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, in all grades, and all goods wanted in the manufacture of saddles and harness. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.
JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; seven stalls, one a box stall; two floors, and lift for carriages; room for two establishments, and as cheap as livery prices; coachmen's rooms in building.

HARNESS.—A VERY HANDSOME NEW COACH harness, a fine coupé gold-mounted harness, and a fine light single harness, at a sacrifice. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., two flights up.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top Buggies, depot, and other wagons of my own make, at manufacturer's prices. CHARLES GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BROWN horses, 15.3 hands high; seven and eight years old; sound and gentle. Apply at private stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

BOARDING STABLE—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN'S TURNOUT COMPLETE; first-class; in exchange for real estate. Address Physician, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-law6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-law6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-law6mSa* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874. JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-law6mS* Executors.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

HOUSES CROWDED!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

THE
BIG
BONANZA!

TENTH WEEK,
64TH TO 70TH PERFORMANCE.

LADIES' BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, 1:30.

BOX-SHEET OPEN FOR TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BRYANT.

A SPECIAL MEMORIAL MATINEE,
for the fund in aid of the Widow and Children of the late world-wide favorite,

DAN BRYANT,

will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under distinguished patronage, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 1:30 P. M.
Admission: Tickets, $1; reserved seats, extra.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
BROOKLYN—ONE WEEK ONLY.
CAPITOLINE GROUNDS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 26.
ACRES OF WIDE-SPREAD CANVAS AND THE LARGEST AMPHITHEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Nearly 1,890 Men, Women, and Children; 750 Thoroughbred and Imported Horses; Gilt and Gold-besprinkled Chariots and Tableau Cars; Solid Silver and Jeweled Armor; Glittering Paraphernalia, and the most Elaborate, Brilliant, and Expensive Wardrobe ever beheld. Historical Pageant of the
CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
Producing a grand succession of Intellectual Surprises, equivalent to sitting in full view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. Magnificent Revival of the
SPORTS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME!
With all the exciting Races and many Realistic Pictures of the olden times;
FETE OF PEKIN; OR, CELESTIAL HOLIDAY!
INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE!
Presenting Leonchi's Tribe of Wild Indians and Mexican Rangers in scenes incident to savage life.
Mlle. D'ATALIE, SATSUMA, and LITTLE ALL RIGHT, and LAZELLE, MILLSON, and Master LAZELLE, in a trio of Acts.
Vision of the Houris—Grand March of the Amazons—Ballet divertisement, &c.
Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, the distinguished Aeronaut, will make gratuitous Ascensions in the Air-ship P. T. BARNUM.
Sixty Uniformed Ushers in attendance to seat the audience.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; reserved seats extra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce that Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the

ROAD
TO
RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage, will be performed this
SATURDAY MATINEE, April 24,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, for the first time as
HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
In his well-known personation of OLD DORNTON.

Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	MR. SMITH
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

The NEW SCENERY, with which this fine play will be illustrated, (by Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD, J. CLARE, and J. MORRIS,) consists of
LIBRARY IN MR. DORNTON'S HOUSE.
DRAWING-ROOM AT THE WIDOW WARREN'S.
ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF SILKY, THE MONEY LENDER.
INTERIOR OF THE SPONGING-HOUSE, LONDON.
THE RING AT HYDE PARK.

The New Furniture and Appointments made expressly for this play by Mr. DORRINGTON.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of increasing success.
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
in Murdock's beautiful Robertsonian Romance of the Forest,
AN AMERICAN PASTORAL.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

ANOTHER GREAT SENSATION!
MADAME BLANCHE
and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF
TEN BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES,
in her refined and fascinating entertainments of
LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE,
and TABLEAUX VIVANTS!
(First appearance in America.)
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth st., near Broadway,
MONDAY, APRIL 26. FOR A SHORT SEASON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL.

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. J. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments and for rent.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; rosewood seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

LECTURES.

SUNDAY (TO-MORROW) EVENING, APRIL 25,
DE GARMO HALL (5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.,)
LAST PUBLIC LECTURE IN NEW-YORK OF
EDITH O'GORMAN,

The Escaped Nun.

She will give her most interesting lecture on "The Romish Priesthood," and also relate how and why she escaped.
Admission 50 cents. No reserved seats.

COAL AND WOOD.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Vice President.
PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.
Offices Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, New-York.

GEORGE'S CREEK
CUMBERLAND COAL.

From the mines of the above company, sold, delivered on vessels at SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., HOBOKEN, N. J., BALTIMORE, MD., and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Orders received by
ISAAC T. HOTCHKISS,
Sales Agent, No. 6 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ORIGIN OF FIRES—ONE-THIRD OF ORDINARY LOSSES PAID BY INSURANCE COMPANIES ORIGINATE IN INCENDIARISM—VEGETABLE AND MINERAL OILS—FLOUR MILLS ALMOST AS DANGEROUS NEIGHBORS AS GUNPOWDER MILLS—THE QUESTION OF PATENTS—GAS MACHINES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met at No. 158 Broadway yesterday morning, President Oakley in the chair. After the minutes of the previous day's proceedings had been read and approved, Mr. Ross read a report on origin of fires, patents, and gas-machines. In regard to the origin of fires, he said that the subject was so very comprehensive, and embraced so many individual causes, that a satisfactory conclusion in regard to many of them could only be arrived at with difficulty, if at all. The committee could only expect to examine a few of the most important of the causes as mentioned in the statistics of fires. The best attainable statistics upon this subject were extremely unreliable, as in many cases the fire burned up the evidences needed to demonstrate its origin. Incendiarism had ever been one of the most prominent among the causes of fire. Certainly, if considered with regard to the amount of loss resulting therefrom, we might safely say the most prominent, and it had very properly been referred to a special committee. As it would be reported upon by the committee, he would pass it with the simple remark that previous investigations showed that about one-third of all the ordinary losses paid by insurance companies originated in incendiarism. Ordinary losses did not include the losses of great conflagrations. Next in importance as regards the number of fires, as deduced from the statistics of this subject, were friction matches. In the report showing the origin of fires in the City of New-York for the year 1872 the whole number of fires reported was 1,396; of this number 439, or nearly one-third, were traced to friction matches. Now, while it is not expected, or even desired, that their use should be abandoned, there was such a difference in the degree of danger to be apprehended from certain kinds in use, that a proper examination into the various kinds, and a selection of the safest only, to be approved by underwriters, would unquestionably result in a marked decrease in the number of fires resulting from this cause. Undoubtedly the safest of all were those that required to be brought in contact with a specially prepared substance to produce ignition. Such matches were made and imported from Sweden. Their manufacture had been attempted in this country, but as they cost a trifle more than those of a more dangerous character, the endeavor to introduce them had not as yet proved a success, simply because the average citizen considered cheapness of more consequence than safety, so long as underwriters continued to insure and pay.

In regard to oils the danger to be apprehended was mainly from two causes: From throwing off an inflammable vapor, and from their tendency to produce spontaneous combustion. The danger from vaporizing was confined to the coal, earth, or petroleum oils, which are not liable to spontaneous combustion. As the form of policy adopted by the board distinctly prohibited the keeping or using in any form, or any quantity of either of the lighter products of earth oils, no privilege should be granted for such use or keeping, except under such regulations and in such form as might be adopted by the board or its Executive Committee. This recommendation was not so arbitrary or unjust as the owners of such property might declare it. The storage of gunpowder in quantity was prohibited by municipal authority. No man for a moment doubted the propriety or justice of such prohibition; yet fire must be brought in contact with gunpowder to produce explosion; but the vapor of these lighter products of coal-oil escaped, and sometimes reached the fire at a distance of several feet, causing ignition or explosion where gunpowder would have been harmless. In regard to kerosene-oil, the remedy was not so simple. While the legal restriction establishing a standard by the United States Government inflicted a penalty, it failed to enforce an inspection. Doubtless it was the intention of the law to establish 110° as the flashing point, or the degree of temperature below which the oil should not give off an inflammable vapor; but it has been sometimes treated as the burning point of the oil itself. This would reduce the flashing point below 100°, and at least 20° below the safe limit. The question which presented itself in this connection was: How and to what extent could underwriters exert their influence to prevent the sale and use of unsafe or adulterated oils? Should they act independent of this legal restriction, and adopt regulations of their own to either exclude them or establish a tariff of charges for the increased hazard? Should they attempt to enforce the present legal restriction? Or should the attempt be made to combine both of these proposed remedies? But they were forced to the conclusion, after examining this question in all its bearings, that it was one for compulsory education, either directly or indirectly, and hence would recommend that the Committee on Laws and Legislation be instructed to prepare a proper form of law covering the necessities of this case, and urge its adoption by State Legislatures in all the States. And when such laws were enacted, the Executive Committee should instruct all local boards to see that they were enforced in their respective localities. When any substance that absorbs oxygen freely, by being finely diffused, exposed sufficient surface to the action of the atmosphere to ignite the combustible material with which it was in contact, at an ordinary temperature, it might be termed spontaneous combustion. All the commercial vegetable oils had great affinity for oxygen, or oxidized freely. When fibrous materials, such as are used in the manufacture of textile fabrics, became finely divided and then partially saturated with a vegetable oil, the conditions for action of oxygen upon them were of the most favorable character; the oil had been so diffused as to present the greatest possible surface to the oxidizing process, and all that was then wanting to carry on the operation with sufficient rapidity to produce combustion or ignition of the material so saturated, was a slight amount of moisture and a warm temperature, less than that of the body, and the process was complete—silent and efficient. Under its action millions of property have been destroyed, and the origin of the fire reported unknown, instead of being assigned to its real cause, the improper use of vegetable oils. Animal oils in commercial use, when pure, were comparatively free from this danger. The petroleum oils of the United States, being hydro-carbons, did not oxidize freely, and would not at ordinary temperature produce sufficient heat to produce combustion. The oils to be avoided in this connection were chiefly the vegetable oils of commerce. They would urge upon the Executive Committee to adopt and enforce such regulations as would exclude vegetable oils from use in any manufacture of textile fabrics. The experience of most companies that insured flour mills was summed up in four words—they did not pay. Evidently there was an inherent hazard not fully understood. In that view of the subject, an article was read from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, giving a synopsis of a paper read by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, which tended to show that flour mills were almost as dangerous neighbors as gunpowder mills.

In regard to permits for lighting with vapor of any of the light products of petroleum, the following resolution was recommended to be adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That it be a rule of this board that no permit be granted for lighting with vapor of any of the light products of petroleum when the generator, blower, or any part of the apparatus of the "gas machine" (so-called) is located in or adjoining the premises.

In concluding the report, the committee recommended the passage of a resolution by the National Board to the effect that all local boards be restrained from giving recommendations in any form to any patent or useful device of any kind whatever. Recommendations of this kind, if given at all, should, in the opinion of the committee, be passed and promulgated by the National Board, and then only after the article in question had been in actual use for a time long enough to fully demonstrate its practical utility and safety.

Mr. D. A. Heald moved that in gas machines, where the blower was furnished with an automatic valve preventing any reflux of gas from the generator, that the blower might be allowed in the cellar of the house insured, the generator being outside the premises. The motion was opposed by Mr. R. J. Smith, of Chicago, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power. On motion of Mr. Alliger, of New-York, the matter of carburetters had the same reference.

Mr. Case, of Chicago, read the report of the Committee on Co-operation in the West, in which the following passage and recommendation occurred:

"In addition to the examination, approval or amendment of the various tariffs submitted to this committee, some eight hundred special subjects have come before this committee at their full meetings for action, while more not requiring special consideration have been disposed of by correspondence from the office of the chairman. To render this branch of service more efficient than heretofore, it seems necessary to employ men more permanently and a sufficient number to do the work promptly, and some method should be adopted that the action of the committee and the tariffs may be promulgated more speedily both to the companies and their various agents. Lack of uniformity of rates seems to have been a more serious element of disturbance among the local agents than 'high rates' or 'non-board competition.' If this is so the most efficient means should be used that can be devised to secure this desirable result."

The report and recommendation were adopted.

Mr. George T. Hope, of the Continental Insurance Company, announced that he had been in communication with the officers of the United States Signal Service Bureau at Washington, who had afforded him every facility, and were prepared to furnish tabulated statements of the amount and rapidity of wind passing over 100 of the principal cities in the Union during the past three years. This was valuable as enabling the companies to judge of the relative danger of cities with regard to extensive conflagrations occurring, and would, in a degree, tend toward an equalization or proper adjustment of risk rates. He moved that the board thank the Signal Service Bureau, and enter into further correspondence with them. Mr. A. G. Baker, of Philadelphia, hoped the motion would prevail, and alluded to the information in the possession of the Signal Service Bureau in reference to the rates of rainfalls in different cities. Mr. E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, Wis., gave a sketch of Dr. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, the suggester of the Signal Service Bureau. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Crowell moved that the subject of the imposition of special tax on premiums, in order to affect undue and oppressive local taxation on companies, be referred to the Executive Committee with full power. The motion, after some debate, was carried. Mr. Knowles, of Albany, moved that in order to facilitate a proper consideration of this important subject the privileges of the floor be tendered the Insurance Commissioners of the various States at the next annual meeting. The motion was carried.

At this juncture the Committee on Nominations of Officers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year, handed in two tickets. The majority ticket was: H. A. Oakley, President; L. G. Hendee, Vice President; S. P. Blagden, Secretary; J. S. Parish, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Stephen Crowell, D. A. Heald, J. W. Murray, Charles Platt, A. G. Baker, D. R. Smith, B. Lockwood, J. B. Hall, George T. Cram, George L. Chase, and Henry Kellog. The minority ticket substituted Mr. Hendee for Mr. Oakley, and Mr. Charles Platt, of Philadelphia, for Vice President. The vote was then proceeded with, each company on the roll having one vote, which was deposited by its representative. On the name of the Royal Insurance Company (English) being called, the attention of the meeting was directed to the fact that it was claimed by each of the district representatives of that company that they were entitled to one vote for each agency of the company, which would give them the privilege of casting fourteen votes.

The Chair decided that the Royal as a company was a member of the board, and entitled to but one vote. The decision was sustained by vote. Mr. Bedall, for the Royal, announced that its agents in this country could not take the responsibility of voting under such a decision, but that the company would not withdraw from the board.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Kingsley, of the Faneuil Hall Company, Boston, the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company was denied its vote, by reason of its employing a non-board agent, who cuts rates.

On the polls being closed it was found that the majority ticket had been elected, President Oakley receiving forty-one votes to Mr. Hendee's twenty-nine. Mr. Hendee moved that President Oakley's election be made unanimous, which was done. President Oakley moved Mr. Hendee's election as Vice President be made unanimous, which was also done. Mr. Hendee then resigned. Mr. George L. Chase, of Hartford, was then elected Vice President, and Mr. M. Bennett, of Hartford, elected in his place on the Executive Committee.

The Special Committee on Recommendations of the President and Executive Committee then reported. They recommended making the Treasurer an *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee. They favored the establishment of a Statistical Bureau, and the employment of a capable person to procure and compile statistics regarding insurance, and information regarding legislative taxation, to be acted on by the Executive Committee. They considered that any general reduction of rates would be inexpedient and injurious, and that the subject had best be referred to the Executive Committee with power. They regarded the writing of long term policies on mercantile buildings with disfavor, unless at the rate of two and a half per cent. for three years and four per cent. for five years. They recommended that the paid special agents be increased in number from three to five, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee with power. They requested that the general and special agents of companies be directed by their companies to give more cordial co-operation and support to the rules and orders of the National Board. Some debate occurred on the recommendation as to fining special agents of companies. It was finally resolved that any officer or special agent cognizant of the fact that a local agent was deviating from the rules of the National Board should be fined just the same as the local agent. It having been remarked by Mr. Knowles, of Albany, that board companies in New-York wrote risks over the counter at less than local rates, Mr. John W. Murray, of New-York, stated that the companies in the New-York Board and the National Board companies were vastly different. Only forty of the 100 companies in New-York City were members of the National Board. The committee recommended that the local surveyors paid by the National Board should be called on to do National Board work when not engaged on local employment. They recommended that the fines collected should be devoted to the maintenance of the Statistical Bureau. They recommended that the Executive Committee have power to appoint inspectors of water supply, fire departments and salvage corps, and that the subject of the form of policy be referred back to its appropriate committee. The recommendations were adopted. Mr. Perry, of the Royal Canadian, complained that his representatives were black-balled in the local boards of Chicago and Detroit, and offered a resolution giving them admission to such boards, irrespective of the vote of the members of such boards. Mr. Vernor, President of the local board of Detroit, announced that the representative of the Royal Canadian had been elected a member of the local board, and Messrs. Smith, of Chicago, and Platt, of Philadelphia, stated that the Royal Canadian's agent in Chicago, Mr. Richardson, did business for non-board companies in addition to acting for the Royal Canadian. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power. It was resolved that the Executive Committee should have discretion to add to its number a member from Chicago and Boston and a representative from the South. On motion of Mr. Charles Platt it was resolved that President Oakley on visiting Europe during the Summer should be empowered, as the accredited representative of the board, to communicate with and obtain information from foreign Governments regarding insurance systems in their countries.

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die.*

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE TEAM—OPENING PRACTICE TO-DAY.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 99 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon, Col. G. W. Wingate the President, in the chair. The members present were Major Gen. Shaler, Major Gen. Dakin, Inspector Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Casey, Capt. Bruce, Messrs. A. Alford, E. H. Sanford, and A. V. Canfield, Jr. Gen. McMahon on behalf of the committee on subscriptions reported the receipt of $100 from Mr. W. R. Garrison, and $100 from Mr. Martin B. Brown.

After considerable unimportant discussion on various topics it was voted to notify Major Arthur B. Leach by telegraph that the American team would sail on the City of Chester, of the Inman line, on Saturday, June 5. The Chairman appointed Mr. Alford and Gen. Woodward to carry out the intention of the resolution. On motion of Mr. E. H. Sanford, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. P. M. Richards, of the Seventh Regiment, for his description of Dollymount range, recently received by the Amateur Rifle Club. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee having in charge the selection of the "team" was next convened, Capt. Fulton in the chair. A communication was read from Mr. Cecil Buckland soliciting the position of Secretary to the team who may be selected to take part in the international contest. An application for the position was also received from Mr. Thomas W. Knox, who recited among his qualifications his ability to associate with gentlemen "without treading on their corns," while he considered himself invaluable on "dress coat occasions," although he was not "conversant with rifle practice." Both communications were referred to the Captain of the team which may be selected. The committee then adjourned to meet on the range at Creedmoor to-day at 10:30 A. M.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS.

The committee of the Stock Exchange appointed to present the names of candidates to be balloted for at the annual election in May for officers for the ensuing year, have presented the following list of names: For President, John T. Denny; Treasurer, D. C. Hays; Secretary, B. O. White; Chairman, Moses Wheelock; Vice Chairman, James Mitchell; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, A. S. Peabody; Governing Committee, to fill vacancy, two years' term: Daniel T. Worden; for Governing Committee, to serve four years: George H. Brodhead, Henry Graves, A. V. B. Van Dyck, S. J. Drake, S. A. Mills, F. T. Walker, Warren Ferris, H. A. Bostwick, John Campbell, H. W. Perkins. In presenting the names for the Governing Committee to serve for four years, the committee state why they have been selected entirely from those who have not served in that capacity during the past year. They believe there should be established a precedent whereby a member having served four years should be demitted for at least one year. Such a precedent they believe would be efficacious in giving the Governing Committee a fresh representation and in relieving members from the arduous labors which a faithful discharge of such duties require.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, of Minnesota, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. William Gore Jones, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister at Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THOUGHTS UPON SPIRITUAL ARCHITECTURE.

WHAT IT IS TO LAY A FOUNDATION—PAUL'S FREQUENT ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS—DANGER OF BEING INFLUENCED TOO MUCH BY OTHER PEOPLE'S EYES—PRIDE TOO OFTEN DICTATES INSTEAD OF THE SAVIOUR—NOTHING MAKES THE WORLD SHINE SO MUCH AS LOVING.

Members of the Plymouth Church who supposed that they had seen the lecture-room crowded to repletion on previous occasions were disabused of that impression last night. Every nook and crevice in the building was occupied, and even the platform, which is generally devoted to the exclusive use of the Pastor, was given up to the use of the more distinguished late arrivals. Room only was left for two potted rose bushes, the one bearing red and the other white flowers, which stood on either side. On the little table by the Pastor's chair was a china vase containing a bouquet of roses, violets, geraniums and heliotrope, whose fragrance filled the surrounding atmosphere. Mr. Beecher and his son, Col. Harry Beecher, and the latter's wife, arrived within two minutes of the hour of opening. Col. and Mrs. Beecher took chairs on the platform. Among the other occupants of seats there were Rev. E. L. Foster, of the First Universal Church of Winchester, New-Hampshire, and Rev. Dr. Edward K. Beecher. The latter sat on the opposite side of the table to his brother, in front. He had come in early, and carried with him the two volumes he was perusing during the trial. These he laid during the services on the pastoral desk. Mr. Foster had also attended the trial during the day. At the minute of :30 Mr. Beecher gave out the 384th hymn, commencing:

"Lo, on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas, I stand,
Secure! insensible!
A point of time—a moment's space—
Removes me to that heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell."

Mr. Beecher then—an unusual thing—offered a long prayer. He thanked God for the communion of those who love Him, whereby they are enabled to comfort and stimulate each other. We bear witness ourselves, he said, to Thy goodness, Thy sustaining presence, and to that soul-sustaining power which comes from Thy power. We believe in Thee for what Thou hast done for us. Though we are unworthy, though we are sinful, it is God's nature to have mercy. With that man dost Thou make Thy dwelling who is contrite and heart-broken for his impurity and sin. We rejoice in Thy chastisements, which are mercies, and Thy severities, which are graces. We pray that Thou wilt still continue, as we know Thou wilt, to overflow us with Thy goodness. Accept our thanks for the great way in which Thou hast borne this church, a way that was more signal than the bringing of the Israelites over the seas and through the wilderness. Whatever is laid on us, may we accept it without inquiry. Grant that we may find rest to our souls. We have found rest; we do find rest day by day. Grant that through all those experiences, looking back on which we already begin to rejoice, we may at length be brought to the better land. Mr. Beecher prayed at great length for those outside the fold, that they might be enlightened. He then gave out the 382d hymn, omitting the last stanza. It begins:

"We're traveling home to heaven above,
Will you go?"

Then turning to his brother, he said, "Brother Edward, will you lead in prayer?" Dr. Beecher arose and offered another long prayer, in the course of which he said: We have often to contend with the social power and social influence that surround us. We are often tempted to say, "I am undone because I dwell among people of unclean lips." Yet for that we pray. When the outward world around us is full of feeling and emotion, and when the tides swell about us, we know that Thy influence can raise us above all. Let us stand in the sunshine of Thy presence, so that, as the sun of day reveals all things in their true color, form, and proportions, Thy sunshine may reveal us as we are to men. We give thanks that Thou hast in scenes of so much trial manifested Thy presence to this church, until we have ceased to hear the storm without and all within is calm and peaceful. May we continue to see ourselves in that light of future glory in comparison with which our present light affliction is nothing. Mr. Beecher prayed for the Assistant Pastor; that God might be near him in his present sickness, and that he might soon be restored to health and usefulness.

The 564th hymn having been sung, Mr. Beecher said: It is very curious to observe how such a man as Paul looked upon things that seem very humble to us. I don't suppose that any man could have gone to Athens and have looked upon the Acropolis and the other structures of that city which reflected the highest skill of nations that were renowned for the highest skill in art—no man could have seen the morning and evening glow rise and fall upon these without feeling poetic, without marveling and wondering. We know that Paul was in Athens, and we know from other sources the glories of that city. No doubt there was an ancient proverb that the man was unfortunate who died without seeing them. Yet nowhere, if I recollect aright, in Paul's writings is there a hint that he ever saw anything beautiful in sculpture or painting or architecture. Nevertheless, he uses architectural illustrations for everything. When we see a beautiful temple it strikes us æsthetically; Paul saw only the foundations. He seemed to look with a contractor's eye upon the process of long labor which placed stone upon stone, and he used the word "build" in a sense which has lost very much of its meaning in our translation "edify." He was interested only in how temples were being built. You may say that this was a very low point of view. You might say that Paul was a great, rough, robust Jew, without any eye to beauty. On the other hand, he had an exquisite sense of beauty, and a warm affection for nature, but it was for the beauty of the human soul and the nature of man only, and everything he saw had an immediate relation to the greatest work of God in this world—the transfer of low brutes into angelic creatures. He may have thought about the beauty of form and color and proportion, but the other thoughts were so much more impressive that they were the only ones he uttered. He says, "I laid the foundation and others built upon it." Did you ever stop to see what it was to lay a foundation? Did you ever, while in New-York, deign to halt in the midst of vulgar company and forget your clothes and your errand, and look down, perhaps thirty feet, and see men rolling huge stones, and the dirt not half taken out, and nobody to appreciate their labor but some curious old minister like me? Did you ever think what it is to be a stone-mason—not those fellows that make curlicues and whirligigs away up where everybody can see them, but the other fellows who build stone upon stone down out of sight until they reach a level where they can see other people and other people can see them? Next comes the bricklayer, or the ornamental man, and builds where the stone mason left off. The latter has got another job, and he hurries to it. Just when he gets his work done it is covered up until nobody ever thinks about it any more, unless it should crack, and then he gets roundly cursed by the other fellows for spoiling their pretty work. Do you ever think of those men who are always laying foundations? I often do. I have stopped many times to look at the laying of the foundations of the great buildings that came in my way as I passed through the streets. I have often wondered what these men think of their work when they go home, and what they do there, and I come to the conclusion that even that sort of work had its charm. That is the way they got their wages, and the wages enabled them to give the little girl and the little boy enough to eat. In that way they were made happy, because they loved the children—because their rough work was clothed with associations of home. They were doing the best work they knew in ministering to the bodies and souls of those they loved. Yet it must strain a man to do such work. Paul, the only educated man among the Apostles, the proudest man by nature in Palestine, says: "I have chosen to lay the foundations that others may build. I go to cities to which nobody has gone before. I take the brunt of hatred and disputation and unpopularity upon myself. I bring together the humble folk and all sorts of rough-edged, rude material, and just as quick as I get them to stand together I leave them to other men who are not willing to do this work. I am willing to go away and begin another foundation." There are a hundred men who will build cheerfully above the surface to one who will build cheerfully below. Did you ever think how much there is in that? Paul did not do it for self interest. He had talents that would fit him for anything. He did not do it to be praised, because nothing could come of it but contumely. He could have done it from no other consideration but that this was an indispensable work, and Christ said: "He that is chief among you let him be a slave to the others."

I understand just how this is myself. In the second or third year of my Indianapolis pastorate—I have been catechised so lately that I don't dare to make a statement any longer until I stop and think. [Laughter.] I think it was the second—according to my best recollection [renewed laughter]—I came home on Saturday night from taking part in a great revival in Terre Haute during the week. On Sunday morning I preached a glowing sermon about the necessity of repentance and all that, and in the evening I gave an account of the revival, which was then to me more than the first-born child is to the mother. I told them that I would preach every night that week. On Monday evening when I entered the church and saw that it was but two-thirds full it was very discouraging as you may believe, but I did my best, and at the close called upon all those who might wish to talk with me about religion to wait. Not one waited. Tuesday evening was wet and raining, and after service only two servant girls remained. They were my own girls whom I had been teaching in my own little domestic class. Of the first families of the town, nearly all of whom were represented at the meeting, not one representative stopped. The girls had that smell about them as if their clothes were always hanging in the buttery or the kitchen; they were permeated with an all-pervading smell of accumulated cooking. My pride rose up, and I had a good mind to say that I would see them some other time, but hardly had the thought come when there came such a rush of "Is there a soul so low, so poor on earth, that it is not an unspeakable privilege to bring it to Jesus? What are you that refuse to accept this task?" And if they had been my own sisters I couldn't have been more faithful. From that time God sped my work until there were some two hundred conversions in my church. I know how it is to have pride and vanity. I have both, so much, at least, that I am able to sympathize with you in your struggles against them. I prefer to do what nobody else will do—I prefer to stand where nobody else dare stand.

Look at this in relation to yourselves. There is great danger, especially for those in prosperous circumstances, of being influenced too much by other people's eyes. When you ask is this proper? the question is born of vanity; it means what do proper folks think about it? I admit that the principle of adaptation should be considered, but you must not make it a pretence or an excuse. Our reasons should not be based on what men think, or on what is pleasant or easy for us. Are we willing to go into the lowest neighborhoods and work patiently and long continued, not for men's sake, but because we hear in the air a voice sweeter than music, saying, "Inasmuch as ye do it to the least of these, ye do it to me." Nothing makes the world shine so much as loving. Nothing turns disgust into luxury like loving. A mother will do for her own child with delight what, if she was paid to do it, she would loathe. If we have Christ with us saying: "Whatever you do to these little ones you do to me," how it transforms us and brings us out of the malign sphere of selfish motives! The lowest life is noble when spent in the service of the Invisible. Don't ask, "If I fail what will people think?" Don't ask your pride what to do, where to go, or what to be. Ask your Saviour, and by the power of loving Christ everything will become sweet and pleasant to you. I am ready to hear remarks.

None being forthcoming Mr. Beecher said: "Speaking of Indianapolis, I will give out a hymn I used to sing more than any other when I lived there. No. 605; I will read it." He then read it through. It commences:

Jesus, I love Thy charming name,
'Tis music to mine ear.
Fain would I sound it out so loud
That earth and Heaven should hear.

After benediction the Examining Committee held a session to give a last opportunity to those proposing to join the church at the communion of the first Sabbath in May to hand in their applications.

A TRANSPORTATION COMPACT.

FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANIES—THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

A settlement of the questions in regard to freight and passenger fares, which have been pending between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, was reached yesterday in a way satisfactory to each. Mr. Trenor W. Park, the President of the Panama Railroad, was empowered to act for his company, and Mr. Jay Gould had full authority to act for the Pacific Mail, and a new agreement was made which will be reduced to writing and signed to-day or Monday. By the new contract it is agreed, on the part of the Pacific Mail Company, to guarantee to the Panama Road $40,000 per month, of through freight, which is an increase of about $180,000 over the amount received by that road last year. It is also agreed that the road shall have the same number of passengers guaranteed to it as it had last year, during which time the fares amounted to about $100,000. By another clause in the contract the railroad is to have one-third of the freights received from the banana trade, which has developed largely during the last few years, the road's share of which will be about $100,000. The steam-ship company have further agreed that all the coal sent from New-York to Panama to be used by their vessels shall be sent by the railroad, and paid for at the rate of $5 25 per ton. The local rates for South America and Central America are to be divided as before. The contract will be temporary in its character and subject to change or abrogation by either party upon thirty days' notice.

Under this contract the increase in the business of the Panama railroad will be equal, in the opinion of Mr. Park, the President, to ten per cent of its capital, and will secure a dividend of from twenty to twenty-four per cent. per annum. Mr. Park also says that he thinks the combination will result in an increase of at least $5,000,000 in the earnings of the Union Pacific and the Pacific Mail, by enabling them to raise their rates.

POLICE MATTERS.

REPORT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES—PETITIONS RECEIVED—APPOINTMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Gen. Duryee, the Treasurer, presented a report in relation to the unexpended balances of the appropriation for the Police Department and street-cleaning purposes, as called for by a resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The unexpended balances were as follows:

Police Fund—Salaries	$89,972 56
Against which there are unadjusted claims estimated at	17,725 00
Leaving a balance of	$72,247 56
Alterations, repairs, and supplies	$12,419 18
Against which there are claims amounting to	1,275 00
Leaving a balance of	$11,144 18
Street-cleaning fund	$105,104 69
Unadjusted claims	10,481 12
Leaving a balance of	$94,623 57
Cleaning streets, Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards	$2,639 57
Total balance of unexpended appropriation	$200,030 66

This sum is in the hands of the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Board of Apportionment. Commissioner Duryee also reports that under the administration of Mr. Oliver Charlick, his predecessor in the office of Treasurer, $51,537 93 of the appropriation of 1874 was expended to pay for street-cleaning during the months of November and December, 1873. A copy of the report was ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Apportionment.

A petition was received from the widow of Patrolman Peter H. Miller, of the Thirty-first Precinct, asking to be placed on the pension list.

Patrolman James Duffy, of the Twelfth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication, and Geo. D. Paton, Thomas Blake, Patrick McGlion and James M. McQuade were appointed patrolmen.

KILLED BY A FALLING BUILDING.

Yesterday morning considerable excitement was caused by the falling of an old house, No. 28 Ridge street, which was undergoing repairs, and in which it was said there were eight men at the time. The police were promptly on the spot, and instant measures were taken to rescue the sufferers. Upon the removal of the ruins it was found that one man, David Costello, who resided in First avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, had been killed, and several others injured. The building was only one story high and was in the hands of Messrs. Murphy & McGinty, builders, who had contracted to add another story. At the time the accident occurred the workmen were in the act of raising the roof by means of jack-screws. By careless management the whole weight of the roof was thrown on one of the walls, which giving way, brought down the entire fabric. The property is owned by the Seventh Presbyterian Church Association, at Broome and Ridge streets.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1875.

The following subscriptions and donations to the Training School for Nurses have been received since April 2, 1875:

R. L. & A. Stuart	$50	Mrs. W. T. Rowland	$10
G. A. Robbins	50	Mrs. J. Henry	10
Society N. Y. Hospital	500	H. P. Eggleston	25
B. F. L., through Mrs. Gracie	5	Dr. Wm. H. Draper	20
F. F. Thompson	100	Mrs. J. C. Green	100
Mrs. Thos. A. Gibbs	15	Theodore Roosevelt	25
Mrs. Cobb	5	Mrs. Pendleton Hosack	10
Mrs. Henry W. Smith	5	W. E. Dodge	34
Mrs. Edw'd H. Coster	10	D. S. Appleton	10
Mrs. C. T. Wight	5	Mrs. J. B. Bouton	5
Mrs. Frank L. Warden	5	Miss M. M. Williams	5
Mrs. Jas. W. Penchot	10		$1,029
Mrs. Anson G. Phelps	10	Prev. reported	$4,350
Miss Julia C. Stevens	5		
Forward	$775	Total	$5,379

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange Place.

SALE OF LEASES OF CORPORATION PROPERTY.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the leases of the following property belonging to the Corporation of this City were sold yesterday in one of the chambers of the Supreme Court for a term of two years from May 1:

Hamilton square Map—West side of Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, eight lots, whole front on Third avenue, eighty feet deep on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets; sold to Albert Dreher at $1,500 per annum.

Whole block of ground between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, and between Third avenue and Lexington avenue, excepting lot on north side of Sixty-seventh street, occupied by the Fire Department, 170 feet west of Third avenue, 25 feet front and rear, by half the block in depth. Leases sold as follows: Lot No. 1, Owen Moran, $300; No. 2, Thomas Purcell, $225; No. 3, Patrick McEntee, $155; No. 4, Owen McIntyre, $135; No. 8, David Tracy, $150; No. 6, Owen Moran, $150; No. 7, Owen Moran, $150; No. 8, David Tracy, $340; No. 9, Ann Moran, $75; No. 10, James Morrell, $75.

Eighteenth Street Market Building, 164 by 347.1 Lease to Benjamin Wallace at $750.

No. 53 Spring street, 24.11 by 45.1, and rear building, 25.1 by 47.3. Lease to John Gleason at $1,130.

No. 61 Thompson street, 25 by 100. Lease to T. S. Gibbons at $1,100.

No. 160 Wooster street, 28.9 by 38.4. Lease to Peter Merrygay at $1,075.

No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, 25 by 69.5, rear. Lease to Walter Sterling at $600.

Market Cellars—Fulton Market. Nos. 19, 20, and 21, lease to Robert Yates at $3,500; Washington Market, No. 2, lease to George Douglas at $2,200; Essex Market, No. 2, lease to Elizabeth Burkhardt at $200. Franklin Market cellars, viz.: Part of first floor, South street, 56x26.8, lease to M. A. Tyneberg at $1,350; part of main floor adjoining, 22x26.8, lease to Phillip Cassidy at $300.

All repairs to the buildings are to be made at the expense of the lessees, and the latter will be required to give a bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with two sureties to be approved by the Controller.

[Advertisement.]

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET SCHOOL, FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—A reunion, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Principal's connection with the school, will take place in June. Pupils of classes from 1835 to 1860 desiring to participate are requested to send address to REUNION COMMITTEE,
F. D. Ward School, No. 14 East 27th st.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SHOT AROUND THE WORLD.—Lexington and Concord nothing like it. KNOX, Spring style HATS. Store, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio de Janeiro.—Capt. L. A. Kimberly, B. Richardson, Willie Bailey, Miss Daisey Bailey, Dr. C. J. Foss, Miss Tomassa Cordel, Col. Horatio A. Dupuy, Mrs. H. C. F. Rohe, E. A. Duchamp, Jomett P. Smith, John W. Culbert, Mrs. A. M. Owen, Oscar Kleinschmidt, J. J. Riggs, John Knuttel, Charles Stark, J. S. Colby.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Charles Wilson, Rev. F. Lund, Miss M. Mitchell, Miss Jeanie Alexandre, Lieut. Ebsten and lady, A. W. Cook, A. P. Stevens, William Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:09 | Sun sets.....6:49 | Moon rises.11:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:48 | Gov. Island.10:37 | Hell Gate..11:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, April 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Stephenson, (Br.,) Mellon, Cork or Falmouth, C. P. Wright & Co.; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ship W. R. Grace, Black, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Ilex, (Nor.,) Salicath, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Dodge, St. Thomas, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Matanzas, A. Dayton & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow April 10, via Moville 11th, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had light easterly winds and fine weather to the Banks; from thence strong westerly winds. April 22, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., April 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Haxford, Rio Janeiro Feb. 22, with coffee to Pendergast Brothers. Crossed the equator March 24, in lon. 44; had light winds to the equator; from thence fresh N. E. trades to lat. 16 N.; then northerly winds to lat. 30; since, strong gales from all points of the compass; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Josephine, (of Ardrossan,) West, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Peterson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to S. W. Wilson—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Kodiak, Peters, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales; split sails.

Brig George Gilchrist, Orcutt, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Georgie B. McFarland, (of Thomaston,) McFarland, Cienfuegos 26 ds. with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. April 18, lat. 36 lon. 73, saw bark R. Murray, Jr., from Port au Prince, for New-York.

Schr. Altoona, (of Boston,) Fitzgerald, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds; lost jib.

Schr. North America, (of Halifax,) Joyce, Las Tunas, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales; split sails and broke main-gaff.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Crane, Virginia.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Voorhies, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Geo. S. Allison, Leet, Providence.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Bullock, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Drisco, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. C. Hickman, Simpler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. J. F. Hurst, Lee, Providence.

Schr. Riverdale, Lewis, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Cunningham, Gloucester.

Schr. Mary Odell, Odell, Gloucester.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Ingalls, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. E. Ludlam, Ludlam, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Momento, Todd, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pearl, Frost, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fly, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Morton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Barbour, Stamford.

Schr. Henry P. Hallock, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Chatfield, New-Haven.

Schr. Alexander Wiley, Wiley, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate McLean, McLean, New-Haven.

Schr. Gamma, Gupill, Machias, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Nev, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Challenge, Ferris, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; barks Rothesay, for Hamburg and Bremen; Republick, for Bremen; Emma Francis, for Montevideo; Georgiana, for Santos; brigs Starlight, for Port Spain; Huo. for —; schrs. Lunet, for Falmouth, Jam.; Annie Burr, for Buenos Ayres.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The entrance to Huntington and Lloyd's Harbors, Long Island, is marked with a red spar buoy, No. 2, on Kellum's Point Reef, and a black spar, No. 1, on Mulligan's Reef. From the red buoy the bearings per compass are: Lloyd's Harbor light-house, N. by W. ½ W.; Eaton's Neck, N. E. by N.; Brick-yard Dock, S. E. by E. From the black buoy: Lloyd's Harbor light-house, N. N. W.; Eaton's Neck, N. E. ¼ E.; Dock, E. ½ S.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 23, 1875.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 23.—Sld. for the United States, Clara J. Adams, Anna Olivari, Luigi S., Norge, Athenais, Eliza McNeil, Arvid, Trenton, Janet Ferguson, and Amalfi.

Arr. from the United States, Marietta.

Arr. on the 21st inst., Flora.

Arr. on the 22d inst., Chapman, Anna, Capt. Peterson, and Philip Meyergang (the last two in the Channel.)

Arr. on the 23d inst., Frank N. Thayer and Rajah.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—The White Star steamer Adriatic sld. hence for New-York at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GREENOCK, April 23.—The State Line steam-ship State of Louisiana, Capt. Johnston, from New-York April 9, arr. here this morning.

ANTWERP, April 23.—The Red Star steamer Vaderland, from Philadelphia April 7, arr. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—The Inman steamer City of Paris sld. for New-York to-day.

CATARRH
RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
From Rev. Dr. DEEMS
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.
It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her health completely.
Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.
And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.
CHARLES F. DEEMS.
Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 to 3 at his OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Electro Silver Plate
On Fine Nickel Silver and White Metal.
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AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS. | LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, BROUGHAMS, CABRIOLETS.
High and low wheel Pony and Park Phaetons in a great variety of styles.
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Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
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Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
FASHIONABLY CUT, HANDSOMELY MADE,
FINELY TRIMMED,
AT PRICES FROM $8 TO $25.
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ALSO,
THE MOST PERFECT ALARM CASH DRAWER,
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Bells, Safes, Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.
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FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 53 Camp st., New-Orleans.
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AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
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THONET BROTHERS.
Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,
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CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

WEBER
PIANOS.

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and *my own house.*
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success.*
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion.* They have no *rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
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5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

WEDDING SILVER.
A choice assortment of new and elegant designs in Sterling Silver.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
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Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlak Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.
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BRONZES, CLOCKS
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THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.
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Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
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Ready-made and Custom Department,
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1,000 Pieces New Goods,
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KITCHEN OUTFITS
FROM $30.
DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES, $16 50.
SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Our stock of Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL
REFRIGERATORS
still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the Household, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner of 3d and 4th avs., New-York.
Catalogues mailed free on application.

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REFRIGERATORS.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
THE BEST IN USE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 601 6th av. and No. 1,306 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established a Branch Office in the Nathan Building, No. 12 West 23d st., also in the Grand Central Depot, 42d st., both of which will be found a great convenience to the residents and business community in the upper part of the City.
Packages and freight arriving from the East will be promptly delivered direct from the above offices.
Orders to call for goods will receive prompt attention.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
Branch, corner Spring and Broadway.